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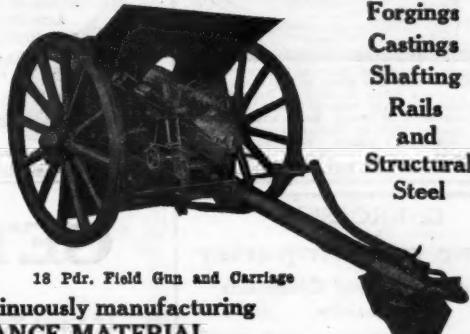
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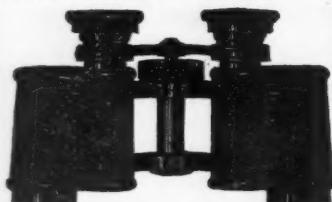
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THE WIRELESS IN WAR.

The greatest single accomplishment of the wireless in the present war is its use by airplanes, according to Guglielmo Marconi in an interview in the New York Evening Post. "The wireless," he continued, "has revolutionized artillery action. Heretofore the gunner did not know whether his shot landed accurately or not. Guns are frequently placed in such a way that the hills intervening cut off any direct observation. But nowadays a big gun might be located on low ground, and actually shoot over an elevation to low ground on the other side, and be sure of its aim and range. For the wireless constitutes the eyes of the gun. Aviators remain in the air above the position that is attacked.

They watch each shot. As it falls, they report back by wireless whether it is too far or too short. In less than a minute after the shell has burst the commanding officer of the artillery battery at the point of origin has a report of the shot fired by each of his guns."

"The wireless has been invaluable to the infantry," said the inventor enthusiastically. "Thousands and thousands of field stations are set up along a battle front. When a force gets into a tight position and needs help, it can easily call for reinforcements. On the extended fronts, each unit can keep in close touch with the other nowadays by wireless. Think how uninformative one part of an army used to be with its flank, think of the delays that couriers meant, and you have some idea of how the wireless has revolutionized infantry warfare." When asked if he had heard of any invention that will be a perfect protection against the submarine he replied: "No; but there are some very good devices now in use. There

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is, for instance, no cure for consumption as yet, but
you can always fight it."

Winston Churchill, the former First Lord of the British Admiralty, evidently resents the implication that he failed to advocate the need of offensive action by the navy, for he has written the following letter to the London Times giving an account of his stewardship as the First Lord. He writes: "Both the Boards of Admiralty over which I had the honor to preside during the present war maintained a continuous aggressive action against the enemy. From the fight of Aug. 24 onwards the Heligoland Bight and the German and Belgian coasts were repeatedly raided, always with risk, frequently with success. The enemy's cruisers and armed merchant

raiders in all parts of the world were sought out and destroyed till not one remained at sea. Even the Königsberg, sheltering in the recesses of the Rufiji river, was cut out by monitors dispatched for that purpose. The naval attack on the Dardanelles, however else it may be viewed, was a naval offensive of the highest degree. The first German submarine campaign against merchant shipping, which began in March, 1915, was encountered by measures and devices mainly offensive in their character, and was so completely quelled in the months that followed that it was precipitately assumed that that danger was past. Further, the Board of Admiralty which quitted office in May, 1915, had prepared whole fleets of ships, largely immune from torpedoes, whose sole object was to play their part in a definite scheme of offensive war. The responsibility for the paralysis of the naval offensive lies in no small degree with those whose senseless outcry at the loss of a few obsolete ships checked naval enterprise and quenched Admiralty initiative, with the result that, for almost two years, no single aggressive act, apart from the battle of Jutland (which I hold in principle to be aggressive) has been attempted." We should like to have details of the "whole fleets of ships, largely immune from torpedoes." Such craft should be able to help out in the fight against the German submarine.

Among the thousands of ideas that have been made known during the past few weeks with regard to the submarine problem, many of them have been based on the use of electrical devices in some form or another, says the Scientific American. These schemes have ranged all the way from the use of powerful electro-magnets for attracting the submarine to its doom, to the use of electrical "ears" or microphones for the detection of the underwater raider. It is apparent that many of the persons working on such anti-submarine devices are sadly lacking in electrical knowledge; for otherwise they would not waste much time on some of the ideas they are attempting to develop. For instance, the man who contemplates attracting submarines by means of electromagnets should know that the field or flux of even the most powerful electromagnet is a comparatively local one: it does not extend for any appreciable distance. Only in the event of the electromagnet actually coming in contact with a submarine hull would the device be of any use, and even then it is doubtful if the electromagnet employed would be sufficiently powerful to hold on during the raising of a struggling underwater craft weighing many tons even in the water. But the electromagnet has possibilities; conceivably it might serve to attach a cable to a submarine, and in this way enable a bomb fitted with trolley to be slid down the cable and exploded against the steel sides of the enemy craft. There must be many applications for this device which are out of the ludicrous class. Another electrical method whose suggested application indicates a sad lack of knowledge is that making use of the ocean as an electrical conductor. It is held that any difference in the conductivity of this medium, such as the passing of a submarine between any two electrodes spaced some distance apart, would be indicated on a sensitive galvanometer. But has the inventor stopped to consider what an excellent conductor is the ocean with which he is dealing? Hardly; for if he did he would know that a submarine would not create any appreciable difference in the conductivity of the ocean. However, the inventor who is experimenting along the lines of the electrical "ears" is most likely working along sane lines, for there is much promise of practical results in this direction.

THE NAVY.

MAIL ADDRESSES, VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY.

For the convenience of those wishing to address mail to the vessels of the United States Navy, we publish the following official list giving post office addresses. Mail addressed "U.S.S. —, care of Postmaster" etc., as noted, will be forwarded by the Post Office Department.

Address mail for the Scorpion "in care of the Navy Department, Washington, D.C."

Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Alabama, Albany, Allen, Ammen, Amphitheatre, Annapolis, Arethusa, Arizona, Arkansas, Aylwin.
Bagley, Bailey, Balch, Baltimore, Beale, Benham, Biddle, Birmingham, Blakely, Bridge, Burrows, Bushnell.
Cesar, Cassin, Castine, Celtic, Charleston, Chattanooga, Chester, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbia, Connecticut, Conyngham, Culgoa, Cumberland, Cummings, Cushing, Cyclops.
Dahlgren, Davis, Delaware, De Kalb, De Long, Denver, Des Moines, Dixie, Dolphin, Downes, Drayton, Dubuque, Duncan, Dupont.
Eagle, Erickson.
Fanning, Florida, Foote, Flusser, Frederick, Fulton.
Georgia, Glacier.
Hancock, Hannibal, Hartford, Henderson, Henley, Hopkins, Hull, Huntington.
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa.
Jarvis, Jason, Jenkins, Jacob Jones, Jouett, Jupiter.
Kanawha, Kansas, Karsarge, Kentucky.
Lamson, Lebanon, Leonidas, Louisiana.
Macdonough, Machias, Maine, Marietta, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Monaghan, Montana, Montgomery, Morris.
Nashville, Nebraska, Neptune, Nereus, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nicholson, North Carolina, North Dakota.
O'Brien, Ohio, Oklahoma, Olympia, Ontario, Orion, Osceola, Ozark.
Paducah, Panther, Parker, Patapsco, Patterson, Patuxent, Paulding, Paul Jones, Pennsylvania, Peoria, Perkins, Petrel, Pittsburgh, Pocahontas, Porter, Potomac, Prairie, Preble, Preston, Prometheus, Proteus, Pueblo.

Raleigh, Reid, Rhode Island, Roe, Rowan.
Sacramento, Sampson, San Francisco, Seattle, Shaw, Shubrick, Smith, Solace, Sonoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Sterling, Sterrett, Stewart, St. Louis, Syph.
Tacoma, Tallahassee, Terry, Texas, Thornton, Tingey, Tonopah, Tripe, Truxton, Tucker.
Uncas, Utah.
Vermont, Vestal, Vesuvius, Virginia, Vixen, Von Steuben, Vulcan.
Wadsworth, Wainwright, Walkie, Wando, Warrington, Wheeling, Whipple, Wilkes, Winslow, Wisconsin, Worden, Wyoming, Yankton.

C-1, **G-2**, **G-3**, **C-4**, **C-5**, **D-1**, **D-2**, **D-3**, **E-1**, **G-1**, **G-2**, **G-3**, **G-4**, **K-1**, **K-2**, **K-3**, **K-6**, **L-1**, **L-2**, **L-3**, **L-4**, **L-9**, **L-10**, **L-11**.

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A-2, **A-3**, **A-4**, **A-5**, **A-6**, **A-7**, **B-1**, **B-2**, **B-3**.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, has announced the following lists of persons whose acceptances of appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been received, additional to the lists published in our issue of June 2. Date of issue is given before each list.

Note:—

Rank, Arm of Service and date of rank, are given in italic line preceding names.

Following each name the number given indicates order of appointment; the date is date of birth. Addresses as given here omit street address:

NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The following list was issued May 23:

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917: Carter, Eliot A., 276, Nov. 15, 1886, Nashua, N.H.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917: Merriam, Bernard A., 516, June 3, 1888, Framingham, Mass.
To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917: Sabine, George K., Jr., 71, May 21, 1889, Brookline, Mass.
Cutts, George B., 72, April 13, 1895, Brookline, Mass.
To be 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917: Hall, Durrell, 125, July 2, 1887, Milton, Mass.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917: Fiske, George V., 754, May 12, 1875, Manchester, N.H.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917: Dana, Harold W., 134, Nov. 4, 1877, Brookline, Mass.
Stickney, Henry L., 499, June 25, 1871, Manchester, N.H.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 24, 1917: Behrman, Roland A., 783, May 25, 1889, Roslindale, Mass.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917: Burke, George H., 2174, Aug. 9, 1884, Springfield, Mass.
Faulkner, James E., 2196, Nov. 3, 1884, New Britain, Conn.
Parker, Raymond B., 2198, Dec. 3, 1885, Wethersfield, Mass.
Robinson, Harrison L., 2201, Jan. 25, 1889, Bangor, Me.
Frost, Harry L., 2345, Aug. 24, 1890, Hinesburg, Vt.
To be 1st Lieut., Dental, O.R.C., from May 7, 1917: Parker, Harrison L., 9, Boston, Mass.

The following list was issued June 1:

To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917: Cothran, Perrin C., 181, Feb. 22, 1885, Hartford, Conn.
To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917: Peters, William F., 245, Nov. 20, 1880, Everett, Mass.
McCropy, Winfield, 260, May 22, 1884, Fort Banks, Mass.
O'Dowd, Edward F., 264, Jan. 11, 1880, Dorchester, Mass.

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:

Davison, William S., 241, Feb. 7, 1885, Boston, Mass.
To be 1st Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917: Keller, Paul, 295, Feb. 12, 1884, Boston, Mass.
Downes, Frank M., 303, April 19, 1883, Boston, Mass.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:

Gazzam, Joseph M., Jr., 674, Jan. 8, 1895, Cambridge, Mass.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:

Cochrane, Craig Parsons, 934, July 3, 1895, Amherst, Mass.
To be 2d Lieuts., F.A., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917: Converse, Frank Lee, 117, May 9, 1890, Boston, Mass.
Laughlin, Henry A., Jr., 126, March 18, 1892, Cambridge, Mass.

To be 1st Lieut., C.A., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:

Green, Charles W., 9, June 28, 1884, Clifton, Mass.
To be Major, A.G., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:

Merrill, Roger, 20, May 14, 1883, Wayland, Mass.
To be Captain, Sig., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:

Hanks, Stedman S., 44, July 17, 1889, Manchester, Mass.
To be Captain, Sig., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:

Small, Deane B., 47, April 8, 1879, Portland, Me.
To be 1st Lieuts., Sig., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:

Stannard, Edward M., 90, Oct. 3, 1879, Boston, Mass.
Pember, Harold Nevers, 95, April 18, 1896, Hartford, Conn.

To be 1st Lieut., Arta, Sig., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:

Noyes, Stephen Henley, 36, Nov. 26, 1881, Newport, R.I.
To be Captain, Ord., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:

Bellis, Arthur E., 29, May 26, 1889, Springfield, Mass.
To be 1st Lieut., Ord., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:

Fischer, John G. A., 34, April 26, 1879, Fort Wetherill, R.I.
To be 1st Lieut., Ord., O.R.C., from May 18, 1917:

Davis, Robert T., 45, Feb. 24, 1892, Somerville, Mass.
To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:

Power, William T., 744, Aug. 22, 1881, Southbridge, Mass.
To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from May 17, 1917:

Pond, Arlington, 224, Rutland, Vt.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:

Chisholm, Miles Dudley, 758, June 2, 1877, Westfield, Mass.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917:

Hyde, Charles Elias, 32, Sept. 28, 1884, Southport, Conn.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917:

Palmer, Walter Walker, 146, Feb. 27, 1882, Southfield, Mass.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917: Schadt, George Leonard, 2165, Sept. 6, 1883, Springfield, Mass.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from May 15, 1917: Pease, Charles Wood, 2482, May 19, 1874, Needham, Mass.
Goodwin, James Joseph, 2483, Jan. 30, 1885, Clinton, Mass.
Clark, Harry Ainsworth, 2485, Feb. 13, 1885, N. Andover, Mass.
Collins, William James, 2488, Aug. 3, 1876, Northampton, Mass.
Chase, Daniel Robert, 2491, Jan. 19, 1879, Lebanon, N.H.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The following list was issued May 25:

To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917: Royce, Frederick A., 216, Dec. 30, 1878, Washington, D.C.
To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917: Patterson, Frederick W. M., 292, Dec. 24, 1879, Pittsburgh, Pa.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917: Freeman, John R., 256, Nov. 15, 1890, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917: Conwell, Walter L., 333, Aug. 14, 1884, Ithaca, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917: Reges, George Jr., 538, Jan. 20, 1887, Washington, D.C.
Richart, Howard W., 541, Sept. 12, 1892, Scranton, Pa.
Warner, Alan G., 573, Feb. 26, 1896, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Menefee, Walter B., 597, Oct. 12, 1890, Lynchburg, Va.
Reilly, Frank P., 603, Aug. 4, 1892, New York, N.Y.
Crane, Wolcott B., 616, March 13, 1896, Hamilton, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917: White, Richard N., 686, Aug. 6, 1891, Buffalo, N.Y.
McWane, Henry E., 696, Jan. 9, 1896, Lynchburg, Va.

To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917: Courtright, Benjamin F., 727, Sept. 26, 1888, Baltimore, Md.
Frere, Henry B., 735, Jan. 20, 1889, Baltimore, Md.
Ritter, Michael M., 762, Oct. 13, 1890, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miller, Severn A., 807, Dec. 19, 1891, Montclair, N.J.

To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917: Rydor, Harry V., 852, July 1—, 1895, Philadelphia, Pa.
Curley, Walter J., 855, July 13, 1887, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917: Harper, Joseph H., 68, Oct. 16, 1888, New York, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917: Stokes, Thomas, 83, June 18, 1882, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917: Kemble, Francis W., 101, May 16, 1886, Philadelphia, Pa.
To be 2d Lieuts., Cav., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917: Kitson, Harold, 152, Oct. 10, 1917, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 12, 1893, Summit, N.J.
Weed, Newell P., 163, Sept. 23, 1892, Montclair, N.J.
Platt, Henry N., 170, Oct. 19, 1888, Harrisburg, Pa.
Wharton, Charles, 175, July 14, 1891, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bing, Arden E., 183, April 2, 1892, Washington, D.C.
Noyes, Frederick C., 189, April 4, 1893, Newark, N.J.

To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917: Baughman, Thomas F., 207, July 13, 1895, Washington, D.C.
To be Captain, F.A., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917: Harrison, Hall, 18, Oct. 29, 1881, Baltimore, Md.

To be 2d Lieuts., F.A., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917: Harrison, Philip H., 97, March 19, 1889, Baltimore, Md.
Rogers, Norman C., 100, Nov. 27, 1895, Washington, D.C.

To be 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917: Burling, Herbert S., 118, June 5, 1888, Summit, N.J.
To be 1st Lieut., C.A., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917: Boykin, Robert H., 13, Jan. 9, 1883, Baltimore, Md.

To be 2d Lieut., C.A., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917: Hunt, Paul J., 21, Sept. 20, 1893, Washington, D.C.
To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from April 11, 1917: Stengel, Alfred, 55, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917: Peck, Charles E., 213, June 18, 1870, New York, N.Y.
To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 9, 1917: Gilbert, John S., 311, March 24, 1868, York, Pa.
Smith, Herbert A., 405, Buffalo, N.Y.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917: Cornman, Leighton R., 626, Sept. 23, 1876, Rochester, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917: Cox, Samuel C., 744, June 22, 1867, Washington, D.C.
Douglas, Malcolm, 746, Sept. 5, 1876, Albany, N.Y.
Gaskill, Henry K., 749, July 20, 1872, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilson, Gordon, 751, Nov. 30, 1876, Baltimore, Md.
Feury, Nicholas F., 769, Sept. 2, 1874, Jersey City, N.J.
Meader, Fred M., 774, Jan. 28, 1876, Albany, N.Y.
Benz, Ferdinand L., 777, Jan. 11, 1875, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Firebaugh, Thomas O., 778, Oct. 12, 1868, Harrisonburg, Va.
Stowe, John Gurney, 786, May 2, 1885, Buffalo, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917: Sutter, Charles C., 162, March 22, 1885, Rochester, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 5, 1917: Froday, Raymond J., 1892, Nov. 1, 1885, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917: Brothers, James H., 1707, Dec. 7, 1887, Newark, N.J.
Pleasants, Henry, Jr., 1761, May 28, 1884, West Chester, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 24, 1917: Bromer, Ralph S., 1940, March 21, 1886, Philadelphia, Pa.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 8, 1917: Williams, William F., Jr., 2160, Dec. 14, 1892, Cumberland, Md.

To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917: Wolfe, John R. Vincent, 2163, Nov. 29, 1881, Norristown, Pa.
Conley, Dudley S., 2168, Jan. 26, 1878, New York, N.Y.
Helpin, Benjamin E., 2172, March 22, 1880, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Callahan, Francis P., 2177, Sept. 15, 1891, Staten Island, N.Y.
Eaton, Earl H., 2178, Dec. 22, 1893, New York city.

Gates, Frederick L., 2213, Dec. 17, 1886, New York city.
Fernbach, Joseph G., 2226, Dec. 12, 1890, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sparck, Joseph, 2227, Dec. 19, 1886, Baltimore, Md.

Rosenberg, Jacob, 2339, May 15, 1889, Jersey City, N.J.
Byrne, David C., Jr., 2343, April 25, 1886, Great Neck, N.Y.
Weaver, Louis S., 2356, Aug. 30, 1877, York, Pa.
Hoeger, John C., 2374, May 22, 1875, Salamanca, N.Y.
Quigley, Frederick J., 2379, Dec. 6, 1883, Weehawken, N.J.

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Roberts, Silvin J., 2408, Nov. 10, 1884, Goldsboro, Pa.
Farr, Clifford B., 2410, April 17, 1872, Philadelphia, Pa.
Palmer, Charles R., 2411, July 10, 1870, West Chester, Pa.
Farrell, John A., 2412, June 18, 1874, West Chester, Pa.
Bender, Paul B., 2418, Sept. 16, 1888, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kerchner, Harry Stanley, 2419, May 6, 1890, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hannum, William, 2420, Oct. 25, 1871, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fox, Herbert, 2421, June 3, 1880, Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Alexis D., 2422, Jan. 17, 1859, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gibbons, Leo P., 2425, July 4, 1885, Scranton, Pa.
Davis, Arthur E., 2426, March 25, 1886, Scranton, Pa.
Shaul, Elmer B., 2428, May 4, 1887, Scranton, Pa.
Oliver, Jean A., 2429, —, 1889, New York City.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 15, 1917:
Cecil, Howard Lee, 2435, Dec. 20, 1887, Baltimore, Md.
Mallon, Peter S., 2436, Jan. 25, 1867, Trenton, N.J.
Wood, Thomas M., 2446, Jan. 9, 1891, Hampton, Va.
Black, Allen J., 2457, March 1, 1865, Hollins, Va.
Broomall, Harold S., 2460, Nov. 23, 1888, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ellis, Edward D., 2470, Nov. 22, 1868, Baltimore, Md.
O'Connor, James J., 2471, Dec. 4, 1882, Dickson City, Pa.
Coleman, Joseph G., 2480, Aug. 18, 1875, Hamburg, N.J.
Baker, Frederick L., 2507, Jan. 27, 1866, Atglen, Pa.
Conboy, John E., 2511, June 10, 1891, New York City.
Hurst, F. H., 2529, June 29, 1872, Guilderton Center, N.Y.
Holland, Joseph W., 2548, Dec. 22, 1869, Baltimore, Md.
Ramsey, Alvah, 2568, Nov. 20, 1876, Burkeville, Va.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 17, 1917:
Bunch, Henry E., Jr., 2610, Jan. 8, 1889, New York City.
To be 1st Lieut., Dental, O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:
Wheeler, Herbert L., 21, —, New York, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieuts., Dental, O.R.C., from May 15, 1917:
Speakman, William C., 24, —, Wilmington, Del.
Miller, Archibald L., 16, —, Takoma Park, D.C.

The following list was issued June 1:

To be Major, Inf., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Nelson, Frank L., 61, Dec. 17, 1875, Stapleton, L.I., N.Y.
To be Major, Inf., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Murphy, Grayson M. P., 69, Sept. 19, 1878, c/o Major Murray, G.S.
To be Major, Inf., O.R.C., from May 28, 1917:
Sweeny, Charles T., 70, Jan. 26, 1882, Washington, D.C.
To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from April 18, 1917:
Hause, William E., 106, Jan. 17, 1891, Fort Kamehameha, H.T.
To be Captains, Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Kentner, Irven E., 229, Jan. 15, 1879, Ithaca, N.Y.
Gaston, George H., Jr., 234, Sept. 14, 1889, New York, N.Y.
Graves, Louis, 239, Aug. 6, 1883, New York, N.Y.
To be Captains, Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Hastings, Thomas W., 257, June 29, 1879, New York, N.Y.
Harris, Duncan G., 259, July 1, 1878, New York City.
To be Captains, Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Parkin, Harry D., 279, June 9, 1880, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wolff, Arthur M., 280, Aug. 3, 1881, New York City.
Montgomery, Henry E., 2d, 289, May 25, 1878, New York, N.Y.
Williams, Ashby, 290, June 18, 1879, Roanoke, Va.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Sanborn, Hal C., 161, May 15, 1885, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Dowiring, J. Straughan, 291, April 17, 1884, Baltimore, Md.
Fowler, Ross O., 298, Oct. 31, 1885, Newark, N.J.
Arthur, William F., 299, June 13, 1888, New York City.
Peretti, Daniel J., 304, March 2, 1884, Ithaca, N.Y.
Lowrie, Garth Marvin, 305, Jan. 4, 1891, White Plains, N.Y.
Fukins, Barent L., 307, Jan. 19, 1885, Buffalo, N.Y.
Purcell, Burgo, 311, Feb. 18, 1886, New York City.
Scar, Francis J., 312, Nov. 23, 1894, Hasbrouck Heights, N.J.
Kraft, William R., 20, Aug. 18, 1890, Kingston, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Huckel, William G., 322, Feb. 16, 1886, Philadelphia, Pa.
Melvin, Frank W., 332, Aug. 7, 1884, Philadelphia, Pa.
McMorris, Watson L., 353, Aug. 6, 1887, Washington, D.C.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Moffett, Leo G., 371, June 5, 1889, Pittsburgh, Pa.
To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Montgomery, Leonard L., 515, Feb. 8, 1893, Lynchburg, Va.
Eldred, Nelson B., Jr., 537, Dec. 25, 1893, Auburn, N.Y.
Cooper, Albert E., 593, Jan. 26, 1893, New York.
Mallory, Henry Reed, 612, Dec. 17, 1892, Buffalo, N.Y.
Hamerslag, Robert J., 617, Feb. 6, 1894, New York, N.Y.
To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Crandall, Robert F., 820, May 4, 1890, Bedford Hills, N.Y.
Howell, Edmund O., Jr., 821, May 23, 1886, Avalon, N.J.
Little, A. S. Victor, 849, June 30, 1893, Maulins, N.Y.
Voorhees, Chester B., 850, Feb. 21, 1894, East Orange, N.J.
Coleman, Marshall L., 851, Dec. 26, 1895, Flushing, L.I., N.Y.
Leary, Edwin W., 860, Feb. 23, 1891, Auburn, N.Y.
Donnelly, Henry F., 868, May 3, 1892, Washington, D.C.
Barton, Robert T., 873, Oct. 15, 1891, Winchester, Va.
Phillips, Thomas, 882, March 13, 1895, New York, N.Y.
Pendell, Elmer, 891, July 28, 1894, Washington, D.C.

Eliot, Frank M., 894, Dec. 25, 1886, Washington, D.C.
To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Goggins, Robert E., 900, March 6, 1887, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Andrus, Burton C., 936, April 15, 1892, Buffalo, N.Y.
To be Major, Cav., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Valliant, Rigby D., 15, Dec. 16, 1879, New York City.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Sutherland, William G., 77, Aug. 26, 1886, Brooklyn, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Wood, R. Francis, Jr., 96, Jan. 1, 1885, Philadelphia, Pa.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Moran, J. Eliot, 109, March 23, 1886, Washington, D.C.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Agate, Cecil C., 111, Oct. 22, 1878, Newark, N.J.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Martin, Shelton E., 120, April 14, 1884, New York, N.Y.
To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
McKoy, Thomas H., Jr., 50, April 26, 1893, Baltimore, Md.
To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Kelley, Don M., 104, Aug. 22, 1889, New York City, N.Y.
To be 2d Lieuts., Cav., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Godfrey, Lincoln, Jr., 144, Aug. 9, 1889, Philadelphia, Pa.
Neilson, Harry R., 150, Dec. 6, 1893, Philadelphia, Pa.
Du Barry, J. M., 15d, March 27, 1893, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frazier, Robert P., 169, April 22, 1894, Philadelphia, Pa.
Morris, Elington B., Jr., 171, Aug. 26, 1890, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chrystie, Phinehas P., 173, April 29, 1889, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
To be 2d Lieuts., Cav., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Connor, J. Joseph, 200, March 1, 1891, Rochester, N.Y.
Hunter, Rosser L., 208, Sept. 4, 1891, Washington, D.C.
Fitzgerald, Thomas R., 210, June 14, 1888, Washington, D.C.
Sullivan, Warren, 212, Oct. 16, 1889, New York, N.Y.
Hughes, John Chambers, 218, Oct. 3, 1891, New York, N.Y.
To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
George, Harold Lee, 222, July 19, 1893, Washington, D.C.
To be 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Gilpin, Donald L., 94, Aug. 1, 1887, Towson, Md.
To be 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Phillips, Preson P., 124, Feb. 2, 1893, Hampton, Va.
To be 1st Lieut., C.A., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Varela, Joseph B., 16, March 19, 1883, Pittsburgh, Pa.
To be 2d Lieut., C.A., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Hurst, John E., 30, May 13, 1893, Baltimore, Md.
To be 2d Lieut., C.A., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Nairn, William W., Jr., 31, Oct. 16, 1890, Washington, D.C.
To be Majors, A.G. Dept., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Huidekoper, Frederic L., 16, March 8, 1874, Washington, D.C.
Gregory, John H., Jr., 17, Aug. 23, 1875, Washington, D.C.
Wise, Jennings C., 18, Sept. 10, 1881, Richmond, Va.
Wilder, Throop M., 21, Aug. 29, 1884, New York, N.Y.
To be Major, A.G. Dept., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Tipton, Arthur C., 22, June 5, 1882, Washington, D.C.
To be Major, Instr. Gen., O.R.C., from May 18, 1917:
Clark, Robert S., 1, June 25, 1877, New York, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieut., Sig., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Creely, Charles Eaton, 93, April 9, 1887, Baltimore, Md.
Gladstone, William C., 96, April 15, 1888, Rye, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieut., Sig., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Schutta, Joseph John, 104, March 3, 1887, New York, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieut., Sig., O.R.C., from May 25, 1917:
Miller, Paul D., 119, Sept. 1, 1886, Fort Monroe, Va.
To be Major, Ord., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Pierce, Paul Leon, 17, Oct. 6, 1880, New York.
To be Captain, Ord., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Street, Robert L., 24, March 18, 1880, Troy, N.Y.
To be Captain, Ord., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Fullam, James Edison, 31, May 9, 1890, Syracuse, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieut., Ord., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Walker, Earl H., 27, April 23, 1889, Syracuse, N.Y.
To be 1st Lieut., Ord., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Slade, Henry Lewis, Jr., 38, Feb. 7, 1893, New York, N.Y.
To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 26, 1917:
Bacon, Robert, 88, —, Washington, D.C.
To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Blair, Robert A., 706, May 10, 1880, Washington, D.C.
Dunning, Carroll W., 711, June 25, 1888, Washington, D.C.
To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Boeing, Ulysses Emile, 731, July 19, 1888, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Smithson, Edwin, 735, Jan. 29, 1888, Great Neck Station, Nassau Co., N.Y.
McLees, Paul, 741, Aug. 27, 1872, Rutherford, N.J.
Martin, Kingsley Gould, 742, June 20, 1886, New York, N.Y.
Sweeney, Harry Clinton, 745, Dec. 29, 1880, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Cory, Horace V., 746, Nov. 30, 1891, Newark, Del.
To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Bowman, Frank, 768, Feb. 6, 1885, New York City, N.Y.
To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 18, 1917:
Foster, Eugene Martin, 780, May 28, 1889, Washington, D.C.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 21, 1917:
Frazier, Frank Eugene, 794, Feb. 11, 1879, Washington, D.C.

To be 1st Lieut., Engrs., O.R.C., from April 16, 1917:
Morey, William H. S., 128, Feb. 20, 1873, Washington, D.C.

To be 1st Lieut., Engrs., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Boig, Alexander F., 228, April 14, 1884, Ambridge, Pa.

To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from April 9, 1917:
Lloyd, Samuel, 13, —, New York, N.Y.

To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from April 11, 1917:
LeWald, Leon Theodore, 150, —, New York City.

To be Majors, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917:
Loughran, Frederick W., 186, July 14, 1868, New York City.
Titcomb, John Titcomb, 204, June 19, 1870, New York City.

To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from May 18, 1917:
Floyd, Rolfe, 225, Nov. 24, 1873, New York, N.Y.

To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from May 19, 1917:
Sinclair, Daniel Alison, 233, Nov. 18, 1871, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:
Gere, James Belden, 764, Nov. 18, 1872, New York, N.Y.
Turner, Reeve, 771, Sept. 23, 1873, New York, N.Y.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from May 15, 1917:
Lomax, Howard Eaton, 811, April 30, 1868, Albany, N.Y.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from May 18, 1917:
Lehr, Louis Charles, 838, Feb. 17, 1876, Washington, D.C.

To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917:
Brownell, Everett Garnsey, 242, June 1, 1876, New York, N.Y.
King, Joseph Eggleston, 649, Feb. 28, 1886, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 21, 1917:
Sauer, Paul Kurt, 725, Sept. 7, 1890, New York City.

To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from March 24, 1917:
Camp, John Notley, 795, May 20, 1885, Foxburg, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Swardt, William B., 1010, Aug. 30, 1884, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 29, 1917:
Goodman, Albert R., 1218, Sept. 11, 1872, Fort Jay, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 23, 1917:
Erdman, Seward, 1724, Sept. 15, 1876, New York City.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 25, 1917:
Solis, Cohen Myer, 1985, May 24, 1877, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 8, 1917:
Jenkins, William Hendon, 2156, Dec. 29, 1890, Leesburg, Va.

To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:
Tait, Charles Hill, 2185, Jan. 24, 1883, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 12, 1889:
Watt, Charles C., Jr., 2186, Nov. 23, 1886, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 15, 1889:
Stockton, Harry Thomas, 2189, May 19, 1883, Marcus Hook, Delaware Co., Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 17, 1889:
McConaughy, Albert, 2192, May 31, 1874, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 18, 1889:
Norris, Philip, 2193, Dec. 5, 1880, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 20, 1889:
Voorhees, James D., 2203, March 21, 1869, New York City.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 22, 1889:
Sample, Clyde Wilfred, 2205, Feb. 7, 1878, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 24, 1889:
Eckles, Beverley F., 2211, Aug. 12, 1890, Richmond, Va.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 26, 1889:
Lobb, Frederick Anthony, 2223, April 22, 1888, Hawley, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 28, 1889:
Taylor, Herbert Douglas, 2224, Feb. 11, 1889, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 29, 1889:
Gowen, Francis Vincent, 2238, Jan. 8, 1889, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 30, 1889:
Pitcairn, Edward A., 2347, March 15, 1886, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 31, 1889:
Thomas, Wesley Carstarphen, 2377, Nov. 15, 1889, North Brother Island, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 32, 1889:
Davidson, Carlton H., 2384, March 25, 1879, New Salem, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 34, 1889:
Touison, William Houston, 2395, July 14, 1887, Baltimore, Md.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 36, 1889:
Gorman, Henry Aloisius, 2396, Sept. 7, 1888, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 38, 1889:
Atkinson, Algernon Duval, 2404, Nov. 26, 1871, Baltimore, Md.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 40, 1889:
Louis, 2415, Oct. 9, 1887, Brooklyn, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 42, 1889:
Peplie, William Lowndes, 2432, Dec. 5, 1875, Richmond, Va.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 44, 1889:
Spahr, Richard R., 2438, July 10, 1889, Wilmington, Del.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 46, 1889:
Walter, Milton Raphael, 2448, June 30, 1870, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 48, 1889:
Boettiger, Carl, 2462, June 13, 1897

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Moir, Clarence D., 157, Dec. 18, 1887, Laramie, Wyo.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Waltz, Welcome P., 218, Oct. 9, 1893, Mitchell, S.D.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Kelleys, Frank J., Jr., 340, Dec. 11, 1894, Chicago, Ill.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Ransom, Henry C., 548, Dec. 14, 1886, Chicago, Ill.
Eddy, William S., 561, Jan., 1896, Chicago, Ill.
To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Smith, Lloyd Stanford, 708, Feb. 19, 1889, Omaha, Nebr.
Kelley, Arthur L., 711, June 2, 1888, Fort Collins, Colo.
To be Major, Cav., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Powers, Charles, 11, Aug. 15, 1874, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captain, Cav., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Mead, Richard A., 57, April 8, 1882, Chicago, Ill.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Duncan, Albert G., 75, April 1, 1891, Chicago, Ill.
Krone, George N., 80, Feb. 22, 1886, Madison, Wis.
To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Hermann, George B., 54, March 9, 1895, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Harpole, Lawrence S., 55, Dec. 13, 1892, Chicago, Ill.
To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Jenks, Philip D., 97, April 8, 1891, Urbana, Ill.
Kelley, James J., 113, April 27, 1888, Chicago, Ill.
To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from —:
Gillen, Ira E., 118, —, Beardstown, Ill.

The following in the official list are very difficult to decipher, and may contain errors here:

To be 1st Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Thompson, S. Stanley, 53, Minneapolis, Minn.
To be 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Draedel, Thorneau W., 39, June 2, 1891, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captains, Engrs., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Murray, Robert K., 139, Chicago, Ill.
Olson, John E., 201, Detroit, Mich.
Woodbury, William H., 211, Duluth, Minn.
Astell, Leonard K., 216, Duluth, Minn.
To be 1st Lieuts., Engrs., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Bach, John F., 137, Lakewood, Ohio.
Lawler, John Malcom, 102, Carrollton, Ohio.
Leiger, Edward, 811, Detroit, Mich.
To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Herbert, William, 375, Detroit, Mich.
To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Jernan, Herbert W., 375, Jan. 2, 1907, Detroit, Mich.
Lebleicher, George, 669, St. Louis, Mo.
Lee, Ulysses Grant, 665, Chicago, Ill.
Montgomery, Dudley, 699, Madison, Wis.
Norton, David F., 611, Omaha, Nebr.
Wood, Roy C., 634, Chicago, Ill.
Barnes, Albert E., 700, Chicago, Ill.
Robt, Carroll W., 717, La Crosse, Wis.
To be Major, Ord., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Little, Bascom, 16, Cleveland, Ohio.
To be Captains, Ord., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Pope, Harold S., 30, Detroit, Mich.
Pearmain, William J., 33, Racine, Wis.
To be 1st Lieut., Sig., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Strisby, Maurice E., 67, Brooklyn, N.Y.
To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from April 9, 1917:
Wearther, Lewis, 17, Chicago, Ill.
To be Majors, Med., O.R.C., from April 1, 1917:
McLean, August, 62, Detroit, Mich.
Preble, Robert Bruce, 68, Chicago, Ill.
To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from May 6, 1917:
Speed, Kellogg, 213, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Dove, Joseph, 1, Springfield, Mo.
Lindenberger, Irvin, 46, Louisville, Ky.
Pennant, Chauncey E., 60, Denver, Colo.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Doering, Edmund James, 128, Nov. 1, 1853, Chicago, Ill.
Stapleton, William J., Jr., 154, Dec. 25, 1876, Detroit, Mich.
To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 7, 1917:
Cary, Frank, 278, Oct. 21, 1857, Chicago, Ill.
Culbertson, Carey, 293, Oct. 5, 1871, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 9, 1917:
Sluss, John William, 401, —, Indianapolis, Ind.
To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 10, 1917:
Moses, Homer Clifton, 542, —, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Newberry, Frederick Henry, 547, —, Detroit, Mich.
To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 23, 1917:
Harvey, Basil C. H., 555, Jan. 16, 1875, Chicago, Ill.
Smith, Arthur Bushnell, 558, Sept. 1, 1874, Elyria, Ohio.
Neumaker, William R. C., 559, May 18, 1878, Columbus, Nebr.
Cress, James W. S., 574, March 22, 1867, Telluride, Colo.
Blair, Vilray P., 584, June 15, 1871, St. Louis, Mo.
Sherman, Adam Edward, 594, March 9, 1880, Aurora, Ill.
Royer, Jesse Elliott, 597, Oct. 22, 1881, Chicago, Ill.
Brown, Ralph Crisman, 599, June 10, 1878, Chicago, Ill.
Nicoll, Homer King, 614, June 20, 1888, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917:
Clark, Edmund Dougan, 629, Nov. 28, 1869, Indianapolis, Ind.
Post, Lawrence Tyler, 661, Dec. 25, 1887, St. Louis, Mo.
Case, James Thomas, 671, Jan. 5, 1882, Battle Creek, Mich.
McAllister, Fred J., 672, Nov. 22, 1877, Hawarden, Iowa.
Miller, Harry T., 686, Nov. 2, 1866, Springfield, Ohio.
McCurdy, Sidney M., 705, May 21, 1881, Youngstown, Ohio.
Staley, John Clarence, 714, Feb. 3, 1875, St. Paul, Minn.
Pike, Norman James, 721, March 27, 1866, Saginaw, Mich.
Hutchins, Frank F., 725, Feb. 9, 1870, Indianapolis, Ind.
To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Koch, Sunner L., 731, July 15, 1888, Chicago, Ill.
Nadler, Walter Herman, 734, April 30, 1889, Chicago, Ill.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917:
Parish, Ora Frank, 140, Dec. 12, 1873, Grinnell, Iowa.
Robles, Lawrence Howard, 333, May 22, 1888, Chicago, Ill.
Davies, Ray H., 585, Feb. 11, 1874, Chicago, Ill.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 29, 1917:
Tooley, George E., 1256, Aug. 26, 1875, Fort Riley, Kas.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 5, 1917:
Miller, Frank Baker, 1415, Dec. 11, 1869, Kansas City, Mo.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from April 10, 1917:
Monsted, John W., 1463, Feb. 26, 1870, New London, Wis.
Wills, William J., 1515, March 21, 1875, Springfield, Mo.
Wilkinson, John C., 1517, July 6, 1872, Red Lake Falls, Minn.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Hoffman, Robert Lee, 1533, June 20, 1889, Ellsworth, Kas.
Landon, Herbert W., 1605, June 29, 1873, East Lansing, Mich.
Trueheart, Marion, 1623, May 30, 1881, Sterling, Kas.
Maxson, Charles W., 1645, Oct. 15, 1886, Steubenville, Ohio.
Rice, George Delos, 1657, Aug. 31, 1880, St. Cloud, Mo.
Schaeffer, Frank, 1661, Dec. 9, 1881, McCloud, Kas.
Weyerback, Arthur F., 1670, Nov. 7, 1883, Indianapolis, Ind.
Topmoeller, William J., 1674, June 10, 1889, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Young, Richard C., 1678, Feb. 16, 1875, Arkansas City, Kas.
Storms, Roy Basil, 1679, July 6, 1888, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thacher, George L., 1683, April 17, 1877, Waterville, Kas.
Spake, La Verne B., 1686, Feb. 7, 1890, Kansas City, Kas.
Spurney, Anton B., 1687, July 9, 1879, Cleveland, Ohio.
Maxon, Jesse Garfield, 1750, June 9, 1880, Harvard, Ill.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from April 24, 1917:
Margaret, Oswald H., 1816, July 17, 1877, Papillion, Nebr.
Miller, James Edwin, 1819, Oct. 4, 1868, Steubenville, Ohio.
Shawecker, K. E., 1831, March 22, 1888, New Philadelphia, O.
Howard, William A., 1856, Sept. 5, 1876, Cherokee, Iowa.
Decker, Clark Ogden, 1895, June 19, 1871, Crandall, Wis.
Gilbert, George R., 1908, Nov. 18, 1873, Omaha, Nebr.
Hillis, Samuel J., 1913, Oct. 7, 1880, Berthold, N.D.
Hissom, Ralph Waldo, 1914, Sept. 23, 1886, Witchita, Kas.
Gatewood, Lee Connel, 1926, March 15, 1889, Chicago, Ill.
Izlar, Arthur La Salle, 1934, Jan. 17, 1867, Okla, Fla.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from April 25, 1917:
Small, Charles Porter, 1963, Nov. 16, 1863, Chicago, Ill.
Tharp, Royal, 1974, April 3, 1884, St. Louis, Ill.
Richards, Clarence A., 2070, July 25, 1876, Rhinelander, Wis.
Johnson, Albie A., 2082, June 16, 1880, Omaha, Nebr.
Mercer, Ray, 2098, May 13, 1884, Canton, Mo.

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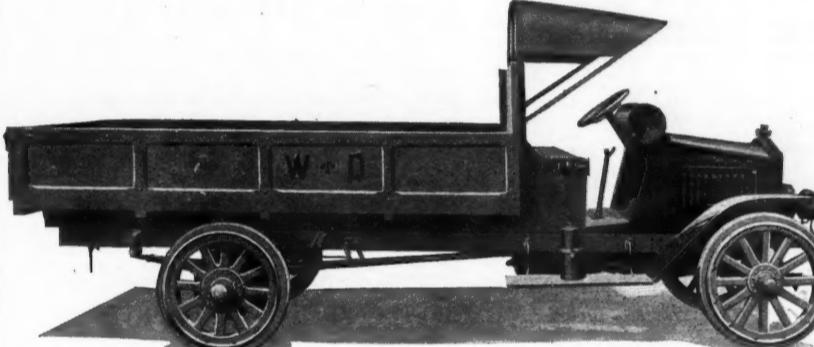
One of the factors which make Denby trucks exceptionally suited for the hard work of military service is the thoroughness of their construction. The smallest bolt or nut has the same great factor of safety for its work as the frame or axle. Therefore, the performance of the truck is never neutralized by the failure of a so-called minor part.

Denby trucks are internal-gear driven. We were pioneer users of this form of drive in this country. We have never built any other type of truck. And the remarkable reputation of the internal-gear drive is due in no small degree to Denby performance.

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One of a number of Denby trucks in British War Department service in the Far East.

Shafer, Harry S., 2110, Dec. 5, 1869, Denver, Colo.
Wright, Fred Snell, 2116, April 13, 1886, Bellaire, Ohio.

To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from May 4, 1917:
Talbot, Edwin Robert, 2135, June 3, 1892, Joliet, Ill.
Bird, John Ten Broeck, 2140, Feb. 2, 1882, Danville, Ill.
Baker, Hillier L., 2141, May 24, 1887, Chicago, Ill.
Unger, Leon, 2147, March 16, 1891, Chicago, Ill.
Barnett, Alexander H., 2148, Feb. 15, 1894, Chicago, Ill.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 7, 1917:
Abbott, Frederick B., 2153, Oct. 14, 1889, St. Louis, Mo.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:
Teeter, Judson, 2416, Oct. 8, 1878, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.
To be 1st Lieut., Dental, O.R.C., from May 4, 1917:
Freeman, Charles W., 4, —, Chicago, Ill.

The following list was issued May 23:

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Bender, William, 282, Dec. 31, 1888, Crystal Lake, Ill.

To be 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Butler, Walter C., 57, Sept. 4, 1893, Champaign, Ill.

To be 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Cunningham, Secor, Jr., 65, May 23, 1891, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Engrs., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Douglas, Donald B., 76, Sept. 27, 1892, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Dobson, Gilbert C., 221, Feb. 27, 1881, Kansas City, Mo.

To be Captain, Sig., (Proper), O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Mitchum, Zachariah H., 34, Dec. 31, 1875, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

To be Majors, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917:
McNaught, Francis H., 190, —, 1854, Denver, Colo.

Gillespie, William, 198, April 28, 1868, Cincinnati, Ohio.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 10, 1917:
MacKenzie, Alexander J., 519, —, Port Huron, Mich.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 23, 1917:
Montgomery, Albert H., 615, Sept. 8, 1882, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917:
McConnel, Alexander J., 706, Jan. 15, 1871, Minot, N.D.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from May 4, 1917:
Dale, Phillip M., 728, Oct. 23, 1883, Greenwood, Neb.

Lebovitz, Joseph J., 735, July 21, 1890, Chicago, Ill.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917:
Mendeloff, Morris I., 457, Nov. 10, 1887, Charleston, W. Va.

Geist, Emil S., 619, May 9, 1878, Minneapolis, Minn.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Meyer, Nathan N., 1651, Dec. 14, 1888, Youngstown, Ohio.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 24, 1917:
Garlinghouse, Orestes L., 1907, June 18, 1876, Iola, Kas.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 4, 1917:
Glaspel, Cyril J., 2138, March 7, 1893, Grafton, N.D.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 15, 1917:
Langworthy, C. J., 2608, Aug. 20, 1891, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The following list was issued May 24:

To be Major, J.A.G., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Black, Arthur G., 17, Feb. 14, 1880, Kansas City, Mo.

To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
English, Benjamin C., 230, Feb. 5, 1885, Danville, Ill.

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Cudahy, John, 263, Dec. 10, 1887, Milwaukee, Wis.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Bixby, L. Harold, 722, Dec. 22, 1894, Manhattan, Kas.

Chalfant, Clinton L., 726, Dec. 14, 1887, Springfield, Mo.

Fairall, Lawrence R., 739, Oct. 8, 1895, Des Moines, Iowa.

To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Forney, John W., 49, Sept. 30, 1888, Minneapolis, Minn.

To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Gross, Charles R., 229, Aug. 19, 1893, Chicago, Ill.

To be 2d Lieuts., F.A., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Folkers, Herbert P., 42, Sept. 3, 1895, Champaign, Ill.

Boardman, Harry C., 44, April 29, 1887, Chicago, Ill.

Griffiths, Samuel P., 58, Sept. 2, 1892, La Grange, Ill.

To be 2d Lieuts., F.A., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Brewer, John D., 70, Oct. 8, 1888, Chicago, Ill.

Greely, Sidney F., 74, Aug. 14, 1894, Winnetka, Ill.

Foltz, Frederick C., 79, June 28, 1889, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Gordon, Robert D., 677, June 12, 1884, Iola, Kas.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 23, 1917:
Crosson, Harry S., 575, Feb. 2, 1869, St. Louis, Mo.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from May 7, 1917:
Eyerman, Charles H., 740, June 29, 1889, St. Louis, Mo.

To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Jones, Clarence K., 1608, Feb. 26, 1889, Indianapolis, Ind.

Foley, James L., 1727, May 13, 1890, Chicago, Ill.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 24, 1917:
Festerling, Edwin G., 1903, Nov. 12, 1880, Reedsburg, Wis.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 4, 1917:
Eaton, Robert W., 2139, July 12, 1890, Quincy, Ill.

The following list was issued May 26:

To be Major, Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Sward, Francis L., 46, Nov. 16, 1882, Detroit, Mich.

To be Majors, Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Hadley, Herbert E., 53, April 5, 1876, Nevada, Iowa.

Hancock, William S., 54, March 23, 1875, Cincinnati, Ohio.

To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Lehman, D. R., 211, Jan. 25, 1884, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Wilkins, Frank C., 263, Aug. 28, 1880, Fort Logan, Colo.

To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Hecker, Christian H., 288, Sept. 15, 1881, Detroit, Mich.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Parker, W. W., 221, Nov. 12, 1893, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Odell, Arthur A., 250, Aug. 21, 1888, Champaign, Ill.
To be 1st Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Morgan, Eugene E., 269, Nov. 1, 1887, Chicago, Ill.
Gift, Lyle H., 270, May 3, 1895, Alton, Ill.
Ocheltree, Maurice Webster, 280, July 20, 1893, Champaign, Ill.
Shindoll, Walter E., 287, Sept. 12, 1882, Omaha, Neb.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Wills, Ernest C., 344, March 26, 1892, Iowa City, Iowa.
To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Shumway, Lloyd S., 503, June 23, 1893, Rockford, Ill.
Owen, William O., 587, Feb. 14, 1894, Hillsboro, Ill.
Moore, Hiram W., 595, Oct. 14, 1894, Oak Park, Ill.
Wormwood, Frank F., jr., 602, June 14, 1891, Rockford, Ill.
Shannon, Raymond F., 625, Aug. 10, 1889, Chicago, Ill.
Knoche, John Christian, 629, April 2, 1895, Champaign, Ill.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Morgan, Lynn James, 666, Feb. 17, 1891, Milwaukee, Wis.
McShane, Thomas S., 854, Feb. 18, 1890, Omaha, Neb.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Maurer, Siegfried, 856, Oct. 13, 1890, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captain, Cav., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Heno, Henry Luther, 63, July 13, 1879, Denver, Colo.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Schlegel, Walter S., 73, Feb. 14, 1886, Chicago, Ill.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Smith, Horace, 91, June 18, 1887, Junction City, Kas.
To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Hoyt, Roland S., 164, July 4, 1890, Des Moines, Iowa.
To be 2d Lieuts., Cav., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Lavery, Paul E., 232, Aug. 31, 1888, Chicago, Ill.
Park, Edward C., 233, April 24, 1895, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captain, F.A., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Rockwood, Fletcher, 19, Aug. 3, 1893, Minneapolis, Minn.
To be 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Rider, Philip C., 41, Dec. 4, 1890, Chicago, Ill.
Young, Spencer E., 47, June 24, 1891, Winnetka, Ill.
Hale, Fraser, 55, Feb. 4, 1893, Winnetka, Ill.
Hubbell, Edward L., 56, Jan. 19, 1896, Davenport, Iowa.
To be 2d Lieuts., F.A., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Gilmore, Robert H., 69, June 7, 1888, Chicago, Ill.
Tenney, Henry F., 75, June 1, 1890, Chicago, Ill.
Peck, Philip F. W., 83, Dec. 6, 1886, Chicago, Ill.
To be 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Hall, Bartow H., 87, Aug. 16, 1888, Colorado Springs, Colo.
To be Captain, Engrs., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Stover, Frederick H., 224, June 10, 1887, Louisville, Ky.
To be 1st Lieuts., Engrs., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Schless, Jacob T., 189, Sept. 14, 1889, Kansas City, Mo.
Russell, George S., 192, Aug. 11, 1885, Independence, Mo.
Pearson, James T. M., 204, Jan. 5, 1890, Kansas City, Mo.
To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Murray, Ray Elliott, 685, Jan. 20, 1894, Springfield, Mo.
To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Pusch, Adolph Frederick, 722, Feb. 7, 1880, Denver, Colo.
To be 1st Lieut., Ord., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Ham, Charles V., 25, Jan. 19, 1878, Fort Logan, Colo.
To be 1st Lieut., Sig., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Helmer, Newhall, 78, Feb. 2, 1884, Lake Bluff, Ill.
To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917:
Lewis, Dean De Witt, 208, Aug. 11, 1874, Chicago, Ill.
To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:
Cook, Paul Burns, 215, Feb. 17, 1877, St. Paul, Minn.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 10, 1917:
Kuhn, Harold Philip, 504, —, Kansas City, Mo.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917:
Pettijohn, Blanchard B., 664, Dec. 26, 1877, Indianapolis, Ind.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:
Wilmeth, William Law, 773, May 3, 1869, Denison, Kas.
Clevenger, William F., 790, Nov. 11, 1874, Indianapolis, Ind.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from May 15, 1917:
Kidner, Frederick Clinton, 826, April 13, 1879, Detroit, Mich.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from May 19, 1917:
Cole, Wallace, 902, March 19, 1888, St. Paul, Minn.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 24, 1917:
Hoover, Delbert Elias, 951, Aug. 7, 1871, Warren, Ohio.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Cooper, Calvin L., 1586, March 12, 1871, Kansas City, Mo.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from April 24, 1917:
Abbott, Donald Putnam, 1924, April 15, 1884, Chicago, Ill.
King, Henry Eugene, 1928, Sept. 21, 1875, Belgrade, Neb.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 4, 1917:
Neal, Marcus Pinson, 2136, Sept. 23, 1887, Chicago, Ill.
Henkin, John, 2137, Sept. 15, 1891, Elk Point, S.D.
Robertson, Clarence W., 2142, Nov. 16, 1890, Park River, N.D.
Redmon, James, 2143, —, 1888, Decatur, Ill.
Havn, Erling Oscar, 2146, Sept. 5, 1892, Merrill, Wis.
Harwood, William Elvis, 2149, Nov. 16, 1858, Joliet, Ill.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:
Chanowitz, Ephraim B., 2171, Jan. 18, 1882, Nineveh, Ind.
Keefoot, Theodore Henry, 2365, Oct. 17, 1890, Columbus, Neb.
Magenheimer, V. A., 2376, May 17, 1876, Mooresville, Ind.
Moser, Elmer Bramble, 2378, July 11, 1867, Windfall, Ind.
Carman, William L., 2398, July 18, 1877, Paint Lick, Ky.
Lane, Fred Warfield, 2402, May 10, 1872, Cambridge, Ohio.

The following list was issued May 28:

To be Major, A.G., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Williams, Seth C., 10, Dec. 19, 1878, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
To be Major, Inf., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Brandt, Alfred, 59, Nov. 28, 1877, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Moore, Washington N., 267, July 28, 1883, Fort Logan, Colo.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Marsh, Gerald L., 467, March 17, 1894, Ames, Iowa.
To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Flynn, Emmett L., 793, Aug. 25, 1887, Duluth, Minn.
Carlson, Leonard H., 805, June 24, 1890, Fort Logan, Colo.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
McLean, Wilbur F., 871, Dec. 13, 1890, Duluth, Minn.
To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Mulkern, Frank J., 204, Aug. 24, 1888, Des Moines, Iowa.
To be 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Boone, Hugh, 113, Sept. 15, 1887, Akron, Ohio.
To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Wilson, Harold C., 716, May 26, 1892, Denver, Colo.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 9, 1917:
O'Malley, Thomas J., 359, —, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:
Martin, John A., 747, Jan. 12, 1870, Indianapolis, Ind.
Winders, Frank, 760, March 25, 1871, Columbus, Ohio.
Sessions, John C., 765, Sept. 21, 1879, Minneapolis, Minn.
Parker, Harry C., 767, Jan. 21, 1877, Dubuque, Iowa.
Gilmore, Wilbur H., 783, Oct. 10, 1879, Mt. Vernon, Ill.
Wales, Ernest De Wolfe, 784, Sept. 1, 1873, Indianapolis, Ind.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917:
Hanson, Edward W., 421, July 1, 1889, Three Rivers, Wis.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Brayton, Frank A., 1592, March 1, 1890, Indianapolis, Ind.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 24, 1917:
Raulston, Burrell O., 1923, Jan. 28, 1886, Chicago, Ill.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 25, 1917:
Pettry, Benjamin L., 2075, Oct. 29, 1876, Dorothy, Raleigh Co., W. Va.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 7, 1917:
Green, Philip Palmer, 2152, July 23, 1891, St. Louis, Mo.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:
Campbell, Clayton C., 2166, Aug. 4, 1879, Indianapolis, Ind.
Stagner, George H., 2199, Aug. 23, 1875, Waco, Texas.
Higbee, Paul, 2217, Oct. 25, 1882, Sullivan, Ind.
Hypes, Francis E., 2220, Oct. 20, 1886, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bennett, William C., 2222, April 15, 1867, Rhinelander, Wis.

Butts, Hubert P., 2232, Dec. 14, 1873, Piercerville, Ind.
McFaul, William D., 2364, March 15, 1875, Miles, Jackson Co., Iowa.
Gaffney, Emory C., 2371, Aug. 13, 1884, Lincoln, Ill.
Barcus, Clarence E., 2382, March 30, 1880, Indianapolis, Ind.
Wayman, Cecil L., 2383, Feb. 6, 1877, Indianapolis, Ind.
Whisler, Frederick M., 2394, Oct. 17, 1889, Wabash, Ind.
Stephenson, John W., 2399, June 21, 1885, Ashland, Ky.
Ware, Howard J., 2400, July 17, 1875, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Shipley, Floyd N., 2420, Oct. 25, 1878, Indianapolis, Ind.
The following list was issued June 1:

To be Captains, Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Beer, Jesse L., 247, Jan. 11, 1890, Iowa City, Iowa.
Black, Loomis O., 253, Oct. 27, 1881, Waterloo, Iowa.
To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
McGuire, Hubert, 281, April 4, 1881, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
To be 1st Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Croan, Melvin, 300, Aug. 12, 1887, Alton, Ill.
Crowley, Edwin K., 302, Dec. 24, 1886, Leavenworth, Kas.
Meisenheimer, Floyd B., 308, Dec. 2, 1893, Detroit, Mich.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Jones, Thomas, Jr., 349, May 30, 1884, Fort Logan, Colo.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Babcock, John B., G., 358, June 16, 1887, Cleveland, Ohio.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 18, 1917:
Springer, George W., jr., 283, Feb. 28, 1892, Lawrence, Kas.
To be Captain, Cav., O.R.C., from May 11, 1917:
Kistler, Erie O., 70, April 18, 1890, Denver, Colo.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Haigh, James A., 81, Aug. 22, 1884, Fort Riley, Kas.
To be 2d Lieuts., F.A., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Farrington, Samuel P., 91, Aug. 8, 1892, Minneapolis, Minn.
Lane, Gilbert F., 98, Aug. 13, 1890, Akron, Ohio.
To be Major, A.G., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Jones, James S., 15, April 23, 1881, Wheeling, W. Va.
To be Major, Sig., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Turner, John Ralph, 14, Nov. 6, 1887, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captain, Sig., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Richardson, Clarence E., 726, Sept. 22, 1882, Peoria, Ill.
To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Clark, Charles F., 759, April 17, 1891, Fort Riley, Kas.
Cramer, Herman W., 765, Mar. 26, 1876, Kansas City, Mo.
To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from April 11, 1917:
Barrett, Channing W., 132, —, Chicago, Ill.
To be Majors, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917:
Salter, Peter H., 182, Sept. 8, 1862, Norfolk, Neb.
Davis, George G., 207, —, 1879, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Akin, Henry Leland, 220, Aug. 25, 1872, Omaha, Neb.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from May 7, 1917:
Jett, Richard L., 741, Feb. 15, 1885, Cleveland, Ohio.
To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:
Guthrie, George L., 752, May 20, 1877, Indianapolis, Ind.
Murdock, Samuel, Jr., 756, Jan. 27, 1872, Sabotha, Kas.
Harvey, James A., 779, Nov. 6, 1869, Chicago, Ill.
To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from May 15, 1917:
Thomas, Griffith A., 804, June 16, 1873, Detroit, Mich.
McCormick, Eugene F., 809, April 15, 1883, Columbus, Ohio.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 25, 1917:
Duboise, Edward J., 2074, Sept. 19, 1867, Indianapolis, Ind.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from May 9, 1917:
Tupper, Lewis P., 2181, April 6, 1867, Redford, Mich.
Coble, Paul B., 2183, May 13, 1884, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thompson, Henry H., 2354, May 16, 1877, Noblesville, Ind.
Titus, Elton L., 2355, June 28, 1880, Indianapolis, Ind.
Johnson, Czar C., 2373, March 4, 1881, Creighton, Neb.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from May 15, 1917:
Henthorn, Arthur C., 2441, Oct. 24, 1888, Garrison, Ky.
Kennedy, Edwin J., 2467, June 13, 1875, Peebles, Ohio.
Dargan, Clarence M., 2494, Jan. 9, 1887, Pontiac, Ill.
Proctor, Feast Le Grand, 2495, Sept. 28, 1875, Chicago, Ill.
Harrison, Jay M., 2500, Sept. 14, 1877, Toledo, Ohio.
Toney, Lee E., 2516, April 22, 1882, Piedmont, Mo.
Murrah, Frank C., 2517, Sept. 2, 1881, Herrin, Ill.
Hengstler, William H., 2542, May 8, 1887, Minneapolis, Minn.
McDavid, Jesse T., 2552, Aug. 25, 1877, Decatur, Ill.
Lochner, George M., 2576, July 19, 1886, Adrian, Mich.
Berry, Shaler, 2606, May 9, 1871, Newport, Ky.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from May 17, 1917:
Abbott, John S., 2611, Nov. 15, 1883, St. Paul, Minn.
To be 1st Lieut., Dental, O.R.C., from May 15, 1917:
Thornberry, Albert E., jr., 15, —, Woodsfield, Ohio.

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

The following list was issued May 22:

To be Captains, Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Cady, William B., 125, Jan. 19, 1880, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas.
Conner, Walter, 145, March 26, 1888, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas.
To be Captains, Inf., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Syfan, Rolline C., 196, March 22, 1889, San Antonio, Texas.
Greathouse, Robert B., 203, June 21, 1880, San Antonio, Tex.
To be 1st Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Ledford, John, 162, July 5, 1885, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas.
Seehorn, Harry A., 163, March 1, 1893, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
Andrewsen, Walter, 165, July 27, 1888, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Gebhart, Leslie E., 425, Dec. 11, 1888, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Del Vicchio, Frank, 429, Dec. 10, 1886, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Dorn, George A., 431, June 28, 1892, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Mason, John W., 434, April 3, 1894, Eagle Pass, Texas.
Baxter, Ray E., 435, Jan. 29, 1892, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Sheaffer, John W., 437, Feb. 18, 1892, Fort Bliss, Texas.
MacDonnell, George Burleson, 501, Sept. 16, 1894, Austin, Tex.
To be Major, Cav., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Chamberlain, Julian I., 8, Nov. 27, 1873, El Paso, Texas.
To be Captain, Cav., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Rowland, Thomas H., 41, Aug. 1, 1878, Camp Del Rio, Texas.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Lipscomb, E. F., 50, July 22, 1888, San Antonio, Texas.
To be Captain, Engrs., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Ford, William Ellis, 194, March 2, 1876, Little Rock, Ark.
To be Majors, Med., O.R.C., from April 11, 1917:
Owen, Whyte Glendower, 76, —, White Castle, La.
Thompson, James Edwin, 116, —, Galveston, Texas.
Ingalls, Henry Allison, 145, —, Roswell, N.M.
To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 10, 1917:
Loomis, Edgar Webb, 513, —, Dallas, Texas.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917:
Carter, Charles S., 63, March 16, 1867, New Orleans, La.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from March 24, 1917:
Peck, Lake B., 1062, Sept. 18, 1876, El Paso, Texas.
McCown, Thomas B., 1078, Feb. 27, 1868, Loach, Ariz.
Jones, George B., 1088, Aug. 18, 1868, El Paso, Texas.
Breitling, J. C., 1128, Dec. 9, 1874, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from March 29, 1917:
Stacey, Royal K., 1235, Dec. 8, 1886, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Towler, Harry H., 1264, Dec. 1, 1886, Mission, Texas.
Vogt, David M., 1327, Jan. 28, 1888, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Campbell, J. E., 1341, Feb. 9, 1892, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 10, 1917:
Ball, William Franklin, 1523, Jan. 20, 1874, Batesville, Ark.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Sanger, Fenton M., 1634, Feb. 13, 1872, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Powell, Braxton Victor, 1762, June 29, 1874, Reader, Ark.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 25, 1917:
Evans, Theophilus Watkins, 2114, July 25, 1889, Jackson, La.

The following list was issued May 23:

To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Brosius, C. Lyman, 319, July 18, 1879, San Antonio, Texas.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Giles, Benjamin F., 500, Sept. 13, 1892, San Antonio, Texas.
To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Lawson, Charles L., 78, Jan. 11, 1893, San Antonio, Texas.

The following list was issued May 24:

To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Cheek, Aldina L., 182, July 12, 1886, Camp Del Rio, Texas.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Durham, Victor, 430, Oct. 6, 1894, Eagle Pass, Texas.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Coffen, Del E., 605, —, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Blaney, James C., 712, Jan. 10, 1889, Del Rio, Texas.
To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Denoon, Joseph E., 54, Dec. 24, 1884, San Antonio, Texas.
To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Fly, Joe Taylor, 80, Aug. 20, 1891, San Antonio, Texas.
To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Beavers, Albert J., 664, Dec. 7, 1889, El Paso, Texas.
To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Barnes, Isaiah K., 704, Nov. 16, 1866, El Paso, Texas.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917:
Ellis, J. G., jr., 607, —, 1889, Denison, Texas.
To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 29, 1917:
Felger, Louie, 1262, Sept. 22, 1892, Fort Bliss, Texas.

The following list was issued May 26:

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Russell, Edward J. L., 246, March 29, 1886, San Antonio, Tex.
To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Koubous, Rudolph, 426, Feb. 14, 1896, Del Rio, Texas.
To be 1st Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 2, 1917:
Welborne, William E., 568, Aug. 30, 1895, Dallas, Texas.
Jones, Floyd M., 633, June 3, 1893, San Antonio, Texas.
To be Captain, Cav., O.R.C., from May 16, 1917:
Pryor, David M., 79, July 22, 1880, Uvalde, Texas.
To be 2d Lieuts., Cav., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Kilgore, Alfred W., 47, July 15, 1894, San Antonio, Texas.
Mor

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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REAPING THE HARVEST.

"There were at that time two classes of professed advocates of national unity: those who recognized the fact that a successful conduct of the war for the preservation of the Union demanded an unconditional and unwavering support of the authorities having the conduct of the war, and those who believed, or assumed to believe, that a loyal support of the National Government was reconcilable with an attitude of hostile criticism, which tended to destroy the confidence in the Government so essential to success in the field."

These words, printed four years ago in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and concerned with conditions existing in the United States fifty years before that date, were at once a prophecy and a description of journalistic conditions in our country to-day. But there is this striking difference. "That time" referred to in our quotation was in 1863, when the country for two years had been engaged in the bloodiest war in previous history; when the Northern cause had suffered tragic defeats; when politics and politicians seemed destined to make the Southern Confederacy triumphant in that war between brothers of one land. Now we are at the very beginning of a war with Germany in which the larger part of the whole civilized world is engaged; a war that overshadows, in its wastage of human life and cost in material things, all that have gone before in history. And the branches of the Government of the United States to which this journal is devoted, the Departments of War and the Navy, are being assailed by a certain section of the press with a bitterness that rivals conditions existing in our country fifty-four years ago.

In the long experience of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we have grown used to such assaults on the War and Navy Departments. If they were the sole objects of these attacks we might be tempted at this time to pass them. But the wrongdoing of these counsels of evil is that the people of the country, the very Nation itself, is suffering from them, is being hampered in its full expression of the part it should play in the Great War. Just how it is suffering, how it is hampered from playing its part as a great world power we propose to point out here. For as the South was divided against the North fifty-six years ago so these counsels of evil seek to divide the East from the West. And the people of the Eastern states are the unconscious victims of this condition of affairs.

From the very outbreak of the war in Europe the people of the North Atlantic states, from Maine to Pennsylvania, were filled with the desire that our country should enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies. West and south of that group most of the people of the other states were for keeping at peace. They were the victims of much abuse from Eastern journals and yet took it in good part. It was not an uncommon thing to hear in Eastern cities the hope expressed that if we went to war a German army would march up through the Middle West from Mexico and "give those people a taste of war." The Middle and Far West was pictured as a region where no man was ready to fight for his country.

Meanwhile the Government and the War and Navy Departments were assailed day in and day out for their lack

of purpose and for their inefficiency. No abuse was too violent to pour out on the one or the others. Then war was declared. And we began to realize how little the East understood the West, we began to reap the fruits of the harvest. Nevada was the first state to fill its quota of recruits following the declaration of war. Then in succession came Oregon, Utah and now Indiana, all of that West which had been despised and rejected of the Eastern journalists. Massachusetts, where departmental abuse has been most bitter, has not recruited forty per cent. of its quota of recruits as yet. Its Home Guard has proven to be "a failure," on the authority of one of its leading journals. Vermont's response to the call for volunteers to fill the ranks of the Regular Army has been truly pathetic in view of what the Green Mountain state has done in all our previous wars. Must it not be borne in on the journalists in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington responsible for this state of affairs that the harvest they are reaping is indeed of nettles?

It would appear that light is breaking in on this darkness. Mortified by the wretched showing Massachusetts has made in the Army recruiting, an attack was made on the Army officers in charge of that work. Suddenly there was a change of front along this line of attack, and abuse of the Army stopped. A more optimistic note has been sounding in some of these journals within the last week regarding Service affairs. The presence of the destroyer fleet in British waters aiding in the extermination of the submarine menace is an example of Navy efficiency that will not be denied. The presence of a thousand American engineers and Red Cross units in London is an example of Army efficiency that will not be denied. It is our profound hope that these examples, and the example of "the West" in responding to the call of the colors, will be a great and valuable lesson to these journalistic preachers of opposition to the most effective pursuit of the war, and that through these examples there will come to be a better understanding of our national psychology that East and West may be united as one in facing and fighting our common foe. It is an understanding that is sadly needed.

It is to the spirit of hostile and carping criticism that we take exception—the readiness to seize upon any and all of the many lapses that are bound to occur in the carrying out of a difficult enterprise so great as that upon which we have entered; to magnify such derelictions into evidences of an underlying ineffectiveness in our men and methods. We have much yet to learn in the carrying on of a great war, to learn by our own experience however ready and however apt we may be to profit by the experience of others. Constructive criticism may be of service, and we observe many things that might be bettered, that it may be well sooner or later to bring to public attention. Suppression of just criticism would be as great an evil as is the criticism of opposition and of hostility to which we take exception. In the government of a democracy such as ours it may be only by pressure of public opinion that the incapable man in high office or in low can be displaced to make way for the man more able or better adapted to the work in hand. Criticism that results in greater efficiency may be necessary, however unwelcome to the man it affects, however radical its results in the change of old methods. But let it be inspired by an honest desire for improvement and not by a bilious wish to seek flaws or a purpose to make political or personal capital of the errors of those to whom is committed a great task.

THE DOCTORS AND THE WAR.

The War and Navy Departments of the United States have the immediate problem of providing doctors for the 1,000,000 officers and men that within the next few months will be in the Regular Army, the Navy, the National Guard and the National Army. Moreover the Red Cross, under the direction of the War Department, is aiding our Allies in England and France by sending a thin but steady stream of surgeons, ambulance drivers and nurses across the Atlantic to take up the work of relieving the doctors with the Allied armies in the field and at the base hospitals. The law fixes the proportion of doctors to personnel as seven to 1,000, but of late this proportion has been considered as too small, the current issue of the Military Surgeon stating that it should be not less than ten to every 1,000. Either figure would call for 7,000 or 10,000 doctors; but the best medical authorities of the country have come to realize of late that both of these estimates are too small, Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue, U.S.P.H.S., having stated at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association that at least 12,000 doctors would be needed to take care of the enormous increases in our Military Establishment owing to the war. Whether this estimate is too high or not it is interesting to know that Great Britain, on the authority of Sir Alfred Keogh, Surgeon General of the British army, has only 12,000 medical officers for forces of 5,000,000 men.

In his address before the American Medical Association Dr. Blue said "there is a distinct need for medical officers in the Regular Army and the Navy with about 1,300 vacancies to be filled." He also stated that the association had so co-ordinated its activities that it can furnish the Government with the names of 142,000 physicians and surgeons who can serve in the Army "in any way from examining men registered for service to working in field hospitals." He pointed out that the examination of men for the new armies would bring an enormous task to the doctors "for it has been the experience of England that for every man accepted at least three have to be examined."

While the Medical Association was in session it de-

veloped that the Medical Department of the Army has been taken by surprise by physicians who have enlisted in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and who have accepted commissions, failing to report to medical training camps. Only fifty per cent. of the physicians ordered to the four training camps have reported. The failure of so large a percentage of the doctors to report is causing much confusion in the Medical Department, which has held consistently that trained physicians would be needed as badly by the new National Army as trained officers. Unless the absent physicians report immediately, drastic legal action will be taken by the Department, according to a dispatch to the Boston Transcript from Washington.

This condition was reflected in a speech made by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, chairman of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense, to the members of the Association on June 6. He declared that the physicians and surgeons of the nation had not risen to the call of duty. He said that the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps plan had failed to provide the surgeons needed for the Army and Navy; that of the 28,000 military medical men needed now, the Government had only 3,000 in sight, with England and France begging for doctors. He declared that if the doctors didn't come forward soon heroic steps would have to be taken. Dr. Martin declared that of 8,000 young doctors who had applied for commissions and to whom commissions had been offered, fewer than 3,000 had accepted them. "If you are a member of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, for God's sake go home and accept," he appealed. "If you're not going to accept, go home and say that, so we down in Washington can know what we are up against."

Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, U.S.N., estimates for the Navy, when all its forces are recruited up to their full authorized strength, that it will require the services of more than 2,000 medical officers. There are now 394 medical officers in the Regular Naval Medical Corps, which shows the task before the Department in filling up the required quota, particularly when the standards of the Service are considered. These are so high that out of 128 doctors who took the last examination to enter the Medical Corps only eighty-eight passed. The Navy has no such plan for intensive training of its medical officers as has the War Department, which has already established four training camps for military medical instruction, the course being set for three periods of four weeks each. Med. Instr. George A. Lung, U.S.N., has stated that in addition to this Army and Navy draft on the civilian physicians and surgeons of the country the Red Cross would need 25,000, his estimate of the whole situation being that one out of every six doctors in the country would be needed for the war. When it is stated that only one man in twenty will be required to fill the ranks of the National Army's first draft this figure of Dr. Lung's shows what a tremendous task is to be required of the doctors of our country in the war.

The safe arrival of the U.S. collier Jupiter at France with 10,000 tons of wheat is a feather in the cap of our Navy. The Jupiter would have presented a fine mark for enemy's submarines, but the strong convoys she had on her voyage evidently proved efficient. The Jupiter is a vessel of 19,360 tons, with a cargo capacity of 10,500 tons. She is equipped with an electric drive and her speed loaded is 14.99 knots. She has a length of 542 feet, a breadth of 65, while her depth of hold is 36 feet 9 inches. Her complement is thirteen officers and 157 men. The success of the Jupiter recalls to mind the stout defense made for the electric drive for warships by Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., engineer-in-chief. He contended against some critics that the electric drive of the Jupiter made her so superior to her sister ship with geared drive as to put the Jupiter in an entirely different class so far as reliability of operation and economy are concerned.

There is considerable comment among officers of the New York National Guard over some of the recent appointments of officers, who allege that political influence and personal friendships have received more consideration than efficiency and experience, and that competent officers have been left in the background and men less well qualified have been appointed. Whether or not there is justice in these criticisms, too much care cannot be taken in selecting men known to be thoroughly efficient who have records to back them. It is a most serious matter if the competent officer of experience is ignored in the present great war. This war requires the best officers that can be found and these are the men who should receive first consideration. It is also understood that some appointments of officers have been made that the War Department may later refuse to recognize on the ground that the appointments were illegal.

The big problem of clothing the greater Navy is being solved rapidly, in spite of the difficulty of securing the cloth required for uniforms. The Navy's clothing factory at Charleston, S.C., which is now manufacturing about 40,000 suits of white clothes a month, will be able, it is estimated, to produce 100,000 suits a month when the large new building now nearing completion is in full operation. The New York clothing factory and contractors during May turned out about 20,000 suits of blue clothing and the officer in charge expects, in that plant and through private contracts, to turn out 60,000 suits this month. If the material is available, he estimates that after July 1 blue uniforms can be supplied at the rate of 70,000 a month.

Along the line suggested by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of "Advertising the Services," Winston Churchill, the novelist, has written for the New Republic News Service an article on the Navy in which he says, by way of introduction: "More than twenty years have passed since I graduated from Annapolis, and in that time a new world has been born, and a new Navy. I know the difference between a bowline and a Blackwall hitch, I could still lash a hammock with seven passable turns. Deep within me, so deep that it can never be eradicated, is the spirit of the Navy. I still belong to it. I always shall—and this is my chief qualification for my present task of attempting to familiarize our people with a conscientious, loyal and resourceful service of unsoiled history and splendid traditions. Then the officers of our Navy no better Americans exist. In that personnel are represented all parts of our country, all elements of our population. At Annapolis they have undergone four years of what is perhaps the stiffest mental and physical training to be had in the United States, if not in the world. I know of what I write. 'Sink or swim' is the motto of Annapolis, and only the strongest swim. Only the strongest are chosen, in the first place. I am not engaged in such a grave season as the present in flinging about bouquets; but it is a pleasure as well as a duty to praise where praise is due. If since the Civil War the Navy has at times been open to criticism, it cannot too strongly be emphasized that this criticism does not apply to the personnel; and the best proof of it is that some years ago Britain, whose navy from time immemorial has been her greatest pride, abandoned her old system of training and virtually adopted ours. Her officers had been struck by the all-around efficiency of the graduates of our Naval Academy. A British officer of high rank visited Annapolis and subsequently recommended the system to his admiralty." He adds this comment, which is of particular interest in view of the frequent civilian criticism that the Navy is in the hands of "old fogies" and from the important fact that Mr. Churchill knows of what he writes. He says: "The most striking change I see in the Navy is a change from age to comparative youth. It is becoming a youthful service, with all the qualities of youth, enthusiasm, resourcefulness, ambition, an instant willingness to accept responsibility, to take chances when risk is necessary."

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, announced on June 10 that a Red Cross commission made up of leading business men and sociological and medical experts is now on its way to Europe to prepare for the arrival of American troops. Its personnel includes several prominent financiers, physicians and lawyers of New York city. Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, O.R.C., U.S.A., a vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the head of the commission. The deputy commissioners are: James H. Perkins, vice president of the National City Bank; Carl Taylor, of the law firm of Byrne, Cutcheon and Taylor; Dr. Alexander Lambert, a New York expert on tuberculosis; George B. Ford, of New York, an expert on town planning; Dr. Ernest P. Bicknell, director general of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross, with headquarters in Washington; William Endicott, member of the firm of Kidder, Peabody and Company, of Boston, and an overseer of Harvard College; A. W. Copp, graduate of West Point; Ernest McCullough, engineer, of the firm of Stone and Webster, of Boston. Accompanying the commission as inspectors of service in Europe are Charles G. Osborne, the Rev. R. H. Davis, the Rev. Ernest De F. Miel, Frederick R. King, Philip L. Goodwin, Frederick S. Hoppin, Raymond J. Daly, secretary; Albert L. Hoffman, secretary; the Rev. John Van Shaick, Jr., secretary, and Thomas H. Kenney, comptroller. Major Murphy entered West Point after serving with the Volunteer forces in 1899 and graduated in 1903. He served in the Regular Army until Nov. 30, 1907, when he resigned to go into business.

The Aero Club of America is now urging Congress to appropriate \$500,000,000 for the air defenses of our country, including a vast number of airplanes and other flying craft. In view of the fact that the airplane manufacturers of the United States only delivered sixty-three machines to the War Department last year out of the 230 ordered, and that the Signal Corps was not able to expend half of its appropriation for flying machines in the fiscal year 1917, it would seem a fitter task for the Aero Club to devote itself to spurring up the manufacturers rather than to suggesting such an enormous appropriation when the Signal Corps cannot spend its appropriation for this year. A tragedy of this situation is noted elsewhere in this issue in the case of an Infantry officer of the Army who has suffered a disallowance in his accounts of \$12,500 through his not having deducted that amount in penalties for delays in the delivering of four hydro-aeroplanes, the contract price of which was \$40,000. If the airplane manufacturers of this country cannot deliver \$40,000 worth of flying machines on time, of what use is it for the people to appropriate such an enormous sum as \$500,000,000 on top of unexpected appropriations now in hand? We are pleased to note one person in this country has the proper perspective on this question. He is Frederick W. Barker, president of the Aeronautical Society of America, who does not see how such a program of production can be carried out.

Brig. Gen. Roger D. Williams, commanding the 1st Brigade Infantry, Kentucky N.G., sends us a pamphlet prepared by the Board of Commerce, the City of Lexington and Fayette County, Kentucky, which invites the Central Department, U.S.A., to locate the concentration camp proposed for the Ninth training area of the National Army in Fayette County. These bodies tender to Col. Edwin M. Lewis, president of the investigation board of the Ninth training area, "2,000 acres of Blue Grass land, all in sod, either for lease or free of cost . . . proposing that it be accepted free, provided the question of rental is at all decisive."

Praise of the highest order was given the officers and men of the Regular Army Cavalry post at Fort Ethan Allen, by Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., commander of the Northeastern Department, on his return to Boston on June 7 from an inspection tour. The spirit of the men, both Regulars and recruits, was magnificent, the General said. There are 4,400 recruits at the fort, and two regiments, the 18th and 19th, are being formed by the expansion of the 2d. General Edwards said: "They are as fine a lot of men as I have ever seen. I found many boys of eighteen and nineteen, twelve sixteen-year-old boys and one fifteen. When I asked the latter what their parents said on enlistment, the reply

was usually that their mothers demurred at first, but when the boys were determined to go, their fathers said: 'Go to it.' I found recruits of five weeks, and twenty of two days, who are drilling splendidly. Owing to the scarcity of officers, privates of the Regular force are drilling platoons. There is very little sickness. I am pleased with the showing and the men give hope of forming better troops than I had ever anticipated, after all my service in the Regular Army."

On the invitation of Dr. Edward C. Kirk, of the University of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the dental committee of the Council of National Defense, Dr. Alfred C. Fones, of Bridgeport, Conn., has consented to head the oral hygiene committee of the dental section, which means the foundation work of putting the teeth of 500,000 American soldiers in perfect order before they are sent to the trenches in France. Dr. Fones's first work will be instructing and the training of 1,000 Red Cross and registered nurses in dental hygiene work. He will have the selection of the graduate nurses, because they have already learned the basic principles of the care of the teeth, such as anatomy, bacteriology, sterilization, etc. When this small army of young women become duly qualified as dental hygienists they will be divided into groups and sent to the sixteen different training camps in the country, where they will do the preliminary work of putting the teeth of the soldier in condition for war. They will simply do the cleaning, the removing of tartar, and on their report, the dental work—extracting, the filling of cavities, etc.—will be by the dentists, according to their specialty.

Discussing the "command of the sea" John Leyland, the great British shipowner, writes in the London Times: "It is universally recognized that close blockade of an enemy's ports is now impossible. The destroyer, submarine, and mine, not to speak of the airship and airplane, have made distant blockade imperative. It is characteristic of naval warfare that an enemy may withdraw his naval forces from the field of action altogether if he so pleases. The Germans can do this, and have done it in a manner impossible to Hindenburg on the west front; who, fighting on land, cannot refuse action when we choose to attack him. On the other hand, the distant character of the blockade unavoidably allows the enemy a measure of freedom of movement within a limited area. These are the dominant characteristics of the situation in the North Sea. I submit that there is no evidence of a desire to make the destruction of the enemy's force secondary to the controlling of his communications. The two things are parts of the same operation, and if the enemy should choose to 'fight for the central area'—an object perhaps a little difficult to define—I am quite sure the Grand Fleet will not deny him the opportunity."

The Regents of the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), at their meeting May 31, last, voted to confer upon Colonel Henry P. Birmingham, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at the coming commencement, June 28, 1917, the degree of Master of Arts. It is the rule of the university that the person upon whom an honorary degree is to be conferred must be present to receive it. However, the Regents in his case, in view of the problematic exigencies of the public service, have voted to waive this rule. They hope that he will consent to the conferring of the degree and will be delighted if he can be present to receive it. If this is found impossible, the degree will be conferred upon Colonel Birmingham *in absentia*. It may be further stated that this action of the Regents of the University of Michigan is an unusual one, and indicates a very great desire to confer a special honor and distinction upon a medical officer who has for many years been looked upon as one of the most able and efficient officers of the U.S. Army. Naturally, the Medical Corps feels itself honored likewise, and is greatly pleased at the distinct compliment conferred upon their brother officer.

According to dispatch from Sacket Harbor to the New York Times on June 4 the War Department intends to open an aviation field about twenty miles from Madison Barracks. The field will be at Pine Plains, and will be large enough to be used as a two-squadron station. For two weeks carpenters have been preparing buildings and hangars, and the New York Central Railroad has been amplifying its transportation facilities at the projected camp. The number of aviators who would go to Pine Plains would not exceed 150, it was said. An elaborate telephone system of communication is being installed. The Post Office Department has instructed Postmaster Cornwall, of Watertown, to begin at once the establishment of a military post office at the aviation field. The men who will be selected to report at Pine Plains for training will come from the same district as those at Madison Barracks, which includes all of the New York state except New York city, and four electoral districts of Pennsylvania. The camp is to open within six weeks.

Men who are desirous of entering the U.S. Shipping Board's training schools for merchant marine officers should address their applications to Henry Howard, Director of Recruiting, U.S. Custom House, Boston, Mass., who is in general charge of the schools. One of these schools is already open in Boston and plans are under consideration for opening schools at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Ohio, New Orleans, Seattle and Pasadena. There is no particular age limit for those who wish to enter the schools. Those accepted must stand a physical examination. They will be paid a reasonable compensation for their time spent in training at sea. It is possible that men who have had sea or engineering experience can complete the course in two months. An ordinarily well educated man of previous experience may also be able to qualify as a deck or engineer officer in that time.

Mrs. Moffett, wife of Capt. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., commandant Great Lakes Naval Training Station, has been appointed president of the Navy Relief Society for the training station and Middle Western territory. This society is an organized and chartered society similar to the Army Relief Society and the Red Cross Relief Society. The society takes care of the charitable work for needy and indigent families of enlisted men and officer personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, Naval Reserve Force and Naval Militia and their relatives when in actual want. Any one interested in the personnel of the Navy can be a member. The membership fee is \$2 a year. The society at the naval training station

at Great Lakes is now being organized by Mrs. Moffett and will commence its activities immediately.

Writing of the misuse of military titles the California Tourist and Hotel Reporter urges that "now that the United States is about to become a military nation, the various military titles worn by Army and Navy officers will assume an added importance in the eyes of the public, and Congress should pass a law making it a felony for any person to assume or apply a military title to a citizen who has not earned the same by honorable service in the Army or Navy. This would be a hard blow to the hotel paper that bestows such undeserved titles on unworthy and obnoxious individuals merely for the sake of a \$5 or \$10 a month advertisement, especially when such individuals are neither a credit to their profession nor the American Army."

Wesley Frost, who has been American consul at Queenstown, Ireland, since the war, reached the United States from the British Isles June 7. He brought with him a compilation of statistics gathered in consular work in connection with the sinking of no less than eighty ships, including the Lusitania and the Laconia. Mr. Frost's report includes affidavits taken from survivors, masters of ships, officers and passengers, revealing the methods employed by the Prussians aboard submarines, full descriptions of the kinds and colors of periscopes, the size of the newest types of submarines, their possibilities in action and the manner in which they have been operated.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have agreed to prefer women employees henceforth in appointments to the clerical force of the War and Navy Departments. This announcement is made in a letter from Secretary Baker's office to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, whose president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, recently called attention to the continued preference for men in the civil branches of these departments, where, she suggested, women might well be utilized and thus release men for military service. Secretary Baker has instructed Chief Clerk Scofield in accordance with the above decision regarding future appointments.

Prior to the Spanish-American war military instruction was given at the University of North Dakota, but in 1898 the commandant and equipment were recalled. Since that time no military instruction has been given at the institution. As the university is a land grant college, the State Board of Regents has authorized the re-establishment of the military training work. Dr. F. L. McVey, president of the institution, which is located at University, N.D., is anxious to get in touch with some comparatively young retired officer with the rank of first lieutenant or higher, to accept this detail.

In order to define the scope of the prohibition provision of the Selective Draft law, Attorney General Gregory, at the request of Secretary Daniels, has made this ruling: "This Department has administratively construed the provision in question as covering the entire Military Establishment of the United States, including the Navy and Marine Corps." Secretary Daniels accordingly has called the attention of the Navy and Marine Corps to the law, which prohibits the sale of liquor to any officer or member of the military force while in uniform.

As is usual in time of war all sorts of exaggerated stories of U.S. Navy ships having been engaged in battles or having been blown up by mines have been circulated throughout the country within the past two weeks. Also that our naval hospitals were filled with wounded as a result of these battles or disasters. The tales grew so specific, as to the names of ships and places, that Secretary Daniels issued a formal statement on June 9 denying every one of these tales absolutely. No one with a grain of common sense believed any of them.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, the Secretary of War has finally settled the controversy growing out of the demand of several state Governors that their staffs be permitted to wear prescribed uniforms by the following order: "The military organization of each state, constituted by the laws thereof, including all its members, whether members of the National Guard, or not, is designated as an organization whose members may wear its prescribed uniform."

In response to a request from the Secretary of the Navy, the authorities of Yale University have agreed to the use this summer of its dormitories and dining hall by men of the Naval Reserve. A Navy officer from the Third Naval District will be sent to inspect the buildings by the commandant of that district, Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N. This is the second university to co-operate actively with the Navy, Harvard having already established a school for radio operators.

One of the latest war rumors, which caused us to make many denials over the telephone, was that a battalion of the 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G., had left for France not long ago, and that the transport that carried them had been torpedoed. All the battalions of the 71st Regiment are still on duty guarding bridges, etc., on the West Shore and other railroads in New York state. No National Guard troops have gone to France yet nor are they likely to go for some time to come.

The fiftieth anniversary reunion of the class of 1867, U.S.M.A., has been postponed to meet at West Point, Aug. 29. Of those who entered with the class in 1863, twenty-one are now living. Its loss during the year since last June has been heavy—Major John Conline, Mr. Loyall Farragut, Hon. Charles G. Eckhart, Gen. George A. Garretson, Gen. G. C. Goodloe and Hon. E. M. Merriman.

A little "French in one lesson" book has been distributed among the United States Marines who are going to France. Every sea-soldier on the firing line will be supplied with a handy little pocket dictionary that contains about a thousand practical words and phrases, together with the phonetical pronunciation. It is the size to fit handily into the breast pocket of a uniform.

THE NEW GENERAL OFFICERS.

The twenty-one general officers of the U.S. Army selected by President Wilson and nominated for appointment on June 8, as briefly noted in our last issue, are all officers of ripe experience with admirable records. All are graduates of the United States Military Academy except one.

THE THREE MAJOR GENERALS.

Of the three brigadier generals nominated to be major generals, Gen. John F. Morrison stood No. 9 among the twenty brigadier generals; Gen. Charles G. Morton was No. 12, and Gen. William L. Sibert was No. 14. All are nominated to fill original vacancies, from May 15, 1917.

General Morrison was commissioned a brigadier general Nov. 20, 1915. He was born in New York Dec. 25, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, and served in the Infantry until appointed brigadier general. He has been a member of the General Staff, is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and is also a graduate of the Army War College. General Morrison was officially commended for gallantry during the campaign in Cuba in 1898, and also distinguished himself at Guadalupe and Pasig in the Philippines. He was observer with the Army of Japan during the campaign in Manchuria in the war with Russia.

General Morton was commissioned brigadier general July 14, 1916. He was born in Maine Jan. 15, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883. He served in the Infantry, in addition to details to the staff departments. He is a graduate of the Army War College. General Morton served years ago in the field against hostile Indians, was in command of the first Maine Volunteers during the war with Spain, and later saw extensive service in Philippine campaigns.

General Sibert was born in Alabama Oct. 12, 1860, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884, when he was assigned to the Engineers. He is a graduate of the Engineer School of Application, class of 1887. General Sibert has been engaged in many important engineering works in various parts of the country, and also served as chief engineer of the 8th Army Corps in the Philippines during the war with Spain, and as chief engineer and general manager of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad.

THE EIGHTEEN BRIGADIERS.

Of the eighteen colonels nominated to be brigadier generals, one is from the Corps of Engineers, three from the Cavalry, two from the Field Artillery, two from the Coast Artillery, and ten from the Infantry. Of these officers, as noted on our Army page, the following are nominated to fill original vacancies, to rank from May 15, 1917: Colonels Glenn, Blockson, Biddle, Bartlett, Hodges, Dickman, Cronkhite, Allen, Sage, Kennedy, Bundy, Hale, Blatchford, Sturgis and Shanks. Colonel Wright's nomination, to rank from May 15, is vice Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, retired May 8; Colonels Bullard and March are advanced vice Morrison and Morton, appointed major generals, from May 15.

Gen. John Biddle stood No. 4 among the seventeen colonels of the Engineers; Gen. Augustus P. Blockson stood No. 6 among the fifty-eight colonels of Cavalry; Gen. Joseph Dickman No. 17, and Gen. Henry T. Allen No. 23 among the colonels of Cavalry. Among the fourteen colonels of the Field Artillery, Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis stood No. 3, and Gen. Peyton C. March No. 8. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite stood No. 5 among the twenty-six colonels of the Coast Artillery, and Gen. George T. Bartlett No. 7. Gen. Robert L. Bullard was No. 4 among the seventy-three colonels of Infantry, Gen. Edwin F. Glenn No. 5, Gen. Richard M. Blatchford 17, Gen. Walter K. Wright 18, Gen. Chase W. Kennedy 20, Gen. Omar Bundy 24, Gen. David C. Shanks 26, Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 28, Gen. William H. Sage 31, and Gen. Harry C. Hale 33. The brief records of the new brigadier generals that follow are given in order of rank on the lineal list in their respective arms of the Service as colonels as shown by the list for May 20, 1917.

General Biddle was born in Michigan Feb. 2, 1859, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was assigned to the Engineers. He served as a member of the General Staff and has also been in charge of various important river, harbor and fortification work. He has been chief engineer of several departments, and his last service has been as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

General Blockson was born in Ohio Nov. 7, 1854, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, when he was assigned to the Cavalry. He has seen extensive service against the Indians in the old days, and served in the campaign in Cuba, where he was wounded in the assault at San Juan Hill. He took part in the campaign in China in 1900, under General Chaffee, and has performed several tours of duty in the Philippines. He was awarded the brevet commission of first lieutenant in 1890 for gallant service in action against Indians.

General Dickman was born in Ohio Oct. 6, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was assigned to the Cavalry. He has served on the General Staff, is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry school, and also a graduate of the Army War College. General Dickman is a veteran of Indian, Spanish and Philippine wars, and also took part in the Peking relief expedition in 1900, under the late General Chaffee.

General Allen was born in Kentucky April 13, 1859, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, being assigned to the Cavalry. He has been a member of the General Staff and holds the degree of A.M., Georgetown College, 1898. General Allen has engaged in the exploration of Alaska. He served throughout the Cuban campaign in 1898, was organizer of the Philippine Constabulary. He has served as military attaché at St. Petersburg, Russia, was military attaché at Berlin for two years, and was an observer during the war between Russia and Japan.

General Sturgis was born in Missouri Aug. 1, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884, when he was assigned to the Artillery. He has been member of the General Staff, and among other duties, served as aid to General Merritt at West Point. He took part in the Philippine expedition in 1898 and was A.A.G., Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps. He was recommended for the brevet of lieutenant colonel in 1898 for services in the Philippines.

General March was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 27, 1864, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, when he was assigned to the Artillery. He has served on the General Staff, is a graduate of the Artillery School of 1898, and holds the degree of A.B. and A.M., Lafayette College. General March was in the expedition to the Philippine Islands in 1898, including the capture of Manila, being aide-de-camp to General MacArthur. He was military attaché with the first Japanese army during the war with Russia. General March was recommended

for a number of brevets incident to Philippine campaigns he participated in.

General Cronkhite was born in New York Jan. 5, 1861, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, when he was assigned to the Artillery. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1886. General Cronkhite during the Indian disturbances of 1890 served in the field in South Dakota in operations against hostile Sioux Indians, and since then has been active in various spheres of duty. He comes from a well-known Army family and has a father and son in the Army.

General Bartlett was born in New Hampshire April 29, 1856, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was assigned to the Artillery. He has served as a member of the General Staff, and is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1890. General Bartlett was assistant to the purchasing commissary at San Francisco in 1898, and was subsequently chief commissary, Department of Santiago, Cuba, and the Department of Havana. Among other duties, he was also a member of the board of officers to revise the Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery.

General Bullard was born in Alabama Jan. 15, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1885, when he was assigned to the Infantry. He is a graduate of the Army War College, class of 1912. General Bullard saw frontier duty in New Mexico and Texas during his early days, and during the war with Spain he served as colonel of the 3d Alabama Infantry. He also served as colonel of the 39th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, which rendered efficient service in the Philippine campaigns. He was subsequently in the Philippines with the 28th Infantry, and was engaged, among other duties, in constructing the Iligan-Lanao military road.

General Glenn was born in North Carolina Jan. 10, 1856, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877. He has been a member of the General Staff, and is a graduate of the Army War College, class of 1914. General Glenn, during his long service, was on frontier duty in Texas during his early days, was in command of an exploring expedition to Alaska from April to November, 1898, and also took part in campaigns in the Philippines.

General Blatchford was born in New York Aug. 17, 1859, and was appointed to the Army from civil life, Oct. 10, 1883. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School and of the Army War College, and has performed efficient service in various duties.

General Wright was born in New York, Sept. 19, 1858, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was assigned to the Infantry. He is a graduate of the Army War College, class of 1909. General Wright served on the frontier in Texas and Utah, and in 1898 established a depot of subsistence stores at Chattanooga, and subsequently performed various other important duties.

General Kennedy was born in Ohio Jan. 4, 1859, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was assigned to the General Staff and is a graduate of the Army War College. General Kennedy served on frontier duty during his early days, took part in the campaign in Cuba in 1898, and served in Philippine campaigns.

General Bundy was born in Indiana June 17, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was assigned to the Infantry. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School and of the Army War College. General Bundy took part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians during the winter of 1890 and '91, and was with his regiment in the campaign in Cuba in 1898. He served with his regiment in campaigns in the Philippines, and was in command of one of the columns in the assault on the Moro stronghold at Mt. Dajo, Island of Jolo.

General Shanks was born in Virginia April 6, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884, when he was assigned to the Infantry. He served on frontier duty in his early days and has taken part in the Philippine campaigns.

General Hodges was born in Washington, April 20, 1860, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was assigned to the Infantry. He has served on the General Staff and is a graduate of the Army War College. General Hodges belongs to an old Army family, and served on the frontier with Indian scouts in the early eighties and has served in Philippine campaigns.

General Sage was born in New York April 6, 1859, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, when he was assigned to the Infantry. He is a graduate of the Army War College. General Sage holds a medal of honor awarded by Congress for gallantry in action in the Philippines in 1899. He belongs to an old Army family, his father having been an officer, and he has a son a captain of Engineers. General Sage in his early days was on frontier duty in Montana, Dakota and Texas; in 1898 he went to the Philippines, where he took part in various operations.

General Hale was born in Illinois July 10, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1883, when he was assigned to the Infantry. He has served as a member of the General Staff. General Hale took part in the trouble with Sitting Bull and his band of Sioux Indians, in Dakota during 1887-90, and served as aid to Gen. Wesley Merritt in the Manila campaign of 1898.

TO ATTACK HOSPITAL SHIPS.

The brutally cold-blooded indifference to all human feeling that is the dominating feature of Prussian methods was never more strikingly displayed than in the latest order concerning hospital ships which is semi-officially announced in Berlin according to a despatch sent out by the reliable Reuter news agency. The order states that the German government proposes to sink all hospital ships of our Allies, which would include any such vessel attached to the American destroyer fleet, of course, in the "barred zone" and in the Mediterranean, except under certain conditions.

"The German government," the announcement reads, "will in the future prevent all traffic by hospital ships in the entire barred zone and in the Mediterranean, including the road left open for Greece, and will regard hospital ships appearing therein as war vessels and attack them immediately." Germany, the announcement adds, will allow the transport of the ill and wounded from Salonica on Greek railways to Kalamata Harbor and thence on hospital ships to Gibraltar on the following conditions:

"First, these hospital ships on the road left open to Greek shipping must proceed at a rate of speed previously reported to the German government. Secondly, that the name of the vessel and the time of arrival or departure be communicated to the German government six weeks in advance. Thirdly, that a representative of the neutral government representing Germany's interests in the particular country in question shall certify before

the departure of the hospital ship that she carries only the ill, wounded and nurses and no goods other than materials for treating them."

This order resembles, in its first, second and third "conditions," that amazing piece of official Prussian impertinence offered to the United States of America by which Germany proposed to allow the United States permission to send one passenger ship each week to Europe on condition that we painted our merchantmen like barrel poles. That preposterous document resulted in a declaration of war against Germany by the United States. One wonders what fires of wrath may be enkindled by the first gun which sinks a hospital ship of the American Navy in pursuance of such an order as this? It must be aimed at us, for already German naval officers have sunk British hospital ships without the slightest compunction.

OUR STATEMENT TO RUSSIA.

President Wilson's statement to the provisional government of Russia, outlining the war purposes of the United States, was made public in Washington on June 9 and in no uncertain terms declares that much of the misunderstanding of our purposes in entering the war has been due to a clouding of the objects we had in view by mistaken and misleading statements. "The war has begun to go against Germany," the President states, "and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad, to the undoing of the very men they are using."

The statement reiterates the principle that America seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind and is fighting only "for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggression of autocratic force." It adds: "The ruling classes in Germany have begun of late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Bagdad and beyond." Government after government has, by their influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The meshes of that intrigue must be broken, but cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone; and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being rewoven or repaired. Of course the Imperial German Government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within the empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again."

The principles we are upholding in this war, the statement continues, are these: "No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples. And then the free people of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical co-operation, that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self-pleasing power."

"For these things we can afford to pour out blood and treasure. For these are the things we have always professed to desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed, we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit. If the forces of autocracy can divide us, they will overcome us; if we stand together, victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous, but we cannot afford then or now to be weak or omit any single guarantee of justice and security."

THE Y.M.C.A. WAR WORK.

The \$3,000,000 Y.M.C.A. war budget is completed, according to a statement issued in New York city on June 8. The money has been raised in one month by private contributions not in excess of \$12,000, except in two instances. The War Work Council also announced at the same time that \$2,000,000 had been cabled to London and Paris, with authority to establish headquarters in these capitals. Thirty secretaries will sail from America within two weeks to be divided equally between France and England. When the campaign was organized New York state's allotment was \$800,000, but New York city alone raised that amount, and the state produced \$1,090,000. Almost every state exceeded its quota, and another million will be "in sight" by June 18, according to William Sloane, executive secretary of the council. The total of \$4,000,000 will cover the Y.M.C.A. war work program only until Jan. 1, when \$5,000,000 more will be raised for the ensuing year.

In London a headquarters on the Strand has been bought for \$45,000, and a three-story building has been obtained in Paris for a similar sum. In addition to these headquarters, buildings will be purchased at ports of entry. A large warehouse has been arranged for at Bordeaux. With every 5,000 soldiers sent abroad, the Y.M.C.A. will send one secretary and equipment for a camp building, including an automobile, an auto truck, a large marquee, books, writing materials, games, candies, etc. Huts will be established close to the firing lines, with refreshment for wounded troops, who will be assisted to the Red Cross ambulances by Y.M.C.A. men whenever possible.

In the United States the Y.M.C.A. will furnish five secretaries to go with every 6,000 soldiers. Each one of the sixteen new Army and sixteen National Guard camps will be supplied with a building and complete Y.M.C.A.

equipment. For this work alone 10,000,000 sheets of paper, 10,000,000 envelopes and 15,000,000 postcards have been ordered. Moving picture exhibitions will be given in each encampment, Y.M.C.A. building, and five secretaries are in each of the officers' training camps now. Buildings are being erected near the navy yards wherever possible, and in the Naval Reserve encampments. These and the buildings for the military encampments are of the same type. Each costs \$5,000.

* PARAGRAPH 150, I.D. REGULATIONS.

We have been asked by several correspondents as to the correct wording of Paragraph 150 of the Infantry Drill Regulations. In reply we would say that there has been no change ordered in this paragraph in the main body of the manual since the compilation of 1911, and in every edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations issued by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this paragraph is correctly printed. Many students of the Regulations have been confused by Changes No. 7 of Jan. 21, 1914, which ordered a change in Paragraph 150 of the Appendix to the Regulations, which applies only to the U.S. Magazine rifle of 1898. Changes in the various paragraphs of the Regulations have been made in the text of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL editions promptly and correctly as issued, and the manual has thus been kept strictly up to date at each printing.

In a recent issue by the Government of War Department Document 394, I.D.R., corrected to incorporate the various changes heretofore ordered, the correction ordered by Changes No. 7 was misprinted and alterations were made in Paragraph 150 of the main part of the Regulations instead of in Paragraph 150 of the Appendix, as ordered by Change 7. As stated above, however, this error does not appear in the manuals issued by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

For the information of those who have been confused by the error in the recent Government edition, we print below the correct text:

For the U.S. Magazine rifle of 1903 (Infantry Drill Regulations) :

150. CEASE FIRING.

Firing stops; pieces not already there are brought to the position of load; those not loaded are loaded; sights are laid, pieces are locked and brought to the order.

Cease firing is used for long pauses, to prepare for changes of position, or to steady the men.

For the U.S. Magazine rifle of 1898 (Appendix A, Infantry Drill) :

150. CEASE FIRING.

Firing stops; pieces not already there are brought to the position of load, the cut-off turned down if firing from magazine, the cartridge is drawn or the empty shell is ejected, the trigger is pulled, sights are laid down, and the piece is brought to the order.

Cease firing is used for long pauses to prepare for changes of position or to steady the men. (Changes 7, I.D.R., Jan. 21, 1914.)

REGULATIONS FOR THE PRESS.

The Committee on Public Information gave out for publication on May 27 a set of proposed regulations described as "regulations for the periodical press of the United States during the war." The opening "Explanation" states: "The Department of State considers it dangerous and of service to enemy to discuss differences of opinion between the Allies and difficulties with neutral countries. The protection of information belonging to friendly countries is most important. Submarine warfare news is a case in point. England permits this Government to have full information, but as it is England's policy not to publish details this Government must support that policy. Speculation about possible peace is another topic which may possess elements of danger, as peace reports may be of enemy origin, put out to weaken the combination against Germany. Generally speaking, articles likely to prove offensive to any of the Allies or to the neutrals would be undesirable."

The opening statement in the pamphlet containing the regulations reviews the attitude of European governments with respect to press restrictions during the war, and declares that the policies of the committee will be based on the assumption that "there is the hope and belief that the printed word in the United States will equally lend itself to the national defense and that the American press will realize the obligations of patriotism as keenly as those who take the oath of service in Army and Navy." The committee says that the news most desired by the enemy general staff "will not be collected from our newspapers, but will be gained by high-grade and highly placed spies." The statement also strongly emphasizes the disagreement of the committee with the methods of European press bureaus to keep objectionable news from their own people, such as reports of outbreaks of epidemics in training camps. "The motive for the establishment of this internal censorship," says the committee, "is not merely fear of petty criticism, but distrust of democratic common sense." The people won't be stampeded, the committee believes, but the knowledge that such information is suppressed will permit the circulation of enemy rumors. The internal censorship has generally tended to "create the abuse of shielding from the public criticism the dishonesty or incompetency of high officials." And "there are several well-established instances where the immense power of the censor has fallen into the control of intriguing cliques." The committee comes out flatly in opposition to such methods.

The proposed regulations themselves are comprehensive. They provide for the suppression of news matter which is already being voluntarily suppressed by the newspapers. Included among the matter to be suppressed are the following:

A.—GENERAL.

News regarding naval and military operations, except that officially given out.

News of the train or boat schedules of traveling official missions in transit through the United States.

Threats or plots against the life of the President or other high officials, unless announced from authoritative sources. When arrests are made, this specific charge should be minimized by mere mention as "disorderly conduct."

News relating to the activity of the secret police.

News of possible or observed movements of alien labor through the territory of the United States or their arrival at, or embarkation from, any of our ports.

B.—NAVAL.

News relating to the naval operations, as follows: The locality, number or identity of warships.

Secret notices to mariners.

All information concerning the departure of merchant ships.

All information indicating the port of arrival of incoming ships.

Details as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships.
Information concerning the laying of mines.
Information regarding signals, orders or wireless messages to or from war vessels.
Information regarding operations by or against submarines.
Information relating to drydocks and to all classes of works, repairs, alterations, or construction performed in connection therewith.

C.—MILITARY.

News of possible or observed movements of Canadian troops through the territory of the United States or their arrival at or embarkation from any of our ports.

Information regarding the fixed land defenses of the United States, their very existence, as well as the number, nature, or position of their guns should not be mentioned.

Information in regard to the train or boat movements of troops is at all times and under all circumstances dangerous during a war and should be scrupulously avoided.

Specific information regarding the duties of small detachments should be avoided as dangerous and laying them open to attack.

Information regarding the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be made of any intention to embark them for service abroad.

Information regarding the aircraft and appurtenances used at Government aviation schools and tried out in experimental tests under military authority.

OFFICERS FOR MERCHANT FLEET.

The U.S. Shipping Board has made plans in co-operation with the Department of Commerce to obtain the large number of officers needed to operate the great fleet of merchant ships to be provided for the war emergency. Mr. Henry Howard, of Boston, has been appointed Director under the Shipping Board, and will conduct a campaign for men out of whom it is expected to make ship's officers and engineers and mates and engineer's assistants. The headquarters of this campaign will be at the Boston Custom House. Already a large number of recruits have been obtained, without much publicity. It is estimated that there will be needed four deck officers for each ship, and four engine room officers, to care for the ship's building. This totals 8,000 officers needed, and with the German ships taken over will bring the required number of officers we must have to 10,000. The work started June with a Nautical School near Boston where a considerable number of recruits have volunteered and will begin to receive instruction. They will be given an intensive course of training in the essential and practical matters of knowledge regarding navigation. The instructors are headed by Dean Alfred E. Burton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, himself a practical navigator and a former member of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The others will be drawn from the staff of the Institute of Technology, and from explorers, navigators and former members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey staff. The Secretary of Commerce has offered to assist through the trained officers of the Steamboat Inspection Service.

The technical instruction will be followed by actual experience on the bridge and in the engine room, "splitting watches" with those who are already qualified. The first period of instruction will be given along the coast from Eastern Maine to Norfolk. At present it is intended to establish fifteen of these schools at once. In the winter season it is likely the instruction will be moved to the milder climate of the south. While we are training a man at sea he will be paid a reasonable compensation. It is thought that in two months at the outside, we can take a man of good understanding and some foundation of nautical knowledge and make a competent officer of him, in the main essentials, sufficiently as to do practical work. The applicants need not be of any particular age. There is no reason why a well qualified man of fifty should not enter the schools and be made into an officer, provided he is able to pass a physical examination. Those who cannot do this as a first requisite will, of course, be rejected. Only men who are in fine physical condition can be used.

From an account of life on board the American Fleet "somewhere at sea," written by an Associated Press correspondent, it appears that in addition to training youths for the Navy itself the officers are also conducting classes for educating a proportion of the recruits to be officers and crews of the great fleet of merchantmen to be built by the U.S. Shipping Board under the direction of General Goethals. The Shipping Board's coming fleet will have trained American officers and men to man them, and the Navy is going on in its patient, unassertive fashion in getting these officers and men ready. If America will provide the men the Navy will see to it that they are first-rate skippers, mates and sailors by the time the merchant fleet is ready.

AMERICAN FLYING FIELD IN FRANCE.

The Aircraft Production Board announced on June 2 that preparations were under way to duplicate in France the American standard two-squadron aviation field for the final training of the first aviators graduated from this country. A formal announcement, issued by Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the board, says: "As the new airmen leave the American fields at the end of their four months' training they will fly to the Atlantic coast and embark for France. On French soil, under French instructors and with French machines, they will complete their preparation for actual work at the front. This American field in France will be entirely a product of American brains and energy. The buildings will be constructed and a field prepared by an American contracting firm and it will be an exact model of those now being constructed here. The material for its construction will be shipped to France. Thousands of men are now engaged in the preparation of the aviation fields at Dayton, Ohio; Detroit, Mich., and Champaign, Ill. The Government has made them emergency projects. The work is being rushed forward separately and will in no way interfere with the construction of the new army cantonments."

"It may be a hard pull to get training places enough for all the cadets from the universities who will be ready for work when the camps are complete. We expect to have them, none the less. It is just possible that we cannot get a full equipment of airplanes within the time, but we shall have enough to get a large part of the men in the air and will not be seriously handicapped the first few weeks if we do not have our full quota of machines. Work began last week on the big four-squadron aviation field at Dayton. On the Dayton field hangars are being constructed for 144 machines, and 300 student aviators will be trained there at one time."

"France and Great Britain have made it plain again and again that they expect aircraft and aviators to

be one of America's greatest contributions to success in the war. The Government can now say it is actually embarked on the task of overcoming its present deficiency in military aviation. We believe that the outlook promises a quick development of the latent air resources of America which may be unprecedented in the history of the world."

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The Comptroller has confirmed the decision of the Auditor in not allowing a revision of the claim of an Infantry officer on duty at the Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., in connection with his Signal Corps accounts, the amount disallowed by the Auditor being \$12,500. According to the records in the case a contract was made by the Government with the Glenn L. Martin Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., for four hydro-aeroplanes at a cost of \$10,000 each. The appealing officer paid the amount due, \$40,000, on delivery without any deduction from any of the payments. It is developed that there was a specific clause in the contract imposing a penalty at the rate of one-half of one per cent. for each day's delay in delivering the hydro-aeroplanes. There were delays in delivering the flying machines ranging from eighty-nine to forty-nine days and the penalties for these delays ran up \$12,450. It was advanced by the contracting company that owing to the shortage of certain materials in the market it could not carry out its contract on time, a claim that is put aside by the Comptroller on the grounds of being outside the terms of the contract. On behalf of the appealing officer it was urged by the C.S.O. of the Army that contracts entered into by that office provide that liquidating damages shall not be deducted to exceed ten per cent. of the stipulated value of the articles, whereas in the case in question the liquidated damages amounted to thirty-one per cent. This contention was also put aside by the Comptroller on the grounds that the terms of the contract definitely specified a certain penalty which the contracting firm agreed to. "If relief is to be extended," the Comptroller adds, "it would seem that it must come by Congressional action."

In replying to a letter of inquiry made by the Secretary of the Navy concerning a decision on the question presented by the disbursing officer of the 2d Naval District as to the pay of a civilian enrolled as a midshipman in the Naval Reserve Force, the Comptroller says that the only pay now provided for midshipmen in the Navy is "while at the Naval Academy" \$600 per annum and commutation of rations. As the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, provides that "All members of the Naval Reserve Force shall, when actively employed as set forth in this act, be entitled to the same pay, allowances, gratuities, etc., as officers * * * of the naval service on active duty of corresponding rank" the Comptroller advises that the enrolled midshipman in the Naval Reserve Force be paid "at the rate of \$600 per annum and commutation of rations whether serving at sea or on shore." The young man serving in the Naval Reserve Force who caused this question to arise is William H. Vanderbilt, of the famous New York family of that name.

A transferred man of the Fleet Naval Reserve, of the Naval Reserve Forces, of over twenty years' naval service, cannot be credited with ten per cent. increase of his retainer pay for "extraordinary heroism in the line of duty" additional to the credit which he has received of ten per cent. increase of his retainer pay for "average marks in conduct for twenty years or more" of "not less than ninety-five per centum of the maximum," according to a decision of the Comptroller, who points out that the statute authorizes but one ten per cent. increase for the possession by a man of either of two alternative qualifications.

Coxswains who were detailed to take charge as coxswains of boats propelled by machinery are entitled to additional compensation of \$5 a month for coxswains so detailed during the time their boats are not in use and not with the ship. This decision arose from an occurrence in connection with a voyage made by the U.S.S. Leonidas, of two weeks' duration, during which the three boats in charge of the coxswains were left in charge of one of the men and were not brought back to the ship until nearly a month after she sailed.

An enlisted man of the Navy who has been honorably discharged, who enrolls in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve and is ordered into active service is entitled to a clothing gratuity of \$60 on his first enrollment in spite of the fact that he received such a gratuity on his first enlistment in the Navy. He should not, however, be credited with an honorable discharge gratuity of \$175, since the Comptroller holds that "the gratuities of the enrolled men of the Naval Reserve Force are only assimilated to those, if any, which corresponding enlisted men of the Navy of the same length of service get upon their rendition of service in current enlistment." Since the enrolled man whose case raised these questions had two enlistments in the Navy to his credit, the Comptroller holds that he is entitled to the \$5 and \$3 for re-enlistment under G.O. 34 "as paragraph 3 of G.O. 331 would seem to allow" if he is a citizen of the United States and his two services in the Navy were terminated by reason of expiration of enlistment. He is also entitled to \$1.36 continuous service pay for his enrollment and assignment to active duty in the Coast Defense Reserve within four months of his discharge.

THE FARRAGUT MEMORIAL WINDOW.

The memorial window to Admiral David Glasgow Farragut that is to be installed in the John Paul Jones Memorial Chapel at the Naval Academy through the affectionate generosity of the graduates of that institution is now in the making, the design by Frederick Wilson having been accepted by the committee in charge of the memorial of which Rear Admiral John C. Watson, U.S.N., is chairman and Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., secretary. It will be remembered by our readers that the plan of raising a subscription for the Farragut memorial window originally appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its issue of Oct. 3, 1914, page 146. Although it has been announced that the window would be emplaced in the chapel at Annapolis in a short time this is not correct, since actual work on it has just begun by the Gorham Company in New York city, and it is not likely to be completed before the end of the year.

The design of the Farragut window includes thirteen panels of stained glass, the three largest ones to be placed above the gallery in the chapel above which, in turn, will be the seven ornamental panels to fill in the round of the arched space. The central panel of the three above the gallery is based on the story told by Admiral Farragut that in the height of the battle of Mobile Bay "he uttered an unspoken prayer and he felt that he heard the

answer within him saying 'to the left.' The figure of an angel with a palm of victory in the right hand and floating over the sea occupies the center of the panel, and has been chosen to represent the heavenly answer, above which is the sentence written by the Admiral to his wife the night before the battle: "God is my Leader." Below is the dedicatory inscription which reads: "In Memory of David Glasgow Farragut, Admiral, U.S. Navy; Presented by the Graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy." The panels on either side show a frigate of the period of the battle coming bow on with all sail set, a shield of the United States being beneath each ship. The seven panels in the round of the arch contain conventional designs.

Of the three panels that will be below the gallery in the chapel the center one shows a spirited representation of Farragut in the rigging surrounded by billows of smoke, the words "Mobile Bay," and the date, "August 5, 1864," being beneath. The panel at the left shows the seal of the Naval Academy and the one at the right a conventionalized galley coming bow on with the motto of the Academy below it. From the photograph of the design of the window we judge that it will be an extremely beautiful addition to the chapel and will be a great credit to all the Naval Academy graduates connected with its making and giving and to the company that has designed it.

LEAKAGE OF NAVY DEPARTMENT DATA.

The Secretary of the Navy, while before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate on June 11 in connection with the hearing as to the accident on the S.S. Mongolia, declared that he has evidence which indicates that a spy or traitor is at work, either in the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department or at the Indian Head Proving Ground. Mr. Daniels made this statement when he was shown telegrams and letters received by Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, containing references to confidential reports and records of the Department. It caused the committee to vote to go into executive session forthwith. Senator Frelinghuysen said that one of the letters (containing criticisms of naval ordnance and ammunition) had been mailed in Detroit, but that he had been unable to trace the writer. Mr. Daniels stated without equivocation that he was not averse to any of the stolen information being made public, but was more interested in the proven fact that some unauthorized person has access to the Department's most private files. As a result of this incident and the one in connection with the arrival of the destroyer flotilla abroad the following general order has been issued to the Navy and all bureaus of the Department:

"The Department has reason to believe that information of a character most valuable to the enemy, and which might prove most disastrous to the Navy, has in some way reached the enemy. In view of the strenuous efforts that have been made to prevent the dissemination of such information, the Department believes that in practically every instance this has resulted from certain information being given in confidence to, or spoken in the presence of, a close relative or a friend who, failing to appreciate the gravity of the offense, inadvertently transmitted it into the hands of those who most desired to obtain it.

"The Department has on previous occasions endeavored to impress upon everyone in the naval Service the urgent necessity for carefully guarding against the dissemination of any military information which could possibly be of advantage to an enemy. The situation at this time is entirely too grave to permit of a continuance of present practice in this regard. Officers, enlisted personnel and civilian employees are therefore directed not to discuss any question relating to the disposition, movements or proposed movements of naval or military forces (including personnel) at any time, except officially, either among themselves or with any person outside the naval Service. It should be clearly understood that families and relatives are to be considered as 'outside the naval Service.'

"All persons who attempt to obtain prohibited information from persons in the naval Service should be regarded with suspicion and reported without delay to the proper authorities.

"Those to whom a knowledge of a violation of this order comes shall consider it a serious official duty to report the matter immediately to the Navy Department for disciplinary action.

"This order shall be read to the crews of all naval vessels and shall be posted in conspicuous places on board all ships of the Navy. Chiefs of bureaus and commanders of navy yards and stations will see that it is brought to the attention of all persons, civil and military, under their orders."

ARMY RELIEF PROGRAM FOREWORD.

To the program of the Army Relief Garden party, held at Governors Island, N.Y., on June 6, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, president of New York Branch No. 1, Army Relief Society, contributed the following foreword outlining the work of the Society:

"In thanking the people who have so kindly and generously contributed to the furthering of our work, I want to tell a little of the needs of the people who are helped and how we help them.

"First, as soon as 'a case' is reported an emergency check is sent; then, after a thorough investigation, we send a monthly sum for a given period of time. We assist in tiding over the hard spots—we do not support. We help by paying the rent, so that a woman can know there is a home for her children and that they are safe when she is at work.

"One woman wrote: 'We are so grateful to the Society. We had no food in the house, little clothing, insufficient bedding and no money. The pension only comes every three months. If it had not been for the Society my three children and I would have been very hungry. Our neighbors did help, but they are nearly as poor as we are.' Money was sent, clothes and bedding supplied, rent paid, and now they are on their feet helping to earn their own living.

"We have several women who are blind; and several cases where tuberculosis has stricken the whole family. There are so many little children needing help! The mothers do their best and do not complain.

"All help is given in the most kindly and loving way. The Society educates boys and girls at the public schools and at private institutions, as the needs require, fitting them for college, West Point, or for whatever work they may choose to take up. One boy asked a loan. It was given. He took up a ranch in Colorado, made good, paid

his interest and wanted to pay the full sum. The interest was sent back to him.

"Last year the committee on education had forty-two boys and girls receiving instruction. Through the relief committee the Society has cared for 200 women and 350 children. The pensions are so small, living so high with the bread-winner gone, that it is a struggle to make both ends meet. These women do not ask for help. The case is reported by an officer of the Army and is acted on by the Society.

"Keep us in your hearts and minds and help us to lessen the sorrows and privations of the wives and children of the officers and men of the United States Army, who have given the best years of their lives to their country. Remember that you all have a share in this work, and that

"When it comes to bleeding
And a-dying in the Fight—
Why not spare a bit of pity for
Our Own."

WAR RISK INSURANCE.

A colonel of the Army writes to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL calling attention to the injustice of the following action by a liability insurance company. He received for signature an endorsement to be attached to his policy accompanied by a letter saying:

"In view of the fact that many officers are going to Europe and that there is always a question as to whether the injury sustained after leaving the United States might have been received as an act of war, the company feels that it is imperative that they should be relieved from any possible liability for the war risk. You can understand that the risk you would incur after leaving the United States is much greater than under normal conditions. The company has no desire to disturb your policy while you continue under normal conditions; and I am sure you will agree that the contract as amended is well worth keeping in force."

The rider referred to reads:

"In consideration of the continuance by this company of the undermentioned policy of insurance, it is hereby agreed that in case the insured mentioned in said policy shall embark on shipboard for transportation on the seas while in the service of the Government of the United States or any of its states or territories during the present war, then the said policy shall become void and of no effect, and that the company shall return to the insured the amount of unearned premium by mailing the check of the company for the amount thereof to the place of residence of the insured as mentioned in the policy, upon written notice to the company of such embarkation, and that no other notice of cancellation shall be required. Nothing herein contained shall be held to waive, vary, alter or extend any of the conditions, agreements or limitations of this policy, other than as above stated."

Our correspondent adds: "The effect of signing this waiver would be that in case I should slip on the companion way, while on the Fall River boat to-morrow night, going to Boston, I would have no claim on the company. If a boiler explodes or an awning rope breaks on a boat, while an officer is en route from Frisco to Honolulu or the P.I. and an officer is injured, then he gets nothing because he has signed the waiver.

"This looks entirely one-sided and selfish to me, and yet the agent says that he has sent the same endorsement to all of the policy holders on his books. I read the waiver that if I should go on the Fall River boat to-morrow, to Boston, that would void my policy, and I would have no claim for an injury next month, which I might incur on a street car, and that if I embarked on the Fall River boat, then I would not get the refund of the unearned premium. In short it looks to me like a one-sided and quite unfair attempt to beat the present policy holders. I think that the officers of the Service should be warned against it."

This brings up a question of such general interest as to war insurance that we submitted the facts to Mr. Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce in Washington, who has been engaged in preparing a report upon the plan of providing governmental life and casualty insurance for those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, which is soon to be submitted to the Council of National Defense. We received a very courteous reply from Mr. Sweet, who writes as follows:

"When the matter was first placed in my hands I requested the Department of State to cable to England, France and Italy for full information as to the provisions that have been made in each of those countries upon this important subject. This has not yet been received.

"The statements contained in the letter you received from a colonel of the Regular Army, including a copy of the rider a liability insurance company insists upon attaching to his policy, throw important light upon this subject and emphasize the importance of governmental action. If the company actually means what it says in this rider, its position is untenable to the extent of absurdity and can only be construed as in effect a cancellation of the policy. I am advised by the representative of a large life insurance company that notices have been sent by some of the larger companies to their policy-holders that military service at home or abroad will not render the insurance void and that no extra premium will be required upon policies that were taken out before the beginning of the war. Upon policies taken out since that date an extra premium, the amount of which has not yet been determined, will be charged.

"The actuarial difficulties involved in an attempt to forecast the results which may be expected from foreign service are such that most life insurance companies and, I presume, all casualty companies, would prefer to get rid of all business of that kind. If compelled to take it, the extra premiums required will doubtless be practically prohibitive.

"It seems to me that for this reason and many others equally important the Government ought to step in and sell insurance at average peace rates to its defenders. The Federal Government and a majority of the states have adopted workmen's compensation laws which require employers to care in some way for their employees and those dependent upon them in the event of accident, involving death or disability. Under the conscription plan our Government will take many young men from private employment where they are now receiving such protection from their employers, and it seems to me to be illogical and inconsistent to do this without making a proper provision for their protection while in the military and naval Service where the risks will be greatly increased.

"I therefore believe that it would be wise and just

for the Government to provide a reasonable amount of insurance for every soldier and sailor. If the basis for such insurance is recognized as just and fair to all concerned it would go far to prevent the pension evils of the past; and knowledge that such provision had been made by their Government would surely inspire our soldiers and sailors with a contented frame of mind and a zest for patriotic service—in a word, would give them the morale which is needed for the highest degree of efficiency.

"Much work will be required to determine the details of this plan and I trust you will favor me with any suggestions that may occur to you."

We shall be very glad to hear from any of our readers who have suggestions of interest in connection with the question of war insurance.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Possibly some lover of statistics may have totaled up the number of volumes of the experiences of private soldiers in war or in times of preparation for war. There are enough of them to warrant such a literary curiosity it would seem. This was suggested to us by the latest such work that has come to us, which is "Watching and Waiting on the Border," by Roger Batchelder (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston); for in reading its pages we found ourselves casting back in memory in an endeavor to recall one that had such simple charm of narrative style and such a wholesome viewpoint toward a soldier's life as has this book of Mr. Batchelder's and fail to remember one. His narrative is of an experience that was shared by thousands of our young men in the National Guard last year in responding to the President's call for the mobilization on the Mexican border. The soldier-author, who was in his second year in Harvard, went to Texas with the machine gun company of the 8th Regiment, M.N.G., and served from June 19 to Nov. 16, undergoing all the discomforts and trials common to such a military experience; which he never treats as hardships or in the light of heroics. Mr. Batchelder learned many things through his soldering, apparently not the least of which is the profound conviction that universal military service is the crying need of our country in a military sense and also that the soldier, as a class, is not the popular hero that fiction writers would have us believe. Not the least of the admirable qualities of this book is its delightful narrative style, for the author has not felt impelled to indulge in undergraduate humor nor in an imitation of the latest stylistic hero of contemporary literature. The many excellent photographs add interest to these pages which we recommend heartily to every civilian who takes the proper interest in our military affairs.

"The Universal Drill Manual" is a compilation and arrangement by Capt. E. J. Robbins, formerly N.G.U.S., of all Government publications on this subject with illustrations reproduced from the same sources issued with the idea that "there is a great need for a volume of condensed information that is essential to the private in the ranks." The book is published by The Sherwood Company, New York city.

The Rev. Dr. Orville J. Nave, Chaplain, U.S.A., retired, has written a little book entitled "Nave's Handbook on the Army Chaplaincy" with "the hope of helping new chaplains especially with their work." The subject matter in the book includes "Information for Applicants for Appointment to a Chaplaincy," "Garrisons," "Camps-Assembly Tents," "Campaigns," "Field Hospitals" and "Convalescents, Refugees and Prisoners of War Camps." There is also a supplement on the duty of churches to aid the chaplains in conserving the moral and religious welfare of the men under the Colors. The book is published by the author at 2505 South Grand avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

"What Every Company Officer Should Know," by Major J. C. McArthur, U.S.A. (George U. Harvey, New York City), tells in narrative form the experiences of a Reserve officer from the time he receives his company of recruits until he has them drilled and fit to go to the front in war time. Instruction is the basic idea of the text, of course, but this is not a text-book in the ordinary sense of that term. It covers all details of company life from organizing a camp and company through perfecting discipline, the teaching of hygiene and sanitation, drilling in the details of signalling, observation and bayonet combat, and instilling an *esprit de corps*. This is a capital little book that will be found to be a very present help in time of trouble to students in the citizens' training camps as well as to Reserve officers for its author, Major McArthur, knows the Service and its ways out of long experience both in peace and war.

The Cumulative Corporation of New York city issues "The International Military Digest for 1916" in a bound volume in which the matter that has appeared in the regular issue of the Digest for that year is arranged in alphabetical order for convenience. The absence of an index in such a work is not so marked as might be the case if the alphabetical arrangement were not so easy to follow. This "review of the current literature of military science" reflects great credit on the Army officers who comprise its editorial staff for the manner in which they perform a task that requires an enormous amount of reading and painstaking condensation. The editors-in-chief of the Digest are Col. C. De W. Wilcox and Lieut. Col. E. R. Stuart, with Lieut. Col. J. A. Lundein, C.A.C., at the head of the group of thirty-one associate editors.

We have received through the courtesy of Brig. Gen. Charles L. Davis, U.S.A., a copy of the splendid address on "The Hereditary Friendship of the Cincinnati," delivered by Dr. Charles Beatty Alexander at the banquet given by the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati to the General Society of the organization at Asheville, N.C., on May 10.

The article on "Navy Lubricants and Lubrication," by Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Winston, U.S.N., that appears in the May number of the "Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers," has been reprinted in pamphlet form. The interest in the subject and the merits of the paper may be judged from the fact that 20,000 copies of this reprint have been sold.

Among the articles by officers of the U.S. Navy in the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers for May are "The Development of Machinery in the U.S. Navy During the Past Ten Years," by Capt. C. W. Dyson; "Navy Lubricants and Lubrication," by Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Winston; "Integrating Tachometers," by Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Kaiser; and "The Main Engines of the U.S.S. Cuyama," by Comdr. F. J. Cleary.

"Our Flag and Its Message," the artistic little book by Majors James A. Moss and M. B. Stewart, which is

issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, the profits, as was noted recently, going to the American Red Cross, is meeting with a wide sale and has received much praise from newspapers throughout the country for its simplicity of language and loftiness of thought. John Wanamaker's Philadelphia store recently ordered 10,000 copies and the publishers expect the sale of the book to reach the million mark.

THE SERVICE MONTHLIES.

That the war is "playing hob" with the editorial staffs of the Service monthlies was indicated a few weeks ago when the editor of the U.S. Cavalry Journal printed a statement as to the difficulty of finding an officer to succeed him in his official chair. Now comes the Infantry Journal for June with a statement to the effect that the War Department has "found immediate and pressing need for the officer who has so ably edited the Journal for the past six months" and has left to other and less qualified hands the duty of seeing that the Infantry Journal appears regularly." The table of contents makes plain the fact that officers have little time for original writing these days for only two of the articles in the June number are accredited to an Army officer, one of these being a paper on "Property Accountability," by Lieut. Col. M. L. Hersey, 24th Inf. Among the other articles, all anonymous, are: "Organization of the Infantry Battalion"; "Description of a Trench Raid" from a special correspondent; "Field Fortification" and "Billeting." Capt. W. H. Waldron continues his series of articles on "Night Operation," the current one being devoted to "Marches and Convoys."

The Military Surgeon for June contains an unusually interesting and informative study of the "Effects of Submarine Duty on Personnel," by Asst. Surg. Walter W. Cress, U.S.N., resulting from observations made at sea during four days in November, 1916, starting from the naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The following articles are all by members of the Medical Corps, U.S.A.: "The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in the Military Service," by Col. George E. Bushnell; "An Epidemiological Study of Measles Outbreak at Camp Wilson, Texas, 1916," by Lieut. Col. E. L. Munson; and "The Administrative Technique of Anti-typoid Inoculations," by Major John H. Allen. Lieut. Col. Jacob Frank, Surgeon General of Illinois, contributes a paper on "The Mobilization of Troops in Illinois," and Col. T. H. Goodwin, of the Medical Corps of the British army, has a descriptive article on "The Collection and Evacuation of Sick and Wounded from Front to Rear."

THE NAVY SERVICE BLOUSE.

U.S.S. Louisiana, Captain's Office.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am heartily in favor of abolishing the Navy service blouse, and I join with "Uncomfortable" (in your May 26 issue) in hoping that we shall soon get a civilized rig and do away with a type of coat that suggests to me absolutely nothing of the mariner. Just because we wear a uniform I fail to see why, generations ago, we ever adopted a rig so unlike what is worn by mankind the world over.

W. W. PHELPS, Capt., U.S.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Several letters advocating a change in the Navy blouse have recently been published. This continued harping of a few dissatisfied ones seems a ghost which will not be laid. Do the writers realize that twice within the past ten years, the question of this change has been submitted to popular vote of the Service? Each time the vote against any change was so preponderant that no criticism was heard for years.

Personally I prefer the present blouse and venture this letter to prevent the advocates of a change from having a monopoly of free printing. I would rather be taken for a bandsman, than for a street car conductor. Should the question of relative expense be considered, let no one get the idea the open coat will be one whit cheaper than the present garment, despite the advertised fact "it is the hardest garment in the world to make." I have been assured by a prominent naval tailor that the open coat would be no cheaper. And what if he had said otherwise? Would his prophecy have been fulfilled? Those of us who remember the change from the old to the present white blouse (and why not change it too? It buttons at the back) recall how much cheaper the new kind was promised to be. What happened? As I remember it, the tailors actually made good their promises and reduced the price one dollar on a ten-dollar garment.

With regard to the advantages of pockets, the absence of which one writer laments in the same sentence as the question of wrinkles, we need inquire no further than the marine officers to discover that pockets (if used) and wrinkles go together.

Now in regard to abolishing the special full dress, one must not forget there are times when we have to be in uniform with the other navies of the world. To be out of uniform, on the occasions when special full dress is called for, will undoubtedly be embarrassing to those who have a sense of fitness. I know, because I well remember when a naval cadet I used to abhor special full dress occasions at which times I had to appear in a frock coat. If we must abolish something, let us abolish changes.

PERFECTLY COMFORTABLE.

THE COLLAR DEVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What will be the collar devices for the following: Headquarters troop of a division; headquarters of the division trains; supply trains; engineer trains; ammunition trains; field hospitals and ambulance companies (so that they can be distinguished as such); machine-gun companies attached to the headquarters of brigades and divisions.

The following is suggested: Do away with the collar devices and the hat cords for both the officers and the enlisted men, for they are too complicated for field service. What is wanted is something that will readily disclose the organization to which the man belongs and which is not conspicuous. Instead of the collar device and the hat cord, have the name of the organization to which the man belongs stamped in black letters on the present hat band in the same manner that sailors have the name of their ship stamped on their hat bands. Examples:

For soldiers: Co. A, 64th U.S. Inf.; Troop M, 25th U.S. Cav.; Train Headquarters, 18th Div.; 3d M.G. Co., 45th Brigade; 4th M.G. Co., 16th Div.; Ammnn. Train, 14th Div.; San. Det., 8th Ohio Inf.; 2d Telegraph

Battn.; 1st Field Battn., Sig. Corps; Base Hospital No. 2; U.S. Field Hospital No. 6.

For officers: Adj. Gen. Dept., U.S.A.; Q.M.C., N.Y.; Med. Corps, National Army.

For general officers: U.S.A.; Penna.; National Army.

The plan outlined above would have the saving grace of economy, for the stamping of the hat bands would be much more economical than the present devices and hat cords. If a rifle bullet should strike a man on one of these collar devices as now worn part of the device would go into his neck and make a jagged wound and cause either lockjaw or death.

STAFF OFFICER.

THE ARMY LEGGIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why is it that the foot troops are still compelled to wear a canvas cuff, instead of a leggin that affords real protection to the ankle and instep—as the one we had in '98, and for a few years afterwards, provided.

I know—from considerable experience as an Infantry soldier and officer of over twenty years' service—that the present leggin is practically worthless in protecting one's feet against dust, mud and leeches. The old pattern leggin, with the strap under the shoe, was practically perfect, and the reason why the present abbreviated monstrosity was ever devised is an enigma to many of us who have to wear it.

AVION.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Up to within a few months ago, a good proportion of the American press and the general public was rather severe, sarcastic and hasty, in its criticism of Great Britain's part in the gigantic conflict now waging in Europe. It looked as if everything that Britain tried to do was belittled, and everything that France did was magnified; her sons being all on the firing line, while Britain was frantically advertising for recruits. The comparison was not fair for the reason that there was no option for the French but to go. Things were bound to be slower in Britain owing to her army being raised by voluntary enlistment. There was also an incentive for the Frenchman to flock to the colors, because his beloved country had been wantonly and ruthlessly invaded. There was no incentive of that kind to spur the Britisher. No, the "lethargic" Britisher was called to do his fighting over-seas, and it required strong arguments to convince him that he was defending his native hearth by fighting and dying by the thousand in the trenches of France and Flanders. Yet, in spite of such drawbacks, he fairly arose to the occasion, as inside of two years before resort was made to compulsion, the United Kingdom, exclusive of the dominions, had raised nearly three and one half million men by voluntary enlistment; the greatest achievement along that line recorded on the history of the world.

Have we in America, especially those who have cast cheap jibes at Britain's effort, even given the fact a serious thought that to equal Britain's record we would have to raise an army of nearly nine million men by voluntary enlistment, not to defend our country from invasion, but for service over-seas? Another coterie of critics, sadly misinformed, state that the empire would have been doomed had it not been for the fine example shown by Canada. If Canada had done as well as England in recruiting in proportion to her population, she ought to have raised over 600,000 instead of nearly 400,000 men. In no sense has England failed, whether in comparison to Canada or other dominions. In that line is Ireland, but for this there are extenuating circumstances which need not be mentioned here. Again, of the Canadian enlistments more than one-half or fifty-five per cent are men born in and reared to young manhood in various parts of the United Kingdom, the vast majority from England. Furthermore, nearly one-third of the troops hailing from the commonwealths of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are natives of the United Kingdom.

Now that we are in the war we are beginning to appreciate the vast effort made by Great Britain in the war. We will have to face nothing like her superhuman difficulties; we have the golden opportunity to profit by her experiences. Prior to the war no one dreamed Great Britain would be required to furnish an expeditionary force of more than 150,000 men, and maintain it at that figure. Her rôle was on the sea. By almost superhuman energies Britain has raised, trained and equipped an army of two million bayonets, transported that force to France with such an abundance of supplies that, if cut off, they have enough at their immense base camps to last till the end of the year; with munitions in guns big and small, and ammunition enough on hand to carry out a half-dozen offensives greater than that of the Somme. In the recent fighting near Arras 200,000 tons of shells were fired by the big guns; at the conclusion there were more shells on hand than at the commencement.

Behind the British lines is the army behind the army, composed of thousands of mechanics of all descriptions, close to one half million men; probably ten per cent of this force are women workers. Take again the wonderful expansion of the Royal Flying Corps. At the commencement it consisted of less than 200 hundred men; to-day it is a superb force second to none on the western front of over 10,000 men, possessing several thousand machines. One of the British base hospitals in France has accommodation for 10,000 beds, with a full medical staff and abundance of supplies. At the same base huge laundries have been built where underwear, etc., of the soldiers from the trenches is laundered.

This total of two and one-half million men with their supplies have been shipped from England without loss in spite of German submarines, and the second most powerful navy in the world hiding on their fortified bases few hours steaming away from the English Channel. Such is the silent, yet irresistible pressure of the British navy. Then again she has accumulated in Egypt another superb army of over 300,000 men gathered from all parts of the empire, part of which is now operating with great success in the Suez-Palestine campaign. England has still another well-equipped army of around 200,000 men in the Balkans, operating in a mountainous region, presenting almost superhuman difficulties of transporting supplies. These two huge armies have to be supplied two to three thousand miles away from their base of supplies. Another British army of over 100,000 men is operating in Mesopotamia; still another army of 60,000 or more, just emerging successfully from a campaign in German East Africa, a country twice the size

of Mexico, composed of swamps, jungles, impenetrable forests, and vast, trackless, desolate wastes.

It has required some foresight, energy and organization to create these huge armies from nothing, all, with the exception of the army in France, campaigning several thousand miles away from their base of supplies. What Britain has done in naval and mercantile affairs would require a second article to enumerate. It would be plain sailing if she only had to consider her own needs. She has been the main factor in clothing and re-equipping the Belgian army. She has allotted to France one million tons of her mercantile marine. Britain has supplied to France over thirty million tons of coal; five million tons of steel for forging; over two million tons of fine grade steel for shells and vast quantities of other material. The immense woolen mills of Yorkshire ran without ceasing until they had woven sufficient cloth for re-clothing an army of over three million Frenchmen. Italy having no coal deposits, England again had to fill the void with over sixteen million tons; at least two million tons of steel and vast quantities of other war material, and has also allotted to Italy a million tons of her mercantile marine. Great Britain has also supplied Russia with vast supplies of war material and shipping. She, with the aid of France, also reclothed and re-equipped the Serbian army of 200,000 men. Britain has loaned to her Allies four billion dollars and furnished to her colonies and dependencies another two billion dollars. She was the main factor in feeding Belgium. Also contributed untold further millions to the Polish, Serbian, Syrian and Armenian relief funds. After a perusal of these facts a person must be blind if he adheres to the exploded myth that Britain is not doing her fair share in the war. Her casualties on the western front alone amount to nearly one million. By the end of the present year she will have so added to her navy that it will equal in tonnage the combined navies of the world and be manned by over 375,000 men. In addition she will have an auxiliary fleet of fully 3,000 vessels, manned by an additional 120,000 men, and fully three million tons of mercantile marine. Britain has played her part both manfully and well, and has done all that can be reasonably expected of her. Let us hope that we, on our part, will emulate her example.

JOHN MORGAN.

YOUNG CONSCRIPTS THE BEST SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why do we not follow the example of the experienced warlike nations? France has had conscription for 130 years and forced conscription on to Prussia after the battle of Jena in 1806. These nations and Napoleon I. have decided that an army of conscripts, boys of eighteen years of age, make the most efficient and reliable soldiers and officers. It is the least expensive of all armies. If an officer or soldier is killed it is simply one man lost, and the taxpayers are not burdened with millions of dollars for pensions for widows and children.

During our Civil War the bravest individuals were the music boys in the Regular regiments—boys of fourteen, fifteen and sixteen years of age. They were not strong enough to carry a musket and equipment, but enjoyed a battle as they would a game of baseball. The officers said these boys did not know enough to be afraid. The next bravest were boys of seventeen, eighteen and nineteen years of age, whose ideal was to do everything in the bravest and most manly way, and bitterly resented being called boys. After a hard march, the soldiers hobbling along in rear of regiments, refusing to get into the ambulance and ride, were twenty years of age—they wanted to be able to say they had never broken down on a march, and were in every fight their regiment was in.

Men of twenty-one years of age and older were recognized as men and some frankly admitted they thought it silly to be uncomfortable, if they could be comfortable. When they got a little tired they promptly climbed into the ambulance, where they could smoke. Men of twenty-one and older were usually married, and in 1861 men who could not go into the Army urged others to go, promising to take care of their families, but before the year was out everyone found it difficult to support his own family. The Government often could not pay its soldiers for four or five months at a time. Of course the Government gave the soldier his food and clothing, but the married soldier had not money to send to his family in the North, and they suffered and he was morbid and unhappy and tried to get out of the Army.

It was still harder on the officer, who has always to buy and pay for, out of his own pocket, all his food, clothing, etc.; in fact, the only thing the Government gives him free is medical attendance. Even the little shelter (dog) tent captains and lieutenants are allowed to use, they pay for lost. These tents were from the French army, each soldier carried half a tent, and two soldiers slept in it. Captains and lieutenants had a whole tent. To sit in it they had to sit on the ground and take their hats off.

In front of Atlanta a battery was put out several hundred yards in front of a division, a regiment of Infantry was placed on the battery's right to support it. The regiment, as soon as it formed line, commenced to build a breastwork, but as the Confederates did not fire on them and the colonel did not push the work, the men stopped work before the breastwork was a foot high. The colonel was a prominent lawyer, nearly forty years old. He had lost an arm in one of the earlier battles of the war. Like all men in a dangerous position, he became anxious as soon as it got dark and walked back to the rest of the brigade which was camped in line in echelon several hundred yards to his right and rear, and asked each regimental commander to give orders to their guards to listen for any noise during the night and to give a heavy fire if the Confederates attacked his regiment. Then he came around again at two o'clock in the morning and woke up the colonels. It happened that the colonel of the first rear regiment was a captain in the Regular Army. He said: "If the Confederates fire on your regiment some of your men will be killed and you will be responsible. Turn out all your men and build a good breastwork and save their lives." The one-armed colonel replied: "That is all very well for you Regular officers, you can be independent, and don't care if you make soldiers mad, but our men are our clients, we can't afford to make the boys mad."

In the same brigade was a colonel who entered at eighteen and was twenty in that campaign. His ideal was that of most young soldiers—to do his own duty thoroughly and make everybody under him do his duty: "to do his duty without fear, favor or affection." His regiment not only respected but admired him, and when he was made brigadier general a few months later, presented him with the finest horse and equipment money could buy.

VETERAN.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports June 8-14.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The British assault of June 7, of which we summarized the first report in the preceding issue, may now be described as approximately the strongest, the most carefully prepared and the most completely successful operation of its kind yet effected by the British against the fortified lines of the German western front. It has resulted in the reduction of the entire Wytschaete salient, south of Ypres, with the capture of upward of 7,000 enemy troops and heavy losses to the German side in killed and wounded. By this gain the British have advanced their front south of their Ypres position to such an extent as to minimize the long continued risk of a German offensive against Ypres, and at the same time to supply an ample front as the basis of possible future advances based on that city and aimed in the direction of Lille.

Wytschaete lies five miles south of Ypres and twenty miles north of the nearest point (Loos) of the front involved in the previous British offensive. The latest attack is therefore entirely distinct from that in the Ypres district. The German salient, the general objective of the attack, lay between the Douve stream on the south and Hill 60, the scene of the unsuccessful British attack of 1915, on the north. The backbone of this salient was formed by the Messine-Wytschaete ridge, west and north of which the Germans held a strongly organized front trench system, protected by numerous wire entanglements, fortified redoubts and concrete machine-gun emplacements. The ridge itself with its fortified villages at either end formed the second German line of defense, and a third line lay at a mile's distance to the east of the ridge. The British force entrusted with the offensive, the second British army, was under the command of General Plumer, distinguished for his part in the expedition for the relief of Mafeking in 1900, who appeared in Belgium as the commander of the British 5th Army Corps in January, 1915. The British force engaged was therefore apparently distinct from those employed in the preceding operations about Arras, and the new offensive may be regarded as an extension rather than merely as a shifting of British pressure. The preparations of General Plumer were made in accordance with the magnitude of the task. They consisted, in part, of the digging of nineteen deep mines, the earliest of them dug, according to the British communication, as far back as a year before their explosion. For more than a fortnight preceding the infantry action the artillery carried on an extended preparatory bombardment, controlled by airplane observers and effected with such superiority of fire that the opposing fire, according to letters found on captured Germans, was almost suppressed.

The assault was delivered at 3:10 a.m., on June 7, and carried out during that day in accordance with a time schedule previously prepared. At the moment of the assault the nineteen deep mines were exploded underneath the several difficult points in the enemy front line. These mines threw up craters from sixty-five to eighty feet deep and of corresponding diameter. The British guns projected a smoke screen in front of the advancing infantry, thus hiding them from the German artillery, which had to little avail reserved its fire for this critical moment. Virtually reduced by mines and shell fire before the arrival of the infantry masses, the German front trench system, a complicated network of trenches at points half a mile deep, offered no serious resistance and was occupied, London reports, within ten minutes. Without pause, the British infantry line therewith advanced against the second or ridge position. The greater part of this was captured within three hours. The village of Messines and Wytschaete, however, holding out longer than the rest, the latter until after three p.m. From the ridge the British again advanced in the afternoon, with the German third line for their objective. Here the struggle was more costly to them and less conspicuously successful. Berlin claimed that the rear line, from the Ypres-Comines Canal to the Douve, remained in German hands, while the British report asserted that the line had been extensively penetrated, but not occupied in entirety. The action during the days that followed took place along this disputed front on which the British repulsed energetic counter-attacks and made important subsequent gains.

As a subsidiary operation, in the meantime, the British before Lens, in the first pause after the Wytschaete advance, invaded the German trenches south of the Souchez river along a front of two miles, penetrating, according to the London report, to a maximum depth of half a mile, on the night of the 8th. On the same night, at seven p.m., the Germans delivered their first heavy counter-attack in the Wytschaete area, using two fresh divisions, surmised by the British to be army reserves. These troops were repulsed along the whole front of five or six miles. Other portions of the German Arras front were likewise raided by the British, notably the German salient west of Bullecourt and the German trenches on Greenhill hill, north of the Scarpe. On the night of the 9th the British made further slight gains south of Ypres, and raided northeast of Ypres and south of Armentières. On the 11th they reported a further gain to the east of Messines on a mile front at the Poterie farm, but were repulsed, according to Berlin, farther north, before the village of Hollebeke and Vambeke. On the 12th the British took the hamlet of Gaspard, more than half-way along the road from Messines to Warneton, and again raided near Lens, while the artillery became active at points between the two British attacking fronts. German local attacks were delivered in the Lens area on the night of the 12th as well as British raids near Neuve Chapelle and La Bassée. London reported on June 14 that the German troops had abandoned sections of their line between St. Yves village and the River Lys. This area lies southeast of Messines, at the southern base of the former German salient. Warneton, where the Germans remain, forms their chief defensive resource in the effort to hold the V-shaped area bounded on the rear by the Lys river and the Ypres-Comines Canal, a position with a weak front and a continuous water barrier at the rear offering considerable difficulties to the defense.

As a result of the assault of the 7th London reported the capture of 6,400 prisoners, largely Bavarians, and twenty cannon. The total of prisoners was increased in the next few days to 7,439. Elsewhere on the British front the week passed without important action. A British report of an air raid upon the submarine port at Ostend, carried out June 1, asserts that the locks of the harbor basin and the main wharf are shown by photographic evidence to be badly damaged.

On the French front the heavy counter-offensive developed by the Germans in the preceding week has decreased gradually in its intensity and has for the time being subsided into a series of widely dispersed local attacks and intermittent artillery action. The French on

their side made no immediate effort on an adequate scale to recapture the limited portions of their front on the western part of the Chemin des Dames ridge recently occupied by the Germans. They also disposed their local attacks over the entire front, possibly with a view to impeding such displacements of troops as German plans for future counter-moves against the British might contemplate. The action during the week, therefore, lacked consecutive or central features along the French front. Paris, on the 8th, reported violent German artillery action during the night in the region of Laffaux Mill, Filain and Cerny, and the delivery of German attacks at some points, while the French made raids near Souain and east of Belfort. On the night of the 8th each side reported the opponents delivered attacks near Cerny, and the French sustained attacks south of Courcy (near Rheims) and in the Chevaliers wood (Argonne). On the morning of the 10th German troops entered a French trench near Cerny, being driven out later, according to Paris, but holding the position against several subsequent attacks, according to Berlin; fighting also took place near Craonne, in Champagne, near Verdun and in Apremont wood, and at a number of other points. The French were bombarded at Mt. Blond and Mt. Cornillet and north of Craonne on the 11th.

The French reconnoitered on the 11th near Tahure and Vauquois. Artillery action and a German attack in the Argonne were noted in the Paris statement as having taken place on the night of the 12th. The 13th passed without event on the French front during the day. Farther small German attacks during the following night about Braye, north of Craonne, north of Rheims and on the Meuse were recorded in the Paris statement of the 14th.

THE RUSSIAN THEATER OF WAR.

Efforts are continued at points along the Russian line to keep the Teuton opponents engaged. How far they have succeeded is uncertain, the Italian belief being that the greater part of the Austrian forces, freed by the military impotence of Russia, are now operating on the Italian front. No definite report of farther German withdrawals of troops from Russia for the western theater comes to hand. The purpose of Hindenburg's assumed policy in keeping considerable forces facing the Russians without attacking them is the subject of much discussion. Petrograd, June 9, reported a raiding enterprise carried out by a Russian detachment near Rafalovka in the Carpathians. On the 12th Petrograd reported that Russian artillery had fired with effect on enemy positions near Tveretch and on a wagon train southwest of Pinsk. The situation at Kronstadt is not yet cleared up, as a Petrograd dispatch of the 12th reports the adoption of resolutions against the Kronstadt authorities by the congress of peasant delegates, proposing to shut off provisions from the place. Berlin, June 12, reports that German seaplanes bombed Russian coast bases at Libau, Arensberg and the entrance of the Gulf of Riga.

ITALY, SERBIA, TURKEY.

The Austrian counter-attack, after the formidable beginning of the preceding week, has failed to make further progress against the Italian front on the Carso. The Italian report of June 9 notes the failure of the enemy to extend his offensive northward to the portion of the front covering Cividale, and reports that Austrian artillery fire in the region between Salcano and Castagnavizza was overcome by Italian guns. The opening of an Italian offensive in the Trentino was indicated by the Vienna statement of the 9th, recording heavy and sustained bombardment on the Sette Comuni plateau. The Rome report of the 10th states that the Italian artillery on the Trentino front was directed against Austrians in the Adige and Terragnola valleys. On the 10th Italian troops in a surprise attack, delivered during a storm, rushed the Agnello Pass and took the greater part of the Austrian positions on Mt. Ortigara, near the Sugana valley on the eastern Trentino front, capturing 512 prisoners. At the same time, on the western Trentino front, they advanced at the Tonale Pass and adjacent points. Vienna claims that the Italians were ejected from their newly gained positions near Asiago. The Austrian report speaks of the Trentino attack as a great effort on the Italians' part, involving the Italian 6th Army, and foreseen for some time in advance. The Italian reports deal with the operation less seriously and leave the impression that it may have been intended only as a demonstration to disturb the Austrians' Carso plans. After a spirited opening the offensive flagged during the following several days and failed to yield further notable results.

Italian occupation of the Greek town of Janina, on the Albanian border, announced via Athens, June 10, was followed by the abdication of King Constantine, of Greece, in favor of his second son, said to favor the Venetian cause and the participation of Greece in the war on the Allied side. The downfall of the pro-German party in Greece and the prospect of the aid of the national Greek army greatly alter the eventual, if not the immediate, prospects of Sarrai's campaign against the Teutons in Macedonia.

No action of importance has been reported in Turkey.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A fleet of fifteen German airplanes bombarded London on June 13, killing 104 men, women and children and wounding 403. Despite the great toll of dead, the Germans were over the city less than thirty minutes. The squadron crossed over by way of Essex, and before they had been operating five minutes great fleets of British planes ascended from the airdromes, while the anti-aircraft guns opened up. It was announced that one of the enemy airplanes was brought down and that no military damage had been done. The property loss, however, was very great. A report was circulated that Vice Admiral Sims, the American naval commander in European waters, had just missed being killed. It developed later that the report was based upon the fact that the American officer's motor was in the vicinity, but that he was not in it at the time and that he was in no danger whatever.

The weekly report issued by the Admiralty on June 13 shows that the curve of the submarine menace is rising again. A summary of the report reads: Arrivals, 2,767; sailings, 2,822. British merchant ships over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including one previously, 22; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, 10. British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including seven previously, 23. British fishing vessels sunk, six.

The Department of State is informed that Captain Persius, a German military expert, warned his countrymen in the Berliner Tageblatt against the underestimation of America's warring ability. He pointed out that conditions are similar to those in England during the early part of the war and recalls the prophecies of prominent German officers at the end of 1914 that the proposed

organization of a large English army would have no important influence on the war as a decision would be reached on the continent before it could come into action. Discussing the German belief that lack of tonnage and the submarine warfare would prevent extensive troop transportation, Captain Persius shows that a single trip of the confiscated German and Austrian steamers would be easily sufficient for the transportation of the first contingent of 125,000 men. He says that the American Navy is undoubtedly welcomed as an addition to the Allies' naval strength. Discussing the proposed activities of American shipbuilding he emphasizes that American energy and elasticity have ever enabled them to make the possible from the impossible.

Zeppelin L-43 was destroyed on June 14 over the North Sea by British naval forces, Chancellor Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons. The L-43 soon after being attacked burst into flames fore and aft and fell into the sea. The Admiralty reported that no survivors of the Zeppelin were seen.

The British Vice Admiral at Dover reports that a drifter, while on patrol duty on June 12, encountered a group of five enemy seaplanes and engaged them. One machine was destroyed, the pilot being rescued by another enemy machine. The machine was in turn attacked by the drifter, and both pilots were taken prisoners, the machine being so badly damaged that it sank. The remaining three enemy seaplanes made good their escape.

Of all the German military critics whose comments on the British attack on the Messines ridge have reached this country up to the present only Major Morath, of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, admits the success of General Plumer's signal gain of a most important salient. Major Morath declares frankly that the British attained a tactical success, and, though citing semi-official assurances that the German front stands absolutely fast, says it is necessary to wait and see what will be the further results of these struggles in Flanders. The German War Press Bureau dilates upon the "swampy and indefensible nature" of the country, abandoned, ignoring the fact that the German positions ran along the Wytschaete-Messines ridge, the only high ground in the vicinity.

When King George, of England, conferred various military honors on a long list of war heroes in the week of June 9, says a dispatch to the New York Sun, attention was attracted by the fact that the number thirteen was omitted from the list. So much comment was caused by this apparent concession to the ancient superstition that an explanation is now forthcoming that the number thirteen should have been General Freiberg, the youngest British general, who is only twenty-seven years old. General Freiberg won the Victoria Cross in France and was perfectly willing to appear as number thirteen to receive it, but his military duties necessitated his remaining at the front, so the authorities dropped the number.

INTERCHANGEABILITY OF MUNITIONS.

In the Senate on June 12 Senator Smoot introduced a resolution (S. Res. 82) calling for information regarding the interchangeability of the military equipment of the U.S. Army and that of the Allied armies. Mr. Poincexter objected to the consideration of the resolution as dealing with a subject that should be left in the hands of the military. He said:

"It is perfectly obvious to everybody that whatever the fact may be, it is very desirable, at least, that the enemy, at a time when we are engaged in war, should have as little information as possible about the cartridges and guns that we use. They may know all about it; I do not know whether they do or not, but they ought not to know all about it. There ought to be a few of the details of our equipment about which we could at least maintain as much privacy as our enemies maintain about theirs; and whether they know it or not, it seems to me that the Senate of the United States would make a sort of spectacle of itself to indulge in a public discussion of all the details of the plans of the Army as to the kind of guns, the caliber, and the ammunition that they expect to use. Whether it affords any additional information to the enemy or not, out of some decent respect for our own sense of the fitness of things, I think we ought to refrain from that sort of an exposure and discussion of our military equipment."

"I do not sympathize with the idea that these things should be left entirely to the executive department and that the legislative branch of the Government ought not to have anything to do with it. I believe that it is the business of the legislative body of the Government—and in our form of government the legislative branch is paramount and supreme; it furnishes the money and makes the laws under which war is conducted—to supervise the executive department. But there are ways and proprieties to be observed in the performance of that duty."

"If the Senator from Utah comes to the conclusion, upon an investigation of the conditions, that there is a situation that ought to be exposed, that the country ought to know about, that public opinion ought to be directed to for the purpose of influencing a change, I will agree with him and aid and co-operate in promoting publicity; but he has not stated that any such condition exists. He simply proposes a sort of fishing excursion, apparently—to call on men in the War Department to make a written report, which will afterwards be printed, which cannot be complete, which cannot be intelligent, unless it gives details as to the equipment of our Army and Navy, rifles and machine guns and artillery, not only at the present time, but also what we propose for the future. I do not think we ought to call for the putting upon the record of that information, and I object to the consideration of the resolution of this morning." The resolution, which went over, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate as soon as possible the following information:

First. Has the British Enfield rifle been adopted for the American Army, and if so, are such rifles being chambered so as to fit the American type of rifle cartridge?

Second. Are machine guns for the use of the American Army using the same type of rifle cartridge as the Army rifle to be used by the American Army?

Third. Do the American cartridges for use in rifles and machine guns differ in size or otherwise so as to prevent their being used in the rifles and machine guns of the English or French? If so, what is the character of the difference, and what advantage is gained thereby?

Fourth. To what extent does the field artillery of the American Army differ in caliber and character of ammunition used from that of the English and French armies?

Fifth. Can the ammunition of the English or French armies be used in the field artillery of the American Army? Sixth. If the American ammunition for rifles, machine guns, and field artillery is not interchangeable for like British or French guns, what advantage is gained by having it differ from that of the English army or the French army?

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The nominations of general officers of the Army made by President Wilson on June 8 were confirmed by the Senate June 13. The names of the officers, with some brief facts concerning their records, appear on page 1361 of this issue.

Capt. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., who was nominated to be rear admiral on June 8, to date from May 23, 1917, was born in Kentucky Jan. 6, 1859, and was appointed to the Naval Academy Sept. 18, 1875. He has performed close on twenty-eight years of sea duty and nearly twelve years shore duty. Among vessels Rear Admiral Rodman has served in are the Yantic, Wachusett, Hartford, Essex, Monocacy, Palos and Omaha, all very familiar names to officers of the old Navy. He also served in the coast survey steamers Endeavor, Bache and Patterson, in the Hydrographic and Coast Survey offices, and at the Naval Observatory. He served as a lieutenant in the Raleigh, Capt. J. B. Coglan, at the battle of Manila Bay in 1898. His subsequent duties included duty in the Albatross and in command of the battleship New York.

RECENT DEATHS.

Med. Dir. Paul Fitzsimons, U.S.N., retired, died at the naval hospital, Washington, D.C., June 11, 1917. He was born at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 27, 1849, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from Georgia, on Dec. 19, 1871. He was promoted to passed assistant surgeon, Jan. 3, 1876; to surgeon, March 4, 1884; and to medical inspector, Oct. 19, 1897, which grade he served, during the Spanish-American War, on duty on the U.S.S. Brooklyn from March 17, 1898, to the close of the war. He was promoted to medical director Nov. 19, 1900, and was transferred to the retired list on Feb. 27, 1911, upon attaining the age of sixty-two years. His first sea duty was with the Saranac, of the Pacific Fleet, in 1872, and then in the Pensacola and Tuscarora, of the same fleet, and in the Ashuelot, of the Asiatic Station. His subsequent service included duty in the Vermont, Tennessee, of the North Atlantic Station; then in the Franklin and Minnesota and the Marion, on the Asiatic Station, up to 1890. His tour of shore duty included duty at Newport, Mare Island and Yokohama, Japan, Washington, New York, etc. During the war with Spain he was on the Brooklyn, and was in the fight at Santiago, Cuba, which ended in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. He was ordered to the New York in May, 1899, as fleet surgeon.

Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells, U.S.N., retired, died in his home in Washington, D.C., June 11, 1917, of heart disease. He had been ill only a few days. Commander Wells was born in Ohio Jan. 23, 1868, and entered the Naval Academy in 1883. Among the vessels he served in were the Baltimore, Thetis, Enterprise, Chicago and Kearsarge. He was retired on his own application June 30, 1906. He leaves a widow, who at the time of her husband's death was at Colorado Springs. She came East to attend the funeral services and burial at Arlington.

Officers and men of the 36th U.S. Infantry and of the training school at Fort Snelling, Minn., on June 8, paid sincere tribute to Capt. John R. McGinness, U.S.A., who was killed by a fall in his quarters June 5. An impressive military funeral, the services conducted by Rev. Father Lawrence Ryan, of the St. Paul Cathedral, was accorded Captain McGinness, who until his death commanded Company K. of the 36th Infantry. Brig. Gen. William H. Sage and Col. A. L. Parmerer accompanied the body to the Union Depot. The burial was at Kansas City. The pallbearers were Capt. T. C. Musgrave, Louis Farrell, H. H. Bissell, T. H. Baird, M. H. Shute and F. A. Cooke. Mrs. McGinness and Miss Ruth McGinness, wife and daughter of Captain McGinness, returned to Kansas City with the body.

Lieut. Kenneth Heron, U.S.N., on duty at the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash., was found dead in bed from a gunshot wound on June 7, 1917, in a Bremerton hotel. Lieutenant Heron had been at the navy yard since February, having been transferred from Seattle, where he was inspector of machinery in the work at the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company's plant. He was born in California May 10, 1883, and was single. He was appointed May 6, 1903.

Mr. J. William Johnson, father of Med. Instr. Moulton K. Johnson, U.S.N., died at Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 1, 1917.

Mrs. Dorothy Wreaks Littell, wife of G. B. Littell, son of Col. and Mrs. I. W. Littell, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at Elizabeth, N.J., on June 8, 1917.

The twin daughters born to Lieut. and Mrs. Harry J. Reeder, 22d U.S. Inf., at the Caledonian Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., on May 24, 1917, died the following day.

Mrs. John V. Kleemann, wife of Commander Kleemann, U.S.N., died at Brookline, Mass., June 13, 1917.

The body of Lieut. Raymond Vincent Hannon, U.S.N., was found on the estate of George W. Perkins at Riverdale, N.Y. Lieut. James R. Webb, U.S.N., made the identification on June 14. Lieutenant Hannon was born at New York April 19, 1892, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1908. He was attached to a torpedo boat destroyer now in European waters. Lieutenant Webb said, but had been ill since May 1 last. Persons passing across the estate of Mr. Perkins found the body on June 13. Near it lay an automatic pistol and there was a bullet wound in the heart. All means of identification had been removed from the clothing. The police discovered that the underwear was of a type used in the Navy and that there were bullet scars on the left knee. The initials "R.V.H." were cut in the stock of the pistol. He is survived by his widowed mother, Mrs. Thomas J. Hannon; two brothers, Ralph Hannon, of Buffalo, and Walter Hannon, of Cleveland, and two sisters.

The death of Ensign Henry O. Tovey, U.S.N., on March 22, 1917, has just been reported by the Navy Department. No mention is made of the place. He was born in Illinois Jan. 8, 1892, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1911.

The death at Greenwood, S.C., on June 8, 1917, of Mrs. J. C. Conolly, mother of Lieut. W. R. Conolly, 11th U.S. Field Art., occurred at Douglas, Ariz.

Mrs. Frederica B. Jones, widow of Brig. Gen. Roger Jones, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., June 11, 1917.

Q.M. Sergt. Ernest H. Klieforth, U.S.A., retired, husband of Mamie Klieforth and father of Harold Klieforth, died at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., on June 6, 1917. The funeral was held

at his late residence 29 Auza street, San Francisco, Cal., and the interment at Presidio National Cemetery.

Mary C. Daggett, wife of Sergt. Clayton C. Daggett, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., retired, died at Riverdale, Cal., of diabetes May 17, 1917. Interment was made in Washington Colony Cemetery on May 18, under the auspices of the Christian Science Church. Besides her husband she leaves two sons, Harry and Oliver Hill, and a daughter, Julia Daggett, all residing at Riverdale, Cal., eight grandchildren, and three brothers and one sister.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A pretty wedding took place June 9, 1917, at the First Presbyterian Church, Leavenworth, when Miss Marion Mills, daughter of Mr. O. W. Mills, of Boston, Mass., became the bride of Lieut. Ferris M. Angevine, 6th U.S. Cav., a member of the provisional class of officers at Fort Leavenworth. About fifty members of Lieutenant Angevine's class at the post and a few close friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. A. B. Miller, pastor of the church. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a beautiful gown of white satin and a tulle veil, fastened to her hair in cap effect, fell to the hem of her train. She carried an arm bouquet of roses showered with lilies of the valley. Lieutenant Angevine and his bride left immediately after the service, by automobile, for Kansas City, Mo., for a short stay. The bride traveled in a white suit with a small hat of black straw.

A marriage which was of particular interest to the friends of the young couple was that celebrated June 7, 1917, at the Parochial Residence of the Immaculate Conception, Leavenworth, Kas., when Miss Edith Katherine McLoughlin, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McLoughlin, was united in marriage to Lieut. Edwin Allen Martin, 4th U.S. Cav. Rev. Father O'Keefe performed the service. The attendants were Miss Emilie Hunt and Miss Ruth McGloin as bridesmaids, and Lieut. George I. Speer, 2d U.S. Cav., and the bride's brother, Mr. John McLoughlin, attended the groom. The bride wore a stylish traveling gown of dark blue taffeta with hat of the same color. Miss McGloin wore an afternoon gown of gold colored crepe de chine with a large white leghorn hat trimmed with black velvet and pink roses. Miss Hunt was in a suit of green cloth with hat of gold lace. The marriage was followed by a supper at the McLoughlin home on Pottawatomie street, which was elaborately decorated with roses and sweet peas. Lieut. and Mrs. Martin left in the evening for Lieutenant Martin's station in El Paso, Texas. Lieutenant Martin is the son of Professor Charles Martin, dean of Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, formerly professor of science at Princeton College. Lieutenant Martin was a member of the first class of provisional officers stationed at Fort Leavenworth several months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goodjohn, of Leavenworth, announce the engagement of their daughter, Amy, to Lieut. Sam G. Fuller, 6th U.S. Cav. The wedding will take place in the near future. Lieutenant Fuller is the youngest son of Col. and Mrs. Ezra Fuller, U.S.A., retired, and is a member of the present class of provisional officers now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Crandell, of 275 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., announce the engagement of Miss Edith Crandell to 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Jones, 7th U.S. Cav.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Christy, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Harley H. Christy and Lieut. James Bothwell Will, U.S.N., will take place on June 16, at four o'clock at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md. A reception will immediately follow the ceremony on board the U.S.S. *Reina Mercedes*.

Mrs. Alice Marie Lang and P.A. Paymr. E. R. Wilson, U.S.N., were married in San Francisco, Cal., on May 29, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. George Werth, of Rochester, N.Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Lola Irene, to Ensign Melville William Powers, U.S.N., on June 1, at Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. Martha S. Boone, widow of Lindon L. Boone, of San Diego, Cal., was married at Miami, Fla., May 28, 1917, to Lieut. Robert H. Skelton, U.S.N.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Vera Henshaw, daughter of Mrs. Leonora M. Henshaw, of Huntington Park, near Los Angeles, Cal., to Capt. William E. Covell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in Honolulu early in the autumn.

The engagement of Miss Geannie E. Garnham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Garnham, of San Diego, Cal., to Lieut. Gordon deL. Carrington, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Dade, Fla., is announced. Miss Garnham and her mother left San Diego for Florida June 1, and the wedding will probably take place in the southern state.

At the Barbara Worth Hotel in El Centro, Cal., June 2, occurred the marriage of Miss Marion Grace Hooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hooper, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Lieut. Walter Buchly, U.S. Cav., who is stationed with the Cavalry at Calexico, just on the border between Mexico and the United States. Capt. Russell B. Patterson, U.S. Cav., gave the bride away and Mrs. Elizabeth T. Arnold, of Salt Lake City, was matron of honor. The bride and groom will spend ten days at the former's home, before going to Fort D. A. Russell, where the groom has recently been ordered.

At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Edgar Hill, Coronado, Cal., June 4, occurred the wedding of Mrs. Evelyn Clark Chadwick and Capt. Byron Q. Jones, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Rev. Willard B. Thorp, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of San Diego, performing the ceremony. Charles Winchester gave the bride away, and Capt. Herbert Dargue, Signal Corps, U.S.A., chief flying instructor at the North Island Aviation School, acted as best man. The bride wore a white gown with a burlap hat to match. The decorations were carried out in Cavalry colors of yellow, as the groom belonged to that branch of the Service before joining the Aviation Section. Capt. and Mrs. Jones left after the ceremony for Los Angeles, where they will pass their honeymoon. They will be at home after June 11 at 923 Tenth street, Coronado.

Col. David L. Brainard, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sarah H. Guthrie, of New Orleans, La., were married at Washington, D.C., June 9, 1917.

Lieut. E. H. Underwood, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Iona Mize were married at Knoxville, Tenn., on May 11, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Patterson, of Houston, Texas, announce the marriage of their daughter, Hazel May, to Lieut. Harry Lee Bennett, Jr., 26th U.S. Inf., at San Benito, Texas, on June 1, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Richard C. Croxton, U.S.A., announce the engagement of Mrs. Croxton's daughter, by a for-

mer marriage, Miss Lucile de Camp Kittson, to John Archibald Hyde Torry. Mr. Torry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Torry, of Richmond, Surrey, England, and a nephew of the late Hyde Clarke, of Cooperstown, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. William Dorr Crosby, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Isabelle Chenie, to Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, U.S.A., on May 15, 1917.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Charles A. Bayler, Jr., 30th U.S. Inf., stationed at Syracuse, and Miss Flora McClellan, a Vassar student and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram McClellan, of Richmond, Va. The wedding will take place on June 27. Lieutenant Bayler was graduated from West Point in the class of 1916.

Announcement is made of the marriage on June 5, 1917, at Pensacola, Fla., of 1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig, 4th U.S. Field Art., son of the late Major Louis A. Craig, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Miriam V. Blount, daughter of Mrs. William A. Blount.

Ensign Amos Barstow Root, U.S.N., and Miss Marguerite Everett Day were married in St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R.I., June 5, 1917.

Miss Blanche Turner, daughter of the late Gen. John W. Turner, U.S.V., and sister of Capt. G. S. Turner, 7th U.S. Inf., was married to Mr. Kelton Ewing White at the country home of her mother, Mrs. Blanche Soulard Turner, at Arcadia, Mo.

Mr. Alexander Mahon Craig, son of Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Margaret Minshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minshall, now living in Washington, D.C., were married in New York city June 9, 1917, at the Church of the Ascension. There the ceremony was performed by Father Sill, of the Kent School, who prepared Mr. Craig for Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1914. The bride was attended by Miss Claudia Wright, of Newburyport, Mass. The ushers were Messrs. Samuel Slaymaker and Donald McNulty, of New York, and J. Cameron Hawkins, of Washington. The reception and wedding dinner were at the Waldorf-Astoria. The wedding was to have been held at Nantucket, Mass., July 7, but the orders to the groom who has been on duty at an aviation camp to prepare for foreign service changed the plans.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Flake, of New Orleans, La., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Lieut. Hugh D. Blanchard, 22d U.S. Cav. The marriage will take place June 26 at New Orleans and will be a quiet affair attended only by relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rufus Bower, of Norfolk, Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Bower Waddy, to Chief Btsn. John C. Rickerts, U.S.N., now attached to the U.S.S. Texas. No date has been set for the wedding.

Choosing the twenty-second anniversary of the marriage of her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William H. Bertsch, U.S.A., as the date for making known her betrothal, announcement was made in San Francisco, June 5, of the engagement of Miss Emilie Abell Bertsch and Lieut. Warfield Monroe Lewis, 22d U.S. Inf., class of 1917, U.S.M.A., and son of Col. E. A. Lewis, U.S.A. "The news," says the San Francisco Chronicle, "brings much pleasurable excitement to the ranks of the young friends of the charming bride-elect, who has lived for the last two and a half years in San Francisco, where her mother's family has been prominent for more than half a century. The marriage of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bertsch twenty-two years ago, had for its setting St. Luke's Church in San Francisco and was a notable social event, as the prominence of the bride's family, together with an exceptionally attractive appointment, made it an affair not soon to be forgotten. Lieutenant Colonel Bertsch has been on the Mexican border. He has recently been transferred to Washington, D.C., where Mrs. Bertsch will join him later in the year. The friendship between the Lewis and Bertsch families is of long standing, but Lieutenant Lewis and Miss Bertsch had not met since childhood when his furlough brought him to San Francisco. He is the son of Col. and Mrs. Edson A. Lewis, 6th U.S. Inf., and is a brother of Mrs. Max Elser, wife of Captain Elser, U.S.A., and of Misses Dorothy and Elizabeth Lewis. Colonel Lewis is at present at El Paso, but Mrs. Lewis and the Misses Lewis are occupying quarters at the Presidio and have been taking an active part in the gaities of the post. Plans for the marriage are very indefinite at the present time, although Miss Bertsch will probably select September as its date. In the meantime her friends will entertain at many interesting gatherings for her.

Mrs. Elsie Russell Smith announces the engagement of her daughter, Annette Rhea, to Mr. Frederick Western Hyde, of Washington, D.C. The wedding will be hurried, as the groom has been designated as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army, and expects his commission at an early date.

An interesting marriage in St. James's Church, Piqua, Ohio, June 2, 1917, was that of Miss Martha Elizabeth Locke, daughter of Capt. William E. Gillmore, 24th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Gillmore, to Lieut. Frederick W. Huntington, 18th U.S. Inf. Above the palms that banked the chancel, the silk flag placed by the processional cross guarded the altar. An enjoyable program of wedding music was rendered. The maid of honor was Miss Ruth Wilkinson. Miss Hortense Wilkinson, Miss Gertrude Flesh and Miss Margaret Royer were bridesmaids and all carried huge bunches of pink roses and were daintily gowned in white. Mr. Charles Hinsch was best man. The radiant bride was given in marriage by her father, Capt. W. E. Gillmore. She wore a long veil falling from a wreath of orange blossoms encircling her dark hair, arranged high on her head. The bridal bouquet she carried was one of bride roses and sweet peas with long streamers of filmy white tulle. The Rev. A. Ramsey, who had married her mother and baptized the bride, performed the double ring marriage service of the Episcopal Church. "A reception at the Piqua Club," says the Piqua Daily Leader-Dispatch, "afforded the guests an opportunity of meeting Lieutenant Huntington in his service uniform. He is an eastern man, the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Huntington, of Ansonia, Conn., and made a delightful impression during his brief stay in this city. The ballroom at the club was hung with flags that added to the military atmosphere, and after the first formalities, an orchestra proved a pleasant incentive for dancing. In the receiving line beside the bride and bridegroom, were Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Gillmore, Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bunting, of Terre Haute, Ind., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hinsch. The serving of the ices were prefaced by the time-honored military custom of the bride cutting the wedding cake with her husband's saber, and after the bride's bouquet was caught by Miss Wilkinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Huntington left by automobile for Dayton, where they later went to New York city to await orders for Lieutenant Huntington's sailing for France. The bride's going away gown was a modish suit of purple Jersey cloth with Georgette blouse of white and purple, and she wore a big black hat trimmed with white wings. A very happy thought was the inviting of young Billy Gillmore's boy

and girl friends to the wedding, a number of whom had been staunch admirers of 'Martha Locke' when she sang with them in the choir of St. James's Church."

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Williams announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Beall, to P.A. Paymr. Elwood A. Cobey, U.S.N., on June 14, 1917, at Christ Church, Doncaster, Md.

Mrs. Robert Dashiel, of Annapolis, has announced the wedding of her daughter, Miss Nancy Dashiel, to Lieut. Thomas L. Gatch, U.S.N., which took place June 13, at All Faiths' Chapel of Trinity Church, New York. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Joseph P. McComas, dean of the staff of Trinity Church. Lieutenant Gatch was appointed to the Naval Academy from Oregon and graduated in 1912. The bride is the daughter of the late Naval Constr. Robert B. Dashiel, U.S.N. Comdr. Paul J. Dashiel, U.S.N., professor of mathematics at Annapolis, uncle of the bride, gave her away. Lieut. Charles H. McMorris, U.S.N., was best man.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. John H. Towers, wife of Commander Towers, U.S.N., was a bridge hostess in Washington on June 8.

Major Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., arrived in Washington from Albany on June 13 and are staying at the Grafton.

Mrs. Burnham, of California, is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel Murray Robinson, U.S.N., in Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., arrived in Washington this week and are located at Florence Court.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harrie Webster, U.S.N., of Richmond, Va., will spend the summer as usual at Atlantic City, N.J.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. William E. Eaton, U.S.N., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son in Washington on June 5.

Mrs. Alston Simpson, wife of Lieutenant Simpson, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Senator and Mrs. Hoke Smith, in Washington.

Mrs. James O. Richardson, wife of Commander Richardson, U.S.N., and small son will leave Washington on June 22 for Plymouth, Mass.

Mrs. Frederic R. Harris has joined her husband in Washington, after a series of visits in New York, Philadelphia and Montclair, N.J.

Ensign and Mrs. Thomas White McGuire, whose marriage took place in Washington on June 9, have arrived at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

The Rev. Francis Barnett, chaplain, U.S.A., made an address at the Berkeley Divinity School annual alumni supper held in Middletown, Conn., on June 5.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Harlow, U.S.N., were guests of former Governor and Mrs. William R. Merriam for luncheon at their country place in Virginia on June 10.

Mrs. Daniel N. Swan, wife of Captain Swan, U.S.A., and little Miss Ruth Swan left Alexandria, Va., last week for Takoma Park, D.C., where they will spend the summer.

Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, U.S.A., and Capt. Richard D. Lagarde, U.S.A., were the judges at the annual competitive drill of Gonzaga College Cadets held in Washington on June 11.

Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker, wife of P.A. Surgeon Bunker, U.S.N., is now spending a few days in Annapolis, Md., before joining P.A. Surgeon Bunker in New York.

Mrs. Kalbfus, wife of Comdr. Edwin C. Kalbfus, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, after a ten days' visit in New York. Her sister, Mrs. Maurice E. Shearer, accompanied her.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, U.S.A., were dinner hosts at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on June 9, when among their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison Brand and Capt. Arthur H. Doig, U.S.A.

The University of Nebraska conferred upon Major Gen. John J. Pershing the honorary degree of doctor of laws, on June 13. General Pershing was professor of military science and tactics in the University of Nebraska in 1891.

Mrs. R. B. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., has taken a cottage at Monterey, Pa., for the summer months, and her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Richards, widow of Lieutenant Richards, U.S.N., and her little son, will spend the summer with her.

The fifty-fifth annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Military College will be held Thursday, June 21, at Gettysburg. There will be a review on Wednesday, June 20, at three p.m. of the cadet battalion by Major Gen. Carroll A. Devol (P.M.C. '78), U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. A. C. Macomb, wife of Colonel Macomb, U.S.A., was hostess at luncheon on Wednesday at the Army and Navy Club. Her guests were Messrs. William Benson, Montgomery Macomb, Edward Munson, Hamilton Hawkins, Nathaniel McClure, Clarence Stone, Stanley Embick, Frank Armstrong and Charles Campbell.

Mrs. Richardson Clover, wife of Rear Admiral Clover, U.S.N., was a luncheon hostess at her New Hampshire avenue residence in Washington on June 9, entertaining the bridal party of Miss Georgia Schofield, and Lieut. Donald Fairchild Washburn, U.S.N., whose marriage took place at four o'clock that afternoon. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clover will remain in Washington this summer, to be with their daughter, Miss Eudora Clover, who has taken a position as translator at the Army War College.

In referring to the appointment of Grenville Clark, of Burlington, Vt., as a major in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and his assignment to duty in the office of The Adjutant General at Washington, D.C., the Burlington Free Press and Times says: "Major Clark was one of the earliest supporters, if not the originator of the Plattsburgh training camp idea for Reserve Officers, and was a faithful attendant at the various camps, of which he was such an enthusiastic supporter. Major Clark is a grandson of the late Col. LeGrand B. Cannon, one of Burlington's most loyal citizens."

The late Loyal Farragut, only son of Admiral Farragut, who died Oct. 1, 1916, left a total estate of \$108,230 having a net value of \$102,385, according to a transfer tax report filed with William Boardman, Deputy State Controller of New York, on June 4. The beneficiaries were cousins: Virginia F. Hall, Louisville, Ky., \$23,500; Susan A. Lawrence, Pikesville, Md.; Elizabeth H. Ashe, San Francisco; Mary A. Wilson, Chicago; Mary A. Newton, Norfolk, Va., each \$4,700; Celeste L. Arps, Norfolk, Va.; Caroline McLaren, San Francisco; Camilla Sewall, Bath, Me.; Virginia F. McGurdy, Norfolk, Va., each \$5,874, and five friends received small bequests.

Mrs. Clifton Comly, of Clarksburg, W. Va., is now in Tuxedo Park, N.Y.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Wuest, U.S.N., at San Diego, Cal., May 31, 1917.

A son, Robert Resin Bell, was born to Capt. and Mrs. V. R. Bell, Cav., U.S.A., at Denver, Colo., May 9, 1917.

A daughter, Ursula Mae Erickson, was born at Manila, P.I., April 29, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Erickson, Phil. Scouts.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., have taken the residence, 208 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., for the summer.

A son, James Stephen Miller Kleemann, was born to Comdr. and Mrs. John V. Kleemann, U.S.N., at Brookline, Mass., on June 9, 1917.

A son, Francis Kosier Newcomer, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. Francis K. Newcomer, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on May 29, 1917.

Mrs. George S. Thurber, who has been spending the winter at Eagle Pass, Texas, and in southern California, has returned to her home, 1619 Cass street, La Crosse, Wis.

Admiral John V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., retired, after having spent the winter in California, has returned to New York. He is stopping at the Lambs' Club, New York city.

Mrs. William R. Hall, and Miss Ruth Hall, of Princeton, N.J., mother and sister of Capt. Charles Lacey Hall, U.S.A., are the guests of Mrs. Hugh L. Scott at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Edward W. Putney, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., is recovering satisfactorily from an operation for appendicitis performed recently at the post hospital, Key West Barracks, Fla.

A son was born to P.A. Surg. W. E. Eaton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Eaton on May 5, 1917. Mrs. Eaton is at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., and in the care of Dr. G. Brown Miller.

Capt. John McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired, has been obliged to ask for relief from active duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, Central Department, owing to the breaking down of his health.

Mrs. Taylor E. Darby and daughters, and Mrs. Joseph E. Bastion and son are located at 2331 College avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., while Captains Darby and Bastion are at the training camp for medical officers, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Lieut. Col. Henry T. Ferguson, 37th Inf., has left Chicago for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to take temporary command of the post and pending the detail of a permanent commander, prepare a training camp thereat for candidates for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Major Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., who has been on duty with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va., for nearly four years, has been designated for duty in the Militia Bureau of the War Department. Major and Mrs. Greene have taken an apartment at Seventeenth and Q street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. Isaac Bromley Smith, wife of Comdr. Isaac B. Smith, N.A.S., and her small son, Ronald, have given up their attractive home in Northbrae, Berkeley, Calif. They are to spend an indefinite time in Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Smith is the granddaughter of the late Samuel Ronalds, of Staunton, Va., and will be welcomed by many friends in Norfolk.

Major Christopher C. Collins, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in command of the Chicago Red Cross unit of thirty surgeons and sixty-five nurses, which recently arrived in England, was entertained with all the members of his unit by Sir Thomas Lipton at his country place on June 10. Among the other guests were Prof. Richard P. Strong, of Harvard, and Dr. Castellani, the Italian bacteriologist, both of whom were associated with Sir Thomas in combating the typhus plague in Serbia.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., was the principal speaker at the annual luncheon of the alumni at Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N.J., June 12. He was the recipient of an honorary degree at the college's 151st commencement, and declared that his one aim in life has been service to the United States Government. Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, The Adjutant General of New York, was named as one of the alumni trustees of the college. He was graduated with the class of 1890.

F. Vaughn Burgess, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Burgess, of Burlington, Vt., has received notification of his appointment as a second lieutenant in the United States Army, having passed the prescribed examinations which he took a short time ago at Fort Ethan Allen. Mr. Burgess, who is now at the Reserve Officers' training camp at Plattsburg, will remain there until he receives orders assigning him to some Army station. He attended St. Paul's School at Concord, N.H., and was graduated from Yale University in June, 1916.

The famous rose garden of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Ward, at Roslyn, L.I., will be opened to the public from Saturday, June 16, to Saturday, June 23, inclusive. An admission of \$1 will be charged, the money to be devoted to the benefit of the American Ambulance, Paris. Admiral and Mrs. Ward hold this exhibition of their beautiful garden annually on behalf of the American Ambulance. Last year the exhibition realized \$1,400, and with the United States in the war and the American Ambulance service having become of most vital interest, it is expected that the receipts will be considerably larger.

"Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A., retired, whose name is firmly linked with the local organization for defense," says the Redlands (Cal.) Review, "was the speaker at a meeting of the graduate nurses held at the Redlands Hospital May 29. Colonel Sharpe is especially interested in the work of the home guards and his talk put especial emphasis on the part that the nurses can play in being of assistance to the guards. This work can be carried on both by service in actual time of war when there are many wounded and also in the great field of preventive medicine. The latter is rapidly being recognized as the largest part which science can play in a world struggle." Colonel Sharpe resides at Redlands.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert D. Newton, U.S.A., who have been visiting friends in Providence, R.I., are now in New York at the Hotel Astor for an indefinite stay. The Lieutenant is awaiting orders. Others of the Army at the hotel this week are: Lieut. Lewis Perrine and Mrs. Perrine, Lieut. John McD. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Capt. C. L. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, Lieut. L. B. Russell; Mrs. W. H. Allaure, wife of Colonel Allaure, of the 16th Infantry, U.S.A., until recently stationed at El Paso, Texas, awaiting the arrival of her husband with his regiment; Capt. J. K. Jamieson and Mrs. Jamieson, and Capt. and Mrs. R. C. McDonald, Ensign and Mrs. Charles A. McGowan, U.S.N., Surg. O. C. G. Foote, Col. A. S. Slaker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Slaker were also at the Astor.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Steckel, U.S.N., at Adams, Mass., on May 26, 1917.

Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pillsbury are at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, for a visit.

A daughter, Alice Glasgow, was born to Major Edward L. Glasgow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Glasgow at New London, Conn., May 23, 1917.

Major and Mrs. William A. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., announced the birth of a son, George Ellis, at Altoona, Pa., on June 7, 1917.

A daughter, Jane, granddaughter to Col. and Mrs. I. W. Littell, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Littell at Elizabeth, N.J., on May 18, 1917. The reproduction of a photograph of Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., with Mrs. Sims and their five children appeared in the New York Times of June 10.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow and Lieut. and Mrs. John Borland, U.S.N., were registered at the Newport Country Club, Newport, R.I., last week.

The son born to the Rev. John McVickar Haight and Mrs. Haight at Highland Falls, N.Y., May 31, 1917, is a nephew of Capt. Charles Sydney Haight, 5th U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Robert H. Sillman, who has been living at No. 203 Martin street, San Antonio, Texas, left last week to join Captain Sillman, U.S. Inf., who is at Leavenworth, Kas.

The date of the birth of John Thomson Cummings to Lieut. and Mrs. John W. W. Cummings, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, Va., was May 26, 1917, not March 26, as first announced.

Mrs. Louis C. Scherer, wife of Major Scherer, U.S.A., attended the graduating exercises at Groton, Mass., this week, her son, Harris F. Scherer, being a member of the graduating class.

Miss Caroline Nash, daughter of Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., gave a moonlight picnic of twenty-four guests at Great Falls, about eighteen miles from Washington, on June 8.

A picture of Marguerita Sylvia, wife of Capt. Bernard L. Smith, U.S.M.C., assistant naval attaché, Paris, France, and their little daughter was printed in the New York Times of June 10.

Mrs. David J. Craigie, widow of Brigadier General Craigie, U.S.A., who has recently returned from a Baltimore sanitarium to her home in Washington after a long illness, is now convalescing.

Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Watson, U.S.A., entertained over week-end at their home, Calvert Court, Baltimore, Md., Miss Nell Orem, of Baltimore, and Mr. Walter Rompel. The latter is at Fort Myer in the officers' training camp. Captain Watson is on detached officers' list, 28th U.S. Inf.

Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., Field Art., U.S.A., has recently joined his new station at Washington, D.C., where, for the present, he is assigned in the Militia Bureau and he is also editor of the Field Artillery Journal. With his family he has taken apartments at Fontanet Courts.

Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, U.S.A., and the three Regular Army sergeants who have been assisting him at Princeton University were the guests at a dinner given in their honor by the undergraduates who have been receiving military instruction at the university, on June 11. The dinner took place in the university "commons."

At the commencement exercises of Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Pa., on June 9 an American flag was presented to the university by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilhelm, of Mauch Chunk, in memory of their son, the late Capt. W. H. Wilhelm, U.S.A., who was an alumnus of Lehigh and who died as the result of wounds received in action in the Philippines, June 12, 1901.

Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., was presented with the Laetare medal at the diamond jubilee of the University of Notre Dame at Notre Dame, Ind., which took place during the three days, June 9 to 11. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL announced that Admiral Benson was awarded this medal at the time the university made the fact public just before "Laetare Sunday," from which the medal takes its name.

Mrs. Richard Gentry Tindall and little daughter, Mary Louise, have joined Lieut. Richard Gentry Tindall, 7th Inf., U.S.A., who is stationed at Gettysburg, Pa. Mrs. Tindall and daughter arrived June 7 from St. Louis, where they have been visiting Mrs. Tindall's mother, Mrs. William Harvey Smith, wife of the late Lieut. William Harvey Smith, who was killed in the Spanish-American War at the battle of San Juan Hill.

First Lieut. Rudolf W. Rieckohl, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been appointed an aid to Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., commanding the Western Department, entered the Army in 1911 as a second lieutenant of Coast Artillery from civil life. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1909, and department of mechanical engineering. He served seven years in Co. I, 6th Massachusetts Militia, and one year with Battery A, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Burleigh, U.S.A., entertained at a supper at their apartment, 1806 Caton avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., on June 2, in honor of their sister, Mrs. E. H. Clarke, whose marriage took place on May 29. The guests were Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. Legg, Miss Hazel Clarke, Major John Hughes. On June 5 Capt. and Mrs. Burleigh entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Colonel Simpson, Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee and Capt. and Mrs. Reed, of Newark, N.J.

Baron Ludovic Moncheur, of the Belgian Diplomatic Corps, for seven years Belgian Minister at Washington, who is due to arrive in this country in a few weeks as the head of the Belgian commission, besides an extended acquaintance throughout the country has family connections in our Army. He married Charlotte Clayton, daughter of Gen. Powell Clayton, our first Ambassador to Mexico, and is a brother-in-law of the late Major Powell Clayton, and of Mrs. Samuel G. Jones, wife of Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Jones, 13th U.S. Cav., now at Fort Riley, Kas.

A charming luncheon was given at the home of Col. William C. Rivers, 18th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 6, in honor of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A. Those present, besides the guest of honor and Col. and Mrs. Rivers and their son, James B. Rivers, were Mrs. William R. Smedberg, Gen. T. S. Peck, U.S.V., and Elias Lyman, of Burlington, and Capt. Frank L. Andrews, adjutant of the 2d Cavalry. Following the luncheon Col. Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the 2d Cavalry, called for General Edwards, Colonel Rivers and Captain Andrews, the party going to Camp Governor Gates, where the 1st Vermont Regiment was reviewed and inspected. In the morning General Edwards inspected the recruits at the post and also the 2d, 18th and 19th Regiments. During the day he motored to Essex Junction, where he called upon Col. Henry D. Snyder. General Edwards left on the sleeper June 6 for Boston.

Mrs. John Parker Jackson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Jackson, U.S.N., has arrived in Washington to visit her mother-in-law, Mrs. John P. Jackson, at her residence on Connecticut avenue.

A picture of Mrs. John Buchanan and her little daughter, Helen, appears in the Washington Post for June 10. The baby is a granddaughter of Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., of Upperville, Va.

Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds, wife of Colonel Reynolds, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at an informal tea given by her sister, Mrs. John W. Dwight, at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on June 10.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., Miss Marie Peary and Robert E. Peary, Jr., will close their Washington residence the latter part of June and go to their summer home on Eagle Island, Me.

Mrs. R. E. Ingram and two children, Dorothy Anne and Mandeville, have taken a cottage for the summer at Bald Eagle Lake, White Bear, Minn. Major Ingram is one of the instructors at the training camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. William W. Bessell and Mrs. Thomas F. Duke, from Douglas, Ariz., were guests at the Hotel Flanders, New York city, during the past week. Mrs. Duke will be with her cousin in Tarrytown, N.Y., and Mrs. Bessell with her sister, 125 North street, Newburgh, N.Y., during the absence of the troops on foreign service.

Ensign Martin Xavier Smith, U.S.N., Reserve Force, was graduated June 13, 1917, from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute with the degree of chemical engineer. Mr. Smith, who is a native of Norfolk, was offered the position of instructor in chemistry at the institute, but refused it to enter the service. He is stationed for the present at Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., was the guest of honor on June 13 at a large reception given for him at Hartford, Conn. He was accompanied by Lieut. J. W. Hyatt, his aid. A number of prominent men of Connecticut were present at the reception, which was given by Governor Holcomb. The speakers were General Edwards, Governor Holcomb and the Mayor of Hartford.

ARMY ITEMS.

Following the attempted raid over the Rio Grande into the United States near Ysleta, Texas, a motorcycle machine gun company and troops in motor trucks were dispatched early June 13 from Fort Bliss to Ysleta. The Mexicans, while attempting to ford the Rio Grande, were fired on by the Cavalry patrol, but no reports of killed or wounded have been received. Lieut. John P. Lucas, aid to Major Gen. George Bell, Jr., U.S.A., at El Paso, reported that approximately twenty-five armed and mounted Mexicans attempted to cross the river and fired on the patrol. The patrol retreated to the dense underbrush and returned the fire. The Mexicans retreated. Since the patrol has been reinforced everything is quiet.

In response to request from the department ordnance officer for answers to certain questions pertaining to officers' equipment the Chief of Ordnance of the Army decides, in effect, as follows: "1. The russet leather or pig-skin belt is the proper garrison belt for (a) permanent officers of Staff Corps; (b) officers detailed for service as staff officers, including Reserve Corps officers. 2. The proper garrison belt for a detailed officer, including Reserve Corps officers, would depend upon the branch of the service in which he is serving: that is, if serving in the line with Engineers, Infantry, or Coast Artillery, the proper garrison belt would be the web belt, model of 1910, for officers. 3. As all officers are armed with the automatic pistol in the field, the pistol belt, model of 1912, with saber ring, is the proper field belt for (a) permanent officers of Staff Corps; (b) detailed officers; (c) Reserve officers."

The War Department has held that debts due company barber shop, billiard or pool tables, cannot be collected on pay rolls.

Chaffeurs, mechanics and cooks between the ages of eighteen and forty-five may enlist at the rooms of the American Red Cross, No. 30 East Thirty-sixth street, New York city, for service in the U.S. Army Ambulance Corps, a new unit now mobilizing at Allentown, Pa. An effort is being made to recruit the force to approximately 4,000 men. Two thousand men already are at Allentown, recruited largely from universities and automobile factories. The unit is part of the Regular Army, and Major Elbert E. Persons, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is in charge.

An organization of motor ambulance companies for service in Europe is being perfected at Philadelphia. Major Elbert E. Persons, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is in command of the organization, assisted by Major Percy L. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A. A very large number of motor ambulances have just been completed at Watertown, N.Y.

Major James D. Heysinger, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in command of Base Hospital No. 18, most of which was recruited at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, from all parts of the country, has 240 men and women in his command. Heading the twenty-seven physicians and sixty-five graduate nurses in the unit are Dr. J. M. C. Finney, professor of clinical surgery in Johns Hopkins for many years, and Miss Bessie Baker, superintendent of nurses there. There are also 133 enlisted men in the unit, and thirty-four of them are medical students who have been trained in field surgery. The unit is all ready for service in France and is awaiting orders.

The organization of the 8th Engineers Reserve at American Lake, Wash., is taking shape rapidly. Lieut. Col. J. B. Cavanaugh, U.S.A., in command, has secured some of the best engineering talent of the Pacific coast, men who have been identified with railroad construction, bridge work, road building and irrigation jobs all over the West and in Alaska. Even the non-commissioned officers and men in the ranks are experienced railroad builders and capable of taking charge of construction crews.

The 9th Reserve Engineers, which has been organizing at Philadelphia, Pa., under the direction of Lieut. Col. Herbert Deakiney, is filled to the quota required. The railroad companies aided greatly in urging skilled employees to enlist, and the promise was made to those doing so that their jobs would be given back to them on their return from France. The regiment is now in camp at the Commercial Museum, where it is undergoing drills.

Major James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is superintending the organization of the 10th Regiment of Reserve Engineers, and has been ordered to command the regiment.

Among the colonels who have been commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army and assigned to duty, one of the most experienced, who has also a high record of efficiency in the field, is Col. Calvin

U. Gantenbein, of Oregon. Colonel Gantenbein served with the 3d Infantry of Oregon in Philippines campaigns. Among the officers of the Army who made high official endorsements of his services were Major Gen. E. S. Otis, Arthur MacArthur and R. P. Hughes. In his endorsements on the record of Colonel Gantenbein General Otis said, in part: "He is a most excellent soldier in every particular." General MacArthur said: "He is a highly qualified, versatile officer who has demonstrated practical fitness for command as a most efficient officer." General MacArthur also recommended him for colonel, if his services in the field should again become necessary, and in a personal letter to Colonel Gantenbein said: "I would regard your presence as a colonel in my command as a most fortunate circumstance." General Hughes wrote: "Colonel Gantenbein possesses ability and attainments of a high order and is a man of fine character." Colonel Gantenbein in civil life has been a judge in the Circuit Court of Oregon.

Capt. George F. Unmacht, Q.M., U.S. Reserve Corps, assistant to depot quartermaster at Chicago, Ill., gave an interesting lecture on June 11 in the auditorium of the Engineering Building of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, on the handling and issuing of quartermaster supplies. This class numbers about 150 graduate students, and was organized about six weeks ago by Prof. Stephen W. Gilman, professor of business administration, investments and commercial law, at the request of the Council of National Defense. The university has discontinued several courses in the regular curriculum to take up this course in the classification and handling of stores, with a view to utilizing the services of these college men in the quartermaster section of the enlisted Reserve Corps. Captain Unmacht, who was very enthusiastically received, illustrated his remarks with some of the blank forms most generally used in the Quartermaster Corps. His wide experience in all branches of the Quartermaster Corps, particularly fits him as an instructor of quartermaster duties. The summer class is to be started at Madison on June 25, when he will again outline a course of instruction. The University of Wisconsin is to be congratulated on its action in endeavoring to assist the Government in an undertaking which is bound to result in material benefit to this country.

The following U.S. Army officers, all from the Field Artillery Arm, have been placed in command of the three batteries of Field Artillery from the New York regiment at Plattsburg that are to go to Syracuse for training. Capt. Ned B. Rehkopf is in command of the battalion; Lieut. J. F. Bauer, 1st Battery; Lieut. Vincent Meyer, 2d Battery; and Capt. William H. Dodds, Jr., 3d Battery. It was reported on June 14 that the destination of the Engineers has been changed from Belvoir, Va., to another camp ground a few miles from Washington.

The board composed of Brig. Gen. Francis H. French; Col. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Coast Art. Corps; Col. (now Brigadier General) Joseph T. Dickman, 2d Cav.; Capt. Robert H. Willis, Jr., Signal Corps, and Capt. Richard H. Somers, Ord. Dept., appointed to test machine rifles at Springfield, Mass., has concluded its labors. The officers comprising the board have rejoined their stations.

PASSENGERS ON THE PACIFIC.

Following is the passenger list of a recent sailing for Pacific stations:

First class for Honolulu—Capt. F. E. Overholser, Inf., wife and two daughters; Capt. James Ballard, M.R.C.; Capt. Frank S. Baldwin, O.R.C., and wife; Lieut. C. H. Danielson, 2d Inf., wife and child; Lieut. S. M. Decker, C.A.C., wife and child; Asst. Surg. T. C. Anderson, U.S.N., wife and child; J. C. Alexander, M.R.C.; Lieut. Lloyd A. Clary, M.R.C., wife and son; Lieut. Joseph P. Cleary, M.R.C.; Lieuts. H. A. Coleman, Jesse G. Maxon, F. J. Pinkerton and George W. Wilson, M.R.C.; Agnes I. Skerry, Army Nurse Corps.

First class for Guam—Second Lieuts. Charles L. Brooks, Benjamin D. Knapp, Oliver P. Smith, Joseph T. Smith, Ralph C. West, all Marine Corps Reserve; Florence D. Gale, Florence Magee and Meta A. Stone, Army Nurse Corps; Mrs. Ruskin M. Lhamon and two children, family Asst. Surg., U.S.N.; J. E. Pearson, principal High School, and wife; George H. Stoffels, foreman Public Works, and wife; William Tornstrom and Milton Alvarez, employees Atkins, Kroll and Company.

First class for Manila—Capt. Frank L. Pyle, P.S.; Capt. B. O. Davis, Cav.; Capt. W. S. Drysdale, 8th Inf., wife and son; Capt. Charles T. Smart, 15th Inf.; Vets. H. L. Sommer, 9th Cav.; Chief Mach. Harold I. Lutken, U.S.N., and wife; 2d Lieuts. Bert A. Bone, Herbert Hardy, Passmore and Kenneth E. Schwinn, M.R.C.; Asst. Paymr. Leland S. Steeves, U.S.N.; Stella M. Bailey, Army Nurse Corps; Mary G. Barron and Louise A. Bennett, Navy Nurse Corps; Max Hirschberg, employee Ord. Dept.; John C. Gibson, stenographer and typewriter, U.S.N.; Paul L. Gross, stenographer and typewriter, U.S.N.; Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley, wife Lieut. Comdr. U.S.N.; Mrs. William Buerkle and child, family Lieut., P.S.; Miss Daisy P. Jones, sister Lieut. R. E. Jones, 13th Inf.; Mrs. Frank Termin, wife Lieut., P.S.; Mrs. John A. Warden and two children, family Lieutenant Warden, 9th Cav.; Frank R. Rutter, commercial attaché Dept. of Commerce, wife and two children; Arne Arnesen, insular employee; A. L. Hill, clerk Dept. of Commerce; Alexander B. Lewis, insular employee, and wife; Miss Isisa G. Morse, daughter insular employee; Mrs. Clarence C. Wentmore and two daughters, family dean University of P.I.

Second class for Honolulu—Mach. Harvey W. Wright, U.S.N., and wife; Electrn. M. Lynch, Q.M.C.; William Hind, electrical mechanic, U.S.N.; Thomas Smith, quartermaster moulder, U.S.N.; Martin Aden, ship draftsman, U.S.N.; A. Argus, quartermaster machinist, U.S.N.; A. J. Cruse quartermaster machinist, U.S.N., and wife; H. B. Gray, W. E. Holmes and J. R. McWilliams, quartermaster machinists, U.S.N.; Mrs. Albert R. White, wife Dental Surg.; Charles T. Howard, clerk Immigration Service, wife and child; Mrs. Paul Smith, wife Chief Clerk, Labor Bureau Hawaii; Mrs. Henry Coleman and child, family Pvt., 25th Inf.; four chief petty officers, U.S.N.; Mrs. Ruby Cooper, wife Naval Engr., U.S.N.; Anna Heffernan, nurse family Captain Magruder, C.A.C.; Miss Hazel Hoey, fiancée Sergt. H. B. West, Q.M.C.; Miss Lee, fiancée A. R. McCartney, radio electrician, U.S.N.; Mrs. Clyde W. McClure and son, family Supply Sergt., 9th F.A.; Mrs. Charles M. Russell, family Musician, 2d Cl., 25th Inf.; Mrs. Bessie Stevens, wife Electrn., U.S.N.; Miss Jeanie Tennant, fiancée Sergt. R. E. Coentre, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Marcella Wilhelm, wife Chief Electrn., U.S.N.

For Manila—Five chief petty officers, U.S.N.; José Bueno, insular employee; Mrs. Josefina Alcantara and infant, former servant Col. G. W. McIver; Mrs. Alonzo E. Granger, wife Chief Pharmacist, U.S.N.; Mrs. Harold R. Jordan, wife Corp., Q.M.C.

Week-end letter cablegrams of a social character may be sent to soldiers, sailors and nurses of the American expeditionary forces in England and France, according an announcement of the Western Union Telegraph Company, such cablegrams to be charged on a word basis without the minimum charges applicable in the case of ordinary week-end cablegrams. These messages will bear the indication "EFM," which will be counted and charged for, and must be addressed "Amexforce, London," and in

addition must contain the addressee's name, the name of the regiment, ship or number of the unit with which the addressee is serving, all messages to be accepted at sender's risk, subject to censorship and delay. Similar arrangements have been made for the acceptance of messages from members of the expeditionary forces in England and France to their friends and relatives in the United States. These week-end letter cablegrams to and from France will be handled by post between London and New York city, including the indication "EFM," name, address and signature.

The Coast Guard cutter McCulloch, which took part in the battle of Manila Bay in 1898, was sunk in collision with the passenger steamship Governor in a dense fog off Point Arguello, Cal., June 13, 1917. No casualties were reported. The McCulloch's crew of sixty-five officers and men was transferred to the Governor, which was believed to be only slightly damaged. The McCulloch has been on patrol duty along the coast since the beginning of the war. Point Arguello is about twenty-five miles north of Santa Barbara. The McCulloch was 219 feet long, and had a displacement of 1,432 tons. She was built at Philadelphia in 1898 and carried four guns.

The following letter of commendation was sent by Secretary Baker to Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., Provost Marshal General, on June 7: "My dear General Crowder: My return from North Carolina this morning gives me my first opportunity to convey my hearty and grateful congratulations to you on the registration day results. You have done the biggest thing of its kind we have ever been called upon to try and you have surrounded it with an atmosphere which not only created the success but made of it a stimulating demonstration of our national solidarity and patriotism. I am naturally filled with delight and appreciation."

Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., retired, former Quartermaster General, has been ordered to active duty and assigned to the Council of National Defense. Friends of General Aleshire, who welcomed him back to the War Department, were pleasantly surprised over the great improvement in his health resulting from the complete rest he has taken since his retirement. It is understood that the greater part of this period was spent on a western ranch and General Aleshire now professes—and looks—to be fit for a long term of active duty during which his invaluable experience may be utilized.

The announcement that captains and lieutenants of Cavalry, Coast Artillery and Field Artillery on duty in the Canal Zone were excepted from the privilege of applying for transfer to the Infantry, which appeared in our issue of May 26, page 1269, was an error, but not of our making. It was stated at the time that such exception was contemplated, but we are now informed that all the officers in the arms mentioned, regardless of station, received notification.

A correspondent informs us that the attention of The Adjutant General of New York, Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, was called to our comment on the neglect of National Guardsmen to salute officers (page 1337, our issue of last week), and as a result a special order has been issued directing all commissioned officers to impress the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's criticism on their men.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 8, 1917, as noted in brief in our issue of June 9:

Appointments in the Army.

General Officers.

To be major general from May 15, 1917, to fill original vacancies: Brig. Gens. John F. Morrison, Charles G. Morton and William L. Sibert.

To be brigadier general from May 15, 1917, to fill original vacancies: Cols. Edwin F. Glenn, 18th Inf.; Augustus P. Blockson, 3d Cav.; John Biddle, C.E.; George T. Bartlett, 2d Cav.; Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 1st Inf.; Joseph T. Dickman, 2d Cav.; Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C.; Henry T. Allen, Cav., unassigned; William H. Sage, 12th Inf.; Chase W. Kennedy, G.S.C. (Inf.); Omar Bundy, A.G. (Inf.); Harry C. Hale, 15th Inf.; Richard M. Blatchford, Inf., D.O.L.; Samuel D. Sturgis, F.A., unassigned; and David O. Shanke, I.G. (Inf.).

Col. William M. Wright, A.G. (Inf.), to be brigadier general from May 15, 1917, vice T. F. Davis, retired May 8, 1917.

Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., to be brigadier general, vice B. J. F. Morrison, to be appointed major general.

Col. Peyton C. March, 8th F.A., to be brigadier general, vice C. G. Morton, to be appointed major general.

Veterinary Corps.

Vetn. Clarence Loveberry, Q.M.C., to be assistant veterinarian from June 3, 1916, to fill an original vacancy.

Promotions in the Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

Major Herbert M. Lord, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from March 4, 1913, vice Ray, recess commission expired March 3, 1913.

Major Robert S. Smith, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from March 27, 1914; examination, vice Downey, promoted.

Major William G. Gamblin, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from July 1, 1916, original vacancy.

Nominations received by the Senate June 13, 1917.

Promotions in the Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels with rank from May 15, 1917: James Canby, Q.M.C., original vacancy; Charles R. Stanton, Q.M.C., examination, original vacancy; William S. Scott, Q.M.C., examination, original vacancy; Robert H. Rolfe, Q.M.C., examination, vice Baker, pro.; Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q.M.C., examination, vice Slavens, pro.; Frank A. Grant, Q.M.C., examination, vice Stanley, pro.; Kensey J. Hampton, Q.M.C., examination, vice Goodman, pro.; William R. Grove, Q.M.C., examination, vice Houston, pro.

Appointments as second lieutenants of the Army: Cadet William Harold Kohos, of Kentucky; Cadet Clyde R. Altman, of Pennsylvania.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 8, 1917.

The Senate on June 8 confirmed all the Army nominations which appeared on pages 1300, 1301, our issue of June 2; also the nomination of Vetn. S. R. Ingram to be an assistant

veterinarian; also the following to be first lieutenants, P.R.R. Inf.: Second lieutenants: Manuel B. Nava, Enrique M. Benitez, Vicente N. Diaz, Andres Lopez, Ramon S. Torres and Modesto E. Rodriguez. The Senate on the same day confirmed the nominations of the provisional lieutenants who were nominated on June 2 and announced in our issue of June 9, pages 1328, 1329.

The officers confirmed in the higher grades are the following:

Cavalry—To be colonels—Wian, Hedeckin, Koester, Hartman, Howze, Preston, Anderson, Stockle, Littlebrant, McNamee, Harrison, Rhodes.

Field Artillery—To be colonels—Gatley, Lyon, Horn, Summerville, Cruikshank, Farr, Aultman, Fleming, Payne, Guignard, Bowley, Bishop, Newbill, McCloskey.

Coast Artillery Corps—To be colonels—Hearn, Davis, Mauldin, Ketcham, Lamoreux, Herd, Harris, Blakely, Coe, Smith. Infantry—To be colonels—Croton, Jones, Jr., Johnson, Martin, Weigel, Hanson, Hall, Cronin, Farnsworth, Gerhardt, Dean, McAlester, Jones, Wittemeyer, Lenihan, Hersey, Albright, Evans, Carnahan, Lewis, Tayman, McAndrew, Christian, Harris, McFarland, Wilder, Sample, Dashiell, Helmick, Bennett, Sargent, Chase, Hagadorn, Lee, Jackson.

Judge Advocate General's Department—To be majors—Howell, Kimball, Taylor, Packer, Massee, Saunders, Howze, Johnson, Strong, Dowell, Weeks, Gullion, Gallogly, McNeil, King, Jr.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 13, 1917.

The Senate on June 13 confirmed the twenty-one general officers nominated on June 8, as noted on page 1368.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 134, JUNE 11, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Herbert W. Taylor, M.R.C., is honorably discharged. Capt. Walter Clarke Howe, M.R.C., is honorably discharged. First Lieut. Everett G. Brownell, M.R.C., to Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., for duty.

First Lieut. William C. Bennett, M.R.C., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty.

First Lieut. John R. LeCompte, M.R.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for instruction.

First Lieut. John S. McAtee, M.R.C., to Chicago for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Thompson Edwards, M.R.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for instruction.

First Lieut. William A. Doeppers, M.R.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for instruction.

First Lieut. John L. Meeker, M.R.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for instruction.

First Lieut. John H. Carlisle, M.R.C., to Allentown, Pa., for duty.

First Lieut. Frederick Miller, E.O.R.C., to Cleveland, Ohio, and take station.

Officers of M.R.C. to Washington for instruction: First Lieuts. Joseph E. Moore, Harold P. Sawyer, Philip J. Sheridan, Fenton Taylor and Robert Vinyard.

Leave ten days to Capt. Philip B. Fleming, 5th Engrs. Q.M. Sergt. Rupert V. Casebeer, Q.M.C. (appointed June 1, 1917, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty.

Q.M. Sergt. Roy W. Hern, Q.M.C. (appointed June 1, 1917, from corporal, Q.M.C.), to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty.

Ord. Sergt. Huston E. B. Chapman (appointed June 9, 1917, from sergeant, C.A.C., 5th Co.) to Fort Kamehameha.

Capt. William N. Hensley, 15th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Reuben N. Perley, C.A.C., to duty in connection with organization of Philippine N.G.

Capt. Thomas F. Van Natta, 16th Cav., to permanent station at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Charles J. Ferris, Field Art., D.O.L., to report to board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion.

Officers of C.A.C., D.O.L., from duty as instructor in military science and tactics to report at coast defenses indicated for duty: Capt. Sanderford Jarman and Capt. Clifford C. Carson, Chesapeake Bay; Capt. William S. Bowen, Eastern New York; Capt. Joseph Matson and 1st Lieut. William D. Frazer, San Francisco.

Par. 101, S.O. 128, June 4, War D., as relates to Capt. Thomas W. Hammond, P.S., amended to read Capt. Thomas W. Hammond, Inf.

The following transfers at request of officers concerned are ordered: Second Lieut. Warfield M. Lewis, 22d Inf., to 12th; 2d Lieut. Leo J. Erler, 12th Inf., to 22d Inf. Each officer will join.

Transfers at request of officers concerned: Capt. James E. McDonald, 49th Inf., to 10th; Capt. Arthur D. Buad, 10th Inf., to 49th. Each officer will join.

Asst. Band Leader Albert Phillips, 25th Inf., is retired at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to home.

Officers of A.G.O.R.C. to Fort Sam Houston for duty: Majors Jennings C. Wise, Thropp, M.R.C., and Rose E. Frailie.

Capt. Louis H. Tripp, Q.M.O.R.C., to Washington for duty. Officers of M.R.C. to Allentown, Pa., for duty: Major Rolfe Floyd, Capt. Clarence A. McWilliams, 1st Lieuts. Henry W. Cave, John E. Williams and Thomas C. Peightal.

Capt. Carl E. Grunsky, Jr., E.O.R.C., to Chicago for duty.

First Lieut. Frederick D. Hansen, O.O.R.C., to Washington for duty.

First Lieut. William L. Rich, Jr., O.O.R.C., to Washington for duty.

First Lieut. Charles P. Tymeson, O.O.R.C., to Rock Island, Ill., for duty.

First Lieut. Dwight F. Morse, O.O.R.C., to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty.

Capt. Lawrence R. Quinn, O.O.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

First Lieut. George A. Perley, O.O.R.C., to Syracuse, N.Y., for duty.

Capt. Harry E. Strider, S.O.R.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty.

Major Henry G. Opdycke, S.O.R.C., to New York, N.Y., for duty.

Resignation of 2d Lieut. William Mintzer, C.O.R.C., of his commission is accepted.

Resignation of 2d Lieut. Frank W. Brooks, Jr., I.O.R.C., of his commission is accepted.

First Lieut. E. M. Owen, Cav., to duty with 1st Cavalry.

Resignations of Capt. C. G. Edgar, Q.M.O.R.C., and of Major D. M. Cheston, Jr., Inf., O.R.C., accepted.

Major W. C. Babcock, G.S., report to commanding general, Western Department.

The following are detailed as members of General Staff Corps: Major H. A. Smith, 15th Inf.; Major J. G. Harbord, Cav., D.O.L.; Capt. F. W. Clark, C.A.C., D.O.L.; Major Smith and Captain Clark report to Chief of Staff. Major Harbord will remain on present duties.

Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner is relieved as member of General Staff Corps and to resume duties at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Major W. G. Atwood, Engrs., O.R.C., to 7th Reserve Engrs.

Second Lieut. H. L. Hoyt, Jr., Engrs., O.R.C., to 1st Reserve Engrs.

First Lieuts. L. Jacobs and W. E. Hervey, M.R.C., to home.

First Lieut. H. T. Lewis, S.O.R.C., to report Chief Signal Officer.

Officers, M.R.C., to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School: 1st Lieuts. H. J. A. Etheridge, H. Green, J. L. Hamner, C. H. Harvey, C. A. McGuire, A. Strauss, J. I. Wiseman.

Capt. Kingie Edmunds, 6th Cav., transferred to 22d Cavalry and will join.

Capt. Fred A. Rogers, O.O.R.C., to report Chief of Ordnance.

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 130, as relates to Capt. L. H. Quinn, 16th F.A., is revoked.

First Lieut. W. A. Quinn, M.R.C., to home.

First Lieut. J. P. McComb, M.R.C., to Washington.

First Lieut. W. L. Tucker, M.R.C., to Fort Banks, Mass.

Capt. S. H. Wolfe, Q.M.O.R.C., to Washington, duty with C. I. W. Little.

First Lieut. F. N. Whitter, M.R.C., to Fort Preble, Me.

So much Par. 61, S.O. 124, May 29, as relates to following officers, M.R.C. revoked: Captains W. J. Mixter, S. M. Bunker, 1st Lieuts. L. E. Deyo, G. K. Rhodes, Abraham Zingher, G. A. Leland, Jr. and T. M. Armstrong.

Capt. M. C. Bristol, 16th Cav., and Capt. H. Channing, Q.M.O.R.C., to Newport News and Norfolk, Va., for purpose selecting site for receiving and loading animals for overseas service.

So much Par. 14 and 22, S.O. 106, May 8, as relates to Capt. A. R. Ehrbeck, 1st Lieuts. F. W. Bonfils and S. L. Scott, C.E., are revoked.

Col. Lewis M. Koehler, Cav., is attached to 20th Cavalry, Fort Riley.

Second Lieut. O. A. Wallace to Coast Defenses of Eastern New York.

Capt. Guy A. Holmes and 2d Lieut. Walter S. Johnson assigned to 3d Reserve Engineers.

Capt. Carl W. Brostedt to Springfield Armory.

First Lieut. Paul M. Mazur, O.O.R.C., report to Chief of Ordnance.

Major Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Army, retired, to duty with Provost Marshal General.

Major Elmer W. Clark, Q.M.C., to Chicago.

S.O. 135, JUNE 12, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. R. M. Wilder, M.R.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Capt. F. M. Chisolm, M.R.C., to Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Capt. R. L. Streeter, O.O.R.C., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Major James C. Heckman, O.O.R.C., to duty with Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. St. G. F. Rathborne, S.O.R.C., to San Antonio.

Major Lewis D. Greene, retired, to duty with Chief of Militia Bureau.

Capt. De Witt W. Chamberlain, Q.M.C., to New York, N.Y., to duty.

Capt. A. M. Lochowitzky, Q.M.O.R.C., to Fort Reno Remount Depot.

Officers of Q.M.O.R.C. to duty at stations named: Major E. K. Coulter to Chicago, Capt. H. A. Schmidt to Jefferson Barracks, Capt. Frederick Peterson to Presidio of San Francisco, Capt. R. R. Harper to Washington and Capt. P. F. Meade to Fort Reno.

Major Bascom Little, 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Seligman and Capt. W. W. Corrill, O.O.R.C., to Washington.

First Lieut. Robert K. Speller, retired, to Washington.

Major Burnett M. Chipperfield, J.A.G.O.R.C., to duty with Provost Marshal General.

Capt. Henry E. Mitchell, Q.M.C., to duty with Q.M.G.

Capt. W. J. Jaka, Q.M.O.R.C., to New York.

Capt. Joseph MacDonald, Jr., and 1st Lieut. John C. McCoy, M.R.C., to report to Atlantic City for examination for promotion.

The retirement of Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf., on June 10 is announced.

Major James F. Edwards, M.R.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Riley: Capt. W. L. Wilmoth, 1st Lieuts. H. L. Chambers, J. C. Lardner, J. D. Riddell, H. L. Scales and J. R. Scott.

Officers of M.R.C. to Plattsburgh, N.Y.: Capt. R. W. Andrews, 1st Lieuts. A. W. Cutler, T. W. Jenkins, C. W. May and G. W. Timmers.

Following promotions of officers, Field Artillery are announced:

First lieutenants to be captains, rank and assignment: Thurman H. Bane, Sept. 27, 1916, 1st F.A.; Albert K. C. Palmer, Nov. 15, 1916, 1st F.A.; Oliver A. Dickinson, Nov. 20, 1916, 9th F.A.; Frederick W. Stewart, Nov. 24, 1917, 4th F.A.; Herbert B. Hayden, Feb. 3, 1917, 4th F.A.; John T. Kennedy, Feb. 26, 1917, 5th F.A.; Thomas J. Johnson, Feb. 27, 1917, 2d F.A.; Leo J. Ahern, March 21, 1917, 1st F.A.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants, rank and assignment: John J. McColister, Nov. 27, 1916, 16th Inf.; Frank A. Roberts, Nov. 27, 1916, 5th F.A.; William D. Alexander, Nov. 28, 1916, 6th F.A.; Herbert L. Lee, Nov. 28, 1916, 5th F.A.; Richard J. Marshall and Ralph T. Heard, Nov. 28, 1916, 6th F.A.; Harry C. Hervey, Nov. 29, 1916, 5th F.A.; Francis W. Sheppard, Nov. 29, 1916, 8th F.A.; Robert W. Daniels, Nov. 29, 1916, 5th F.A.; John S. Winslow, Nov. 30, 1916, 6th F.A.; George N. Rubberg, Nov. 30, 1916, 5th F.A.; Armand Durant, Nov. 30, 1916, 6th F.A.; Thomas T. Handy, Nov. 30, 1916, 5th F.A.; Frank B. Tipton, Nov. 30, 1916, 17th Inf.; Stanley F. Bryan, Nov. 30, 1916, 5th F.A.

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JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major Arthur W. Brown, J.A., to Washington for duty. (June 8, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Leave ten days to Lieut. Col. Willard D. Newbill, Q.M.C. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Franklin P. Jackson, Q.M.C., to New York, N.Y., for duty with D.Q.M. (June 4, War D.)

Capt. Edward Canfield, Q.M.C., to American Lake, Wash., and assume charge of construction work. (June 5, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.C. from their present duties to report by telegraph to Col. Isaac W. Littell, Q.M.C., Washington, for instructions in connection with construction of cantonment camps: David L. Stone, George E. Thorne, Edward Canfield, Jr., William G. Fleischhauer, Charles L. Willard, Graham Parker, Charles E. Wheatley, Owen G. Collins, Mark L. Ireland, Ward Dabney, Joseph C. Kay, Launcelot M. Purcell, Manuel M. Garrett and James E. Ware. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Edward E. Farnsworth, Q.M.C., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty, relieving Capt. Henry C. Bonnycastle, Q.M.C., that duty. (June 6, War D.)

So much of Par. 41, S.O. 128, War D., June 4, as relates to Capt. Harry A. Hegeman (Inf.), Q.M.C., revoked. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. William H. Clepton, Jr., Q.M.C., to Washington for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Second Lieut. Emmett C. Morton, Q.M.C., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (April 27, P.D.)

Capt. Charles A. Morrow and Charles P. Hinton, Q.M.C., from Philippines and proceed on June transport for duty as follows: Clerk Morrow to Honolulu for duty and Clerk Hinton to Fort Mason, San Francisco, for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Mr. Isidore Crone, clerk, Q.M.C., \$1,200 per annum, Governors Island, N.Y., is appointed a field clerk, Q.M.C., and will continue on duty at present station. (June 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (S.G.) Philip E. Cantlon, Q.M.C. (appointed May 31, 1917, from Q.M. Sergt., Q.M.C.), to Los Angeles for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. David Grove, Q.M.C., San Francisco, Cal., from further duty at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, to duty with Dept. Q.M., Western Department. (June 5, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James H. Biddison, Q.M.C. (appointed May 31, 1917, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William Cassidy, Q.M.C., Camp Keithley, to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (May 5, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Peter A. Ryan, Q.M.C., Camp Stotsenburg, to report at Manila for examination for provisional appointment as second lieutenant in the mobile Army. (April 30, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Theodore Kelly (S.G.), Q.M.C., Manila, to report to Major Patrick H. Mullay, 27th Inf., for examination for provisional appointment as second lieutenant in the mobile Army. (April 21, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Wesley S. Herrick, Q.M.C. (appointed June 7, 1917, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort Adams, to duty at present station. (June 8, War D.)

Present 1st Class James H. Biddison, Q.M.C. (appointed May 31, 1917, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Krause, Q.M.C. (appointed June 5, 1917, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Leroy Krom, Q.M.C. (appointed June 1, 1917, from sergeant, Co. D, 1st Engrs.), now at Washington Barracks, to duty at that post. (June 8, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Pleasant V. Chess, Q.M.C. (appointed June 5, 1917, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), to Fort Ogletorpe for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Adam Lepphardt, Q.M.C., San Francisco, from further duty in Philippines and to Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (June 8, War D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants, Q.M.C., appointed June 4 from the grades and organizations indicated, will be sent to stations designated for duty: Frank J. Walters (from regimental supply sergeant, 6th F.A.), to El Paso Depot; Joe S. Greene (from supply sergeant, C.A.C., 3d Co.), to Fort Williams; James Campbell (from sergeant, Q.M.C.), to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco; George M. Robinson (from corporal, Q.M.C.), to Fort Sill; Charles T. Burk (from sergeant, Q.M.C.), to Valdez, Alaska. (June 9, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Sr. Grade Byron K. Smith, Q.M.C. (appointed June 5, 1917, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (June 9, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. Edward R. Schreiner, M.C., to Washington for further instructions. (June 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Deane C. Howard, M.C., to Washington for examination for promotion. (June 4, War D.)

Major Frederick A. Dale, M.C., from Pettit Barracks to Manila for duty in charge of Medical Supply Depot, relieving Major Clement C. Whitecomb, M.C., under orders for U.S. (May 1, P.D.)

So much of S.O. 123, May 28, War D., as relates to Major Charles C. Billingsley, M.C., revoked. (June 5, War D.)

Major James D. Heyisinger, M.C., to Baltimore (Johns Hopkins Hospital) for duty, in command of Base Hospital No. 18. (June 5, War D.)

Major William L. Little, M.C., in addition to other duties, assigned as medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, Newport News, Va. (June 5, War D.)

Sick leave four months to Major William P. Banta, M.C. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Frederick C. A. Kellam, Jr., M.C., to report to board at Fort Sam Houston for examination for promotion. (May 30, S.D.)

Capt. Thomas H. Johnson, M.C., to Baltimore (Johns Hopkins Hospital) for duty as adjutant of Base Hospital No. 18. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. John P. Fletcher, M.C., report to board at Washington for examination for promotion. (June 5, War D.)

So much of S.O. 123, May 28, War D., as relates to Capt. James E. Baylis, M.C., revoked. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. John R. McKnight, M.C., to duty at Chicago, Ill. (June 7, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Fritz J. Scheffler, Med. Dept., to McAllen, Texas, for duty with 28th Infantry. (May 26, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert S. Ferguson, Med. Dept., to San Benito, Texas, for duty with 26th Infantry. (May 26, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James E. Young, Med. Dept., Copper Center, Alaska, to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Pvt. 1st Class George W. Carter, Med. Dept., to Columbus, N.M., for duty with 24th Infantry. (May 29, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Horace J. Caterer, Med. Dept., to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (May 29, S.D.)

Master Hospital Sergt. George C. Van Sickle, Med. Dept., placed upon retired list at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and to home. (June 7, War D.)

Par. 58, S.O. 123, May 28, War D., assigning certain officers of M.C. to duty at medical supply depots, is revoked. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. William S. Shields, M.C., to Atlanta and assume charge of medical supply depot. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. William H. Richardson, M.C., to station at Fort Riley. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. John P. Fletcher, M.C., to Jeffersonville to establish an automobile ambulance depot in the vicinity of that place. (June 8, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to the place indicated and act as camp sanitary officer during construction of cantonment: Major Frederick S. Macy, Wrightstown, N.Y.; Capts. Glenn I. Jones, Ayer, Mass., Eugene G. Northington, American Lake, Wash., and Clarence E. Fronk, Atlanta, Ga. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. Kerwin W. Kinard, M.C., to join station in Southern Department to which assigned. (June 9, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Wagner, Med. Dept., to Camp Walter R. Taliaferro, San Diego, Cal., for duty to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Paul Hertzberg, Med. Dept., who will proceed to San Francisco for duty with 8th Reserve Engineers. (May 28, Western D.)

Sergts. 1st Class Paul Hertzberg and John M. Rafter, Med. Dept., to camp at American Lake, Wash., 8th Reserve Engineers, for duty. (May 31, Western D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James E. Reagan, M.D., Fort Moultrie, to

Atlanta, Ga., duty with 7th Regiment, Res. Engr. Corps. (June 6, S.E.D.)

Sergt. Edward W. Morrison, M.D., is placed upon the retired list at Manila, P.I., and to home. (June 9, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The following officers of M.R.C. to active duty at places mentioned: First Lieuts. James H. Parkinson, Sacramento, Cal.; Lionel D. Prince and John G. Harrington, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph A. Lanahan and Wilmarth S. Buck, Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., and James M. Northington, Millard Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. James A. Mattison, M.R.C., to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Shaw, M.R.C., to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Elmer S. Tenney, M.R.C., to his home. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. William H. Lloyd, M.R.C., to his home. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank L. Cole, M.R.C., to Washington for further orders. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C., to his home. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. William N. Adkins, M.R.C., to Fort Oglethorpe for duty. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter C. Chidester, M.R.C., to San Francisco for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Major Francis T. Metcalfe, M.R.C., to duty at Allentown, Pa. (June 8, War D.)

Par. 61, S.O. 124, May 29, War D., as relates to Major William D. Cousins, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. Ernest Dovier, M.R.C., to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Par. 61, S.O. 124, May 29, War D., as relates to Capt. Charles M. Montgomery and 1st Lieut. William D. Strode, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 7, War D.)

Par. 68, S.O. 124, May 29, War D., as relates to Capt. Harold P. Kuhn, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. William P. Herbert and 1st Lieut. Francis F. Callahan, M.R.C., to Washington for instruction. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. John R. Devereux, M.R.C., to Allentown, Pa., for temporary duty. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Charles R. Gill and 1st Lieut. George G. Van Mater, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison for instruction. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Harry S. Crossen and 1st Lieut. Pierre L. Chandesson, M.R.C., to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Wilbur M. Phelps, M.R.C., to active duty at Washington Barracks. (June 6, War D.)

So much of Par. 43, S.O. 124, May 29, War D., as relates to Capt. Harry Greenberg, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 6, War D.)

Officers of Medical Reserve Corps to active duty at Washington, Army Medical School, for instruction: Capt. Hugh A. Freund; Lieuts. Donald W. Cameron, David E. Dolloff, Joseph G. Fernbach, Frank H. Hurst, Everett C. Jessup, John W. Morris, James Redmon, Meredith I. Samuel, Nelson Allan Myll, Leon Unger and Howard T. Wickert. (June 6, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Washington for instruction: Capt. William H. Honor; Lieuts. William H. Baughman, Harold E. Clark, Ross W. Griswold, Henry J. Ullman and James N. Worcester. (June 6, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. from Southern Department to their homes: First Lieuts. James C. Burdett, Henry S. Fruitnight, Alva R. Hull and Adolphus A. MacDaniel. (June 7, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty: First Lieuts. Pearl C. West and Isaac Sidwell Collins. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Evan S. Evans, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to home. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter A. Jillson, M.R.C., from Fort Logan to home. (June 7, War D.)

Par. 34, S.O. 125, May 31, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Oscar V. Linhardt, M.R.C., revoked. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Oscar V. Linhardt, M.R.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., for instruction. (June 6, War D.)

Par. 61, S.O. 124, May 29, 1917, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Frank C. Knowles and Thomas G. Miller, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 6, War D.)

Resignation of 1st Lieut. Edd L. Robertson, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieuts. William T. Fitzsimmons, George R. Harris, Jr., and Royal Tharp, M.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for instruction. (June 6, War D.)

Par. 34, S.O. 125, May 31, 1917, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Evans B. Wood, M.R.C., revoked. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieuts. Charles F. Smith and Stevens T. Harris, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to their homes. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. William H. McLain, M.R.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for instruction. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. James P. Wall, M.R.C., to Washington for instruction. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. George P. Pillig, Jr., M.R.C., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Par. 52, S.O. 121, May 25, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Walter E. Lee, M.R.C., revoked. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Barzilia M. Hutchinson, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to home. (June 6, War D.)

Par. 51, S.O. 121, May 25, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. William C. Gibson, M.R.C., revoked. (June 6, War D.)

Par. 52, S.O. 121, May 25, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. John A. McKenna, M.R.C., revoked. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Reuben L. Robertson, M.R.C., from Fort Dade, Fla., to his home. (June 6, War D.)

Leave one month, under exceptional circumstances, about June 1, to 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Breitling, M.R.C., Fort Sam Houston. (May 30, S.D.)

First Lieut. Lewis Booker, M.R.C., is honorably discharged the service of United States. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry R. Weston, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Williams. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Percy O. Chaudron, M.R.C., from Fort McPherson to Allentown, Pa., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieut. James H. Means, M.R.C., to Base Hospital No. 6, Boston, for duty. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieuts. George E. Banksdale and Blanton Hillsman, M.R.C., to Fort Monroe for duty. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Octavius M. Spencer, M.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederic V. Beitler, M.R.C., is honorably discharged. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieut. James A. Simpson, M.R.C., report for duty to the commanding general, Southern Department. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Leonard P. Bell, M.R.C., from Southern Department to home. (June 7, War D.)

So much of Par. 61, S.O. 124, May 29, War D., as relates to Major John Warren, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 61, S.O. 124, May 29, War D., as relates to Major Fred H. Albee, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 8, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to San Francisco for duty: Capts. Thomas A. Flood, Everett O. Jones, Walter C. Bell, Jesse P. Truax and Ernest C. Dalton; 1st Lieuts. Richard C. Hill, Calvin S. White and George E. Darrow. (June 8, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Snelling for duty: Capts. Ephraim K. Findlay and Carey Culbertson; 1st Lieuts. Charles H. Lovewell and Horatio T. Silver. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. Norman E. Williamson, M.R.C., to San Francisco and sail about July 5 for Hawaii for duty. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis de Keyser Bolden, M.R.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison for instruction. (June 8, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with U.S. troops at Syracuse, N.Y.: First Lieuts. Earl H. Eaton, Philip H. Finkelstein, Louis E. Breslau, Byron H. Hermann and David Loethering. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert K. Hackett and John A. Dougherty, M.R.C., to San Francisco for duty with Field Hospital and Ambulance Co. No. 2. (June 8, War D.)

Par. 61, S.O. 124, May 29, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Clarence P. Thomas, M.R.C., revoked. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Henry L. Smith, M.R.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert W. Johnson, Jr., M.R.C., to Washington for instruction. (June 8, War D.)

Major John Warren, M.R.C., to Madison Barracks for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to active duty as instructor in roentgenology at place named: Major Leon T. Le Wald at New York, N.Y.; Major Alfred L. Gray at Richmond, Va. (June 9, War D.)

Major Bert W. Caldwell, M.R.C., to Washington for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Major Henry H. Arnold, S.C., to duty with Chief Signal Officer of Army. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. John W. Butts, S.C., report to commanding general, Eastern Department, for temporary duty as acting department aeronautical officer. (June 5, War D.)

Cpt. Robert H. Willis, Jr., S.C., from duty in Southern Department to Washington for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. Byron Q. Jones, S.C., will report to Joint Army and Navy Aircraft Board, Washington, for temporary duty. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Herbert A. Dargue, S.C., relieved from detail in Aviation Section of S.C., June 9. (June 9, War D.)

So much of Par. 61, S.O. 124, May 29, 1917, War D., as relates to Capt. Edgar A. Vander Veer, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. Rhodric W. Browne, M.R.C., to duty with the 36th Infantry. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. Ward Brinton, M.R.C., to Allentown, Pa., for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. Eugene R. Lewis, M.R.C., to Dubuque, Iowa, for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Par. 61, S.O. 124, May 29, War D., as relates to Capt. James P. Austin, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 8, War D.)

Par. 68, S.O. 121, May 25, 1917, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Abraham L. Blech, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 8, War D.)

Par. 52, S.O. 121, May 25, 1917, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Donald Guthrie, M.R.C., is revoked. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Kenneth A. Phelps, M.R.C., to West Point,

Band Leader Michael A. Quinto, 1st Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is transferred as of his present grade to the 16th band, C.A.C., and to Cristobal for duty. (June 8, War D.) Major Frank A. Barton, 1st Cav., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to report to board for examination for promotion. (May 31, Western D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. COL. F. H. BEACH, ATTACHED.

Capt. Paul T. Hayne, jr., 3d Cav., report in person to The A.G. of Army for duty. (June 5, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Capt. Thomas L. Sherburne, 5th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Signal Corps. (June 9, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Major George E. Mitchell, 6th Cav., detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Signal Corps. (June 8, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. H. HAY.

Capt. Richard W. Walker, 15th Cav., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with regiment. (May 5, P.D.)

16TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

COL. F. SAYRE, ATTACHED.

So much of S.O. 113, May 16, War D., as relates to Capt. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr., 16th Cav., is revoked. (June 4, War D.)

17TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. HOLBROOK.

Leave one month, under exceptional circumstances, to Capt. Charles McH. Eby, 17th Cav., El Paso. (June 1, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Guy W. McClelland, Cav., will report to board at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion. (June 1, Western D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

So much of Par. 79, S.O. 121, May 25, 1917, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, Cav., D.O.L., is suspended until July 8, 1917. (June 6, War D.)

Col. Peter E. Traub, Cav., D.O.L., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. John C. Montgomery, Cav., D.O.L., to temporary duty for purchase of animals at Kansas City. (June 11, War D.)

Capt. Rodman Butler, Cav., D.O.L., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty with 11th Cavalry. (June 11, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

First Lieut. John M. McDowell, 2d Field Art., is transferred to 15th Field Artillery and will join at Syracuse. (June 9, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. W. J. SNOW.

Capt. John R. Kelly, 4th Field Art., upon expiration of present sick leave to join regiment at Syracuse. (June 5, War D.)

8TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

First Lieut. Joseph M. Swing, 8th Field Art., from Fort Myer and report at once to The A.G. of Army for orders. (June 5, War D.)

16TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL.

First Lieut. Horace L. McBride, 16th Field Art., from Sparta, Wis., to Fort Myer, Va., training camp for duty. (June 5, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. Charles S. Blakely, Field Art., to report to board at Jackson Barracks, La., for examination for promotion. (June 6, S.E.D.)

Capt. Charles P. Hollingsworth, Field Art., from present duties is assigned to the 6th Field Artillery and will join. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Thurman H. Bane, Field Art., will report to Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, for duty. (June 8, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Officers of Field Artillery, D.O.L., relieved from their present duties and to place specified and join regiment indicated for duty: Capts. William E. Dunn, Fort Sam Houston, 7th Field Art.; William H. Burt, Camp Wilson, Texas, 21st Field Art.; John W. Downer, Douglas, Ariz., 6th Field Art., and John T. Tyndall, Douglas, Ariz., 6th Field Art.; 1st Lieuts. James A. Gillespie, Syracuse, N.Y., 15th Field Art.; Walter F. Winton, Fort Sill, Okla., 14th Field Art., and Richard C. Scott, El Paso, Texas, 18th Field Art. (June 6, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

So much of S.O. 75, April 2, War D., as relates to Col. Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C., revoked. (June 5, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days to Major Edward Carpenter, C.A.C. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Clifford A. Corbin, C.A.C., Fort McPherson, and Capt. Frank S. Clark, C.A.C., Pensacola, Fla., to Fort Wadsworth for duty with 6th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C. (June 4, S.E.D.)

Second Lieut. Carl A. Nelson, C.A.C., Spartanburg, S.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty with 2d Battalion, 6th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C. (June 4, S.E.D.)

Capt. George W. Coeche, C.A.C., to Plattsburgh, N.Y., for duty, relieving Capt. Lucian D. Booth, C.A.C. (June 2, N.E.D.)

Capt. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., D.O.L., to command cable steamer Joseph Henry, about June 15, 1917. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Robert Arthur, C.A.C., Fort Andrews, assigned to 6th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., and to Fort Williams, Me., for duty with the 1st Battalion being formed at that place. (June 2, N.E.D.)

Par. 85, S.O. 121, May 25, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Holmer, C.A.C., D.O.L., amended to take effect about July 8, instead of June 15. (June 7, War D.)

Par. 86, S.O. 121, May 25, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Walter K. Dunn, C.A.C., D.O.L., amended, to take effect about July 8, instead of June 15. (June 7, War D.)

Par. 86, S.O. 121, May 25, War D., as relates to 1st Lieuts. Francis A. Englehart and William A. Copthorne, C.A.C., D.O.L., revoked. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Herbert R. Corbin, C.A.C., will report to Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley for appointment and duty as aid on his staff and will accompany General Townsley to Philippines about July 5. (June 6, War D.)

Lieut. Charles J. Perry, C.A.C., Savannah, to Fort Monroe for duty with 2d Battalion, 6th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C. (June 4, S.E.D.)

First Lieut. Laurence Watts, C.A.C., D.O.L., to Coast Defenses of Baltimore, instead of Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. F. Babcock, C.A.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (June 4, S.E.D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Ernest E. Hagelin, C.A.C. (appointed June 4, 1917, from sergeant, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y.), to duty in Coast Defenses of Eastern New York. (June 5, War D.)

The 11th band, C.A.C., from Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (May 22, E.D.)

Major Clarence B. Smith and Capt. John S. Johnston, C.A.C., to report to C.O., North Pacific Coast Artillery District, for duty. (June 1, Western D.)

Officers of C.A.C. will accompany candidates for appointment in C.A.O.R.C. from the training camps to Fort Monroe about June 15, and will remain at Fort Monroe as instructors for these candidates until the completion of their two months' course of instruction: Capts. Kenneth C. Masteller, William E. Shedd, Jr., D.O.L.; Henry W. T. Eglin, Clair W. Baird, D.O.L., and George E. Turner. (June 8, War D.)

The following officers of C.A.C. to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay for duty: Capt. Philip H. Worcester; 1st Lieuts. James B. Crawford, Francis A. Englehart and William A. Copthorne, D.O.L. (June 8, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C., about June 15, to duty as instructors for candidates for commissions in C.A.O.R.C. and to Fort Mon-

roe, Va., for duty: Capts. Sanderford Jarman and Clifford C. Carson and 1st Lieut. Francis P. Hardaway, D.O.L. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Rudolf W. Riefkohl, C.A.C., is appointed as aid to Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, San Francisco. (June 1, Western D.)

Capt. John K. Jemison, C.A.C., from Barnesville, Ga., to Coast Defenses of the Potomac for duty. (June 11, War D.)

Capt. William R. Bettison, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., Artillery School, for duty as secretary and disbursing officer. (June 8, War D.)

First Sergt. Marion W. Brooks, C.A.C., 1st Co., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is placed upon retired list and will repair to home. (June 8, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Par. 86, S.O. 121, May 25, War D., as relates to Capt. Halsey Dunwoody, C.A.C., D.O.L., and 1st Lieuts. Walter K. Dunn and Harold F. Nichols, C.A.C., D.O.L., revoked. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Lawrence Watts, C.A.C., D.O.L., to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay for duty. (June 8, War D.)

The operation of Par. 86, S.O. 121, May 25, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Cyril A. Phelan, C.A.C., D.O.L., is suspended until July 8. (June 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Elmore B. Gray, C.A.C., D.O.L., upon relief from duty at U.S.M.A. to San Francisco for duty. (June 8, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery arm are announced:

First Lieut. Furman E. McCammon to captain; rank, Feb. 10, 1917.

First Lieut. Louis B. Bender to captain; rank, March 20, 1917.

Second lieutenants promoted first lieutenants from Nov. 26, 1916: Frederick W. Smith, Robert S. Barr, Charles J. Herzer, William M. Cravens, John B. Martin, Oliver C. Stevens, Edwin C. Mead, William T. Roberts, Carl J. Smith, Dugald MacA. Barr.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants from Nov. 28, 1916: James D. MacMullen, Charles W. Bundy, Charles D. Y. Ostrom, Donald M. Cole.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants from Nov. 29, 1916: James C. Huston, Lenox R. Lohr, Francis A. House, Edward E. MacMorland, Henry B. Holmes, jr.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants from Nov. 30, 1916: Arvid M. Pendleton, Leslie V. Jeffries, Stuart A. Hamilton, Howard F. Gill, Gerald R. Butz, Joseph W. Barker, Shuey E. Wolfe, Frank J. Atwood, Carl C. Terry, Fred G. French, Edward A. Murphy, Jep C. Hardigg, Dale D. Hinman, George D. Davidson, Robert E. Turley, jr., Richard B. Webb, Moses Goodman, Kenneth S. Purdie, Jules E. Picard, Robert E. Phillips, William R. Stewart, Edgar Nash, jr., Vincent B. Dixon, Wilmer S. Phillips, Edgar H. Underwood, Howard S. Thomas, Paul H. French, Horace L. Whittaker, Gordon de L. Carrington, James Q. Rood and James L. Hatcher.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants from March 19, 1917: Ira B. Hill, Berthold Vogel, Odes T. Pogue, William Chason.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants from March 22, 1917: Evan C. Seaman, Clarence E. Cotter and Gordon B. Welch.

Each of these officers will remain at his present station and on his present duties. (June 7, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Capt. Hornsby Evans, 2d Inf., is detailed as acting aid to Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, with station in San Francisco. (June 4, Western D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Capt. Allan L. Briggs, 3d Inf., to join his regiment. (June 7, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. M. JOHNSON.

First Lieut. Alfred H. Erck, 5th Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to join regiment. (June 8, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. A. POORE.

Capt. David G. C. Garrison, 8th Inf., from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and join regiment. (April 27, P.D.)

Capt. William F. Pearson, 8th Inf., is transferred to the 41st Infantry and will join at Fort Snelling. (June 9, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. R. NOYES.

First Sergt. John C. Enderly, Co. K, 17th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and will repair to home. (June 8, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL.

COL. H. D. STYER, ATTACHED.

Major Fine W. Smith, 14th Inf., a patient in Letterman General Hospital, is relieved from further duty at training camp at the Presidio of San Francisco. (June 4, Western D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. P. O'NEIL.

Capt. Rutherford S. Hartz, 21st Inf., to proper station, San Diego. (May 31, Western D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Major Russell C. Langdon, 22d Inf., is transferred to 16th Infantry and will join. (June 6, War D.)

SICK LEAVE ONE MONTH TO 2D LIEUT. FRANCIS A. BURKE, 22D INF.

Sick leave one month to 2d Lieut. Francis A. Burke, 22d Inf. (June 9, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Capt. Bowers Davis, 26th Inf., San Benito, to Brownsville, Texas, for duty as post and constructing Q.M., relieving Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, Q.M.C. (May 30, S.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. P. BUFFINGTON.

Chaplain Julius J. Babst, 30th Inf., from duty with 5th Cavalry and will join regiment. (June 6, War D.)

31ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. GORDON.

Capt. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, 31st Inf., is transferred to 642d Infantry, and upon expiration of leave will join. (June 7, War D.)

32D INFANTRY.—COL. L. L. DURFEE.

Major Rufus E. Longan, 32d Inf., to Presidio of San Francisco for duty as instructor. (June 7, War D.)

34TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

Major Arthur Kerwin, 34th Inf., report to Army retiring board at San Francisco for examination. (June 6, War D.)

MAJOR HENRY L. KINNISON, 34TH INF.

Major Henry L. Kinnison, 34th Inf., assigned to 28th Infantry and will join. (May 26, S.D.)

45TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Capt. George R. Harrison, 45th Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (June 9, War D.)

CAPT. GEORGE R. HARRISON, 45TH INF.

Capt. George R. Harrison, 45th Inf., to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. (June 9, War D.)

53D INFANTRY.—COL.

Capt. George R. Guild, 53d Inf., will report to board at Fort Bliss, Texas for examination. (June 9, War D.)

60TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Sick leave one month to Capt. James H. Laubach, 60th Inf. (June 9, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major Harold B. Fiske, Inf., detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in A.G.D. (June 6, War D.)

Leaves ten days to Major Charles F. Crain, Inf., about June 20. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Ralph B. Lister, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 9th Infantry. (June 6, War D.)

Sergt. Robert Garner, Inf., unassigned, from duty with N.G. D. to 47th Infantry, Syracuse, N.Y. (June 9, War D.)

INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Col. Frederick Perkins, Inf., D.O.L., is detailed as a member of Army retiring board at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Brig. Gen. William L. Sibley, relieved. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Ben F. Ristine, Inf., D.O.L., to Fargo, N.D., and take station. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Eugene Santachi, jr., Inf., D.O.L., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with 62d Infantry; to 43d Infantry, at Fort Douglas, for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. John C. Waterman, Inf., D.O.L., to report to retiring board at Washington for examination. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Walter Krueger, Inf., D.O.L., to Washington, Militia Bureau, temporary duty. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. George C. Marshall, Jr., Inf., D.O.L., is detailed a member of General Staff Corps. (June 5, War D.)

Par. 24, S.O. 122, May 26, War D., as directs Capt. Samuel M. Parker, Inf., D.O.L., to join 41st Infantry is revoked. (June 7, War D.)

Leave ten days to Olin O. Ellis, first lieutenant, Inf., D.O.L. (June 6, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, Inf., D.O.L. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles P. Hall, Inf., D.O.L., to join 48th Infantry at Syracuse, N.Y. (June 5, War D.)

S.O. 121, May 25, relating to 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Torrey, Inf., D.O.L., revoked. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Orrin M. Baldinger, Inf., D.O.L., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort McDowell for duty

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OUR ADVANCE FORCES ABROAD.

With the arrival of Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., and staff in France, the advance of the great fighting force of the United States is now in the war zone. Here General Pershing and staff and other officers and troops that will follow later, will have ample opportunity to study at first hand the new mode of warfare that our Army must face before the great main body for the fighting line reaches France. The advance forces in France that are studying the conditions on the battle ground, while our greater Army is organizing at home, will be invaluable in the speedy training of the larger forces when they arrive in France.

While little or nothing can be said of what is actually going on relative to our forces destined for overseas, it can be stated that our War and Navy Departments have not been asleep and there may be some big surprises before long. Everything possible is being done to hasten the hammering of the enemy, and some things thought to have been well-nigh impossible have already been accomplished. Many other problems will yet be mastered. But before our Army is fully organized, equipped and transported across the ocean, and a sufficient force concentrated to deal a hard blow at the enemy much time must elapse—to be measured rather by months than by days. In the meantime certain units may prove of immense value abroad. As we pointed out in a previous issue, plans have been fully worked out in every detail for the part the United States is to play in the great war, and the safe arrival of General Pershing at the front to consider and study great operations is one of these plans. It is exceedingly gratifying that General Pershing and the other officers of our Services should have received so great and so hearty a welcome. There is no doubt that they at once impressed military officers in Great Britain and France as having the true soldierly quality, and by those who knew the qualifications of the members of this advance guard of our forces the welcome they received is not to be wondered at.

ANOTHER ANTI-SUBMARINE WEAPON?

The connection between a law passed by our Congress and an anti-submarine weapon may seem far-fetched at first glance. But the question arises after reading the Espionage Act, which went to the President on June 12, if in its giving power to the President through it: Title 7 to make proclamation that "certain exports in time of war are unlawful" it does not create the possibility of an extraordinary change in the blockade of the Central Powers maintained now for nearly three years by our Allies? The language of Section 1 of the Espionage Act under this title is very explicit as to the power the President has during the present war to make proclamation that "it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamations, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions, as the President shall prescribe."

Even before the Entente Allies had "mopped up" the Seven Seas of all the warships belonging to Germany, they had put in force a blockade against the Central Powers that was a marvel of efficiency, for no one realized better than the British Government the importance of the economic factor in the final result of the war. To maintain this blockade at anything like its full power of effectiveness the British navy gradually added to its fleets until it was announced a few months ago that there were 3,000 ships in the naval service. Yet contraband leaked through to neutral countries adjacent to Germany and Austria, as anyone who has studied the foreign trade statistics in the last few years realizes, when year by year the exports from our country to Holland, Greece, Norway and Sweden mounted both in value and quantities far above their normal purchases from us in antebellum days.

When Germany and Austria began to fight the Entente blockade in earnest with their submarines, a course which by the ruthlessness and lawlessness of the methods used eventually drew us into the war, then the effectiveness of the British blockade received a harsh blow and British foreign trade a still harder one. The submarine became the great menace to our united cause; and it was this that sent our first destroyer force to European waters to aid our Allies in fighting the German undersea boats. Now the Espionage Act may put into our hands, by a more absolute control of our exports, a weapon more powerful than anything we have ever had before. If the President elects to proclaim export of all commodities going to neutral countries unlawful he may do so, and from that instant such exports must cease. Naturally this would remove in large part the task of the blockading fleets of our Allies; for with the working

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"Mileage" is an allowance and the provision in the Act of June 3, 1916, that reserve officers ordered to active duty are entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army, from the date upon which they shall be required, by the terms of their orders, to obey the same, clearly entitles these officers to mileage for the travel performed." He adds, concerning three specific cases from which the question arose, "the travel in each case was performed after the date upon which they (the officers) were required to obey their orders."

Within a few days The Adjutant General's office will have ready for distribution a pamphlet prepared for the purpose of giving all necessary information to prospective applicants for the new Reserve Officers' training camps which will open on Aug. 27 as described in our issue of June 9, page 1338. These pamphlets are to be given free circulation through the Military Training Camps Association and through the headquarters of the military divisions of the United States.

The formation of a number of provisional regiments of Infantry from Coast Artillery companies of the Army is being proceeded with in various coast defense districts.

agreements that doubtless have been made with the British, French and Italian governments it is plain to be seen that the articles to be declared unlawful will be the ones that experience has taught our Allies the Central Powers will go to any lengths to obtain.

With the necessity for the blockade fleet being kept on active service removed even in part by this arrangement, it would seem inevitable that the time had come when the Allies could, and must, begin a more active campaign against German submarines close up to their home ports rather than at sea, as now, where the chances are so much in favor of the undersea boats. There is a growing conviction both here and abroad that the present methods of fighting the submarine lack in effectiveness, and Arthur H. Pollen, the famous British authority on naval matters, said in an interview in New York city on June 14 that a more vigorous offensive against them was a vital necessity just now, specifying "a relentless offensive against them and against the German naval bases." The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has pointed out before this that the place to beat the submarine is along the coast of Belgium now in German hands and closer up to the German shores of the North Sea than has heretofore been attempted. The submarine has got to be beaten if we are to win this war; and it may be that the powers put into our hands and those of our Allies through this clause of the Espionage Act may be the weight in the balance that will turn the tide in our favor. The balance cannot swing down toward our side any too soon.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES. CHANGES AT WEST POINT DISCUSSED.

A board of officers of which Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., Acting Chief of Staff, is the ranking member, has held several meetings within the past two weeks to discuss the propriety of making extensive changes in the courses now prescribed at West Point, with the double purpose of hastening "output" of that institution and of eliminating much of the curriculum which has been attacked as worthless. During a recent meeting in the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, the board called before it a number of veteran officers of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery to hear their views on the matter under consideration.

With the urgent calls for officers in the Army and Navy, it has been found advisable to graduate the classes of the two academies materially ahead of time and all indications are that it will continue to be necessary to do so with subsequent classes for the duration of the war. This will entail a consequent shortening of the courses. The exercise of much discretion and judgment will be demanded in order that the standards of the two institutions may not be lowered. Those things that are of least importance which can be learned quickly after joining the Services will be, and should be, the first to be eliminated from the courses. The graduates on joining the Services should, however, continue to be well grounded in general culture and sufficiently versed in the details of their profession to fit into the new sphere of activities. This general culture may be gained entirely at the academies or partly in the preparation before admission thereto. The professional subjects must be learned at the Academies. Any shortening of the studies that tend to general culture should, by all means, be offset by the substitution of equivalent added requirements for entrance. In casting out a professional subject at the Military Academy, the general tests should be: "Does it serve in preparation for the science and art of war?" If too much time is taken up by the details of preparation for special arm, there should be a determined pruning whether such details be of Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry or Engineers.

There has been more or less discussion as to the relative amount of time spent on purely engineer preparations, but without entering into the detailed solution of the question, which may be safely left to the proper authorities, we desire to go on record as in favor of a balanced course whose fundamental basis is a foundation in the science and art of war, and through all Discipline.

LARGEST NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS.

The largest class in the history of the Academy will enter Annapolis this summer, as has been stated in our Annapolis letters. The new class will number from 750 to 775, the increase being due to the law authorizing one extra appointment by each Senator and Representative in Congress. There will be 531 of the additional appointees. To take care of this influx of prospective officers of our Navy, Capt. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has taken over the Marine Barracks there and is supervising the enlargement of Bancroft Hall. Congress appropriated \$2,270,000 for the latter work, in addition to \$300,000 for an enlarged power station and \$300,000 for the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction. When all improvements are completed, the Academy will be able to accommodate 2,200 midshipmen. During the coming year not less than 1,500 will be pursuing their studies at Annapolis. A total of nearly 3,000 nominations, including principals and alternates, has been received at the Navy Department. Examinations will be held on June 27.

Captain Eberle was in conference with Secretary Daniels on June 14, and said that the Academy, as a whole, was in better shape than for years. No bad effects had been noted as a result of unavoidable crowding in the accommodation of the midshipmen; in fact, Captain

Eberle said, "when we had 1,225 midshipmen in Bancroft Hall, which was built to accommodate 800, we had better health and discipline than ever before."

FIVE ARMS OF ARMY AT WAR STRENGTH.

It was officially announced on June 12 that five arms of the Regular Army had been brought up to full war strength and that no further allotment of recruits would be needed for them. These branches are: Cavalry, Engineers, Coast Artillery, Signal Corps and Quartermaster Corps. At the same time the Secretary of War issued a statement emphasizing the importance of rounding out the Infantry and Field Artillery arms by June 30. Mr. Baker's statement reads:

"Forty-five thousand recruits are needed at once to complete the new regiments of Infantry and Field Artillery. Twenty-five thousand additional recruits are desired at the earliest practicable date to fill vacancies in order that the war strength of 300,000 men may be maintained. Facilities are in readiness for placing these 70,000 men under proper training. Any delay in obtaining this number will necessarily cause the loss of invaluable time. It is the earnest desire of the War Department that 70,000 single men between the ages of eighteen and forty, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in professions, businesses and trades vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, be enlisted in the Regular Army before the 30th of June, 1917."

Between April 1 and June 12 the Army gained, in round numbers, 114,000 men; on the latter date enlistments were averaging 1,800 per day. To fulfill the desire of the Department an average of 3,000 per day would have to be maintained for the remainder of the month. Illinois is the first of the states with quotas of more than 10,000 to complete her "stint." Seven states already have crossed the mark set for them however. These are Oregon, Idaho, Indiana, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. The fact that in recruiting the Middle and Far-Western states continue to surpass those along the Atlantic seaboard is one of the psychological mysteries which have developed since the country went to war.

SELECTIVE DRAFT REGISTRATION.

The returns up to June 14 from the registration of June 5 under the Selective Draft law, with reports from six states missing, show a registry of 8,839,582, or 93.5 per cent. of the census estimate of 9,552,641 eligibles in the forty-two states reported and the District of Columbia. The complete returns at the Provost Marshal General's office are divided as follows: White, 6,712,456; colored, 925,004; aliens, 1,093,336; alien enemies, 108,751; indicated possible exemptions, 4,712,180. Until their formal approval by Secretary of War Baker, and probably not until their promulgation by the President in his draft proclamation, the regulations affecting the formation of exemption boards and the rules to be followed in making the draft will not be made public. The purpose of this decision, which has been announced by General Crowder, is to avoid confusion and false information getting to the millions of Americans to be affected by the draft. Attorney General Gregory has issued the following statement in explanation of the policy of the Department of Justice relative to the handling of registration cases: "In instances where registration was omitted through ignorance or inattention, persons are now being permitted to register under Par. 40 of the Registration Regulations, before the county boards, and those so registering are held to answer to the grand juries on their own recognizance. Those who have knowingly and wilfully failed to register and now apply are being registered, but placed under bonds with sureties. All those who continue to defy the law and such as have interfered with its enforcement, or aided in its evasion, are being imprisoned or held to the grand juries on very substantial bonds."

As a perfect illustration of the efficiency of Army methods as compared to those of civilians when engaged in precisely the same task we wish to point out the difference between the manner in which the registration under the Selective Draft Act was carried out on June 5 and the experience of New York state in carrying out a similar registration under a state law providing for a military census of the state. The registration throughout the United States was carried out under the direction of General Crowder without a single hitch in the matter of supplies in the way of registration blanks and cards, although he had only seventeen days between the passage of the bill and the day of registration to prepare and distribute the enormous amount of printed matter needed, to say nothing of other details of administration. With quite as much time for preparation and with only one state to be covered, the New York registration was halted on the third day of registration, June 13, at no less than 1,000 of the 3,000 registration places in the state, which had to be closed for lack of registration blanks; and the outlook on that day was that many places would have to be closed for the same reason.

One of the curious oversights in the general plan of the military census of New York state is the slight amount of attention paid to the maritime end of the general inquiry conducted by the census authorities. A man is asked if he cares to go into the Navy or if he can run a power boat and there the matter ends. If this part of the questionnaire were broader in scope it would be better for the ascertainment of the true military resources of the state, for there are many men who cannot run a power boat engine who have a sailor's

knowledge of boats-up to schooner rig, at least, that would enable them to make excellent deck officers either in the mosquito fleet or on the craft of the Home Defense League in its marine division. It is notorious among amateur and professional navigators of coast and inland waters that the average lower-boat skipper is sadly lacking in knowledge of the laws of navigation, the rules of the road, and almost everything that goes to make up a real "sailor man."

The Committee on Public Information issued this statement on June 14: "While ninety-nine per cent. of the newspapers of the country are scrupulously observing the rules of voluntary censorship, a certain few are printing daily information that may expose American soldiers and sailors to deadly peril. Not only is announcement made of the passage of troops through the communities in which these papers are published, but the names and equipment are given in detail, also exact information as to destination and date of arrival, together with speculation as to probable sailing. It does not matter that the Government's plans for concealment of troop movements across the water have failed in many particulars. Absolute secrecy still remains the object of the strenuous effort. The press of the country, realizing the necessity, has pledged its aid and co-operation. The one newspaper that breaks this faith undoes the work of all those that keep the faith. Attention is again called to these specific and repeated requests of the Government for suppression of news with respect to: 1. Information in regard to the train or boat movements of troops. 2. Information regarding the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be made of any intention to embark them for service abroad."

On page 1363 of this issue we present, under the title of "War Risk Insurance," a matter that is of vital importance to all members of the Services who carry any policies for liability insurance in particular, although in a general way the question brought up concerns all life insurance policies. The letter from a colonel in the Army discloses what seems to us a gross injustice, if a voyage on shipboard, while on duty, is to be made the cause for the voiding of a policy. The letter from Mr. Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, printed in this connection shows that efforts are being made to provide some scheme for governmental life and casualty insurance for those attached to the Military Establishment of the United States. Mr. Sweet frankly expresses his opinion that the Government ought to "sell insurance at average peace rates to its defenders," taking the view that this protection is much of the same character as now afforded by many of the states through the workmen's compensation laws. We repeat here the invitation extended on page 1363 to our readers to send us any suggestions of interest in connection with the question of war insurance.

The board of Army officers appointed last summer to submit a new plan for the supply of National Guard units when mustered into Federal service, has submitted a third report on this subject to the General Staff. The initial report, which was made within a few weeks after the board was appointed, was returned for revision. A second report met with the same reception, and the third effort is now in the hands of the higher officers who will pass judgment. In view of the conditions now prevailing it is safe to predict that no immediate attempt will be made to revolutionize the present system of supply. It is reported that the board strongly recommended a system which would decentralize the matter of supply depots. The officers signing the report included Col. William H. Arthur, M.C.; Col. E. B. Babbitt, O.D.; Lieut. Col. R. McA. Schofield, Q.M.C.; Major William P. Jackson, Inf., and Capt. John L. DeWitt, Inf.

In the War Department Bulletin No. 29 just issued, the Secretary of War announces formally that "the National Matches will be dispensed with this year," thus confirming the prediction that has been frequently made since the declaration of a state of war. The fact that all available arms and ammunition will be needed for the troops now being organized has upset even the tentative plans for the development of civilian marksmanship. A number of the ranges listed with the National Rifle Association are being utilized at this time for students at the Army training camps. Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty in the Militia Bureau as director of civilian marksmanship, recently was ordered to duty with troops, the office position being taken by Major Edwin V. Bookmiller, U.S.A., retired.

It is announced that construction work on the quarters for recruits in the Regular Army is proceeding at a much faster rate than was thought possible when it was first undertaken. On May 14 orders were issued through the Quartermaster General to have the quarters requisite for 150,000 men ready by June 15. The work was practically completed on that date, the new buildings being erected at nine posts at a total cost of \$7,000,000. The extensions completed are at Chickamauga Park, Fort Riley, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Leon Springs, Fort Snelling, Sparta, Fort Douglas, Vancouver Barracks and the Presidio of San Francisco. In addition the Quartermaster Corps has erected four camps for the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps each accommodating 600 men.

GENERAL PERSHING IN FRANCE.

After a week's stay in London Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., arrived in France on June 13 and was received by the people of Paris with an enthusiasm such as has been accorded no other foreign visitor since the beginning of the war. The staff accompanying General Pershing numbers fifty-three officers and there are also seventy enlisted men of the Regular Army and a clerical force of about the same number. While in London General Pershing was received by King George at Buckingham Palace on June 9, and on June 11 he was entertained at luncheon by the King and Queen Mary in the same official residence. The enlisted men of his force, according to newspaper reports, had the unique experience of being quartered in the Tower of London during the week in the British capital. On June 11 the General had a conference at the War Office and had a notable reception at the British House of Commons later in the day. The American Ambassador gave a dinner in his honor on the night of June 11, at which all the high officials of the British Government and the army and navy were present, together with Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N. General Lord Brooke, of the British army, was appointed aid to General Pershing. The formal ceremonies ended with a dinner given by the British Government to the American commander and eighteen officers of his staff in Lancaster House on June 12, at which the Prime Minister was present.

While these social and military preliminaries were going forward in London a contingent of officers from General Pershing's staff preceded him to France, arriving in Paris on June 11. It included the following Army officers: Col. D. E. McCarthy, Q.M.C.; Col. Harry Taylor, C.E.; Col. M. W. Ireland, M.C.; and Capt. Hugh A. Drum. With them were Captains Moore and Porges, of the O.R.C. The officers went on to Paris to look over a large amount of work preliminary to caring for the American forces when they arrive. Informal conferences were held during the day of arrival between French and American officers.

The officers of the American Expeditionary Force arrived at Boulogne on the morning of June 13, being escorted across the Channel by destroyers and accompanied up the harbor of Boulogne by seaplanes and dirigibles. General Pershing said to the assembled reporters: "Undoubtedly this is a most impressive day for all of us—the arrival of the vanguard of the American forces in France. It has impressed us all very deeply. We more fully appreciate the significance of our entry into the war after having stepped on the shores of France than ever before, and now it will be a very serious thing for us. I feel warranted in saying that America is in the war to do her share, whatever that share may turn out to be, whether great or small. I feel every assurance in saying that that can be fully counted upon." General Pershing was met in Paris by Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani and Ambassador Sharp and drove through throngs of cheering people to the Hotel Crillon, which is to be his headquarters for the present. Mr. Sharp gave a dinner to the General and his staff that evening and President Poincaré received him at the Elysée Palace and entertained him at a luncheon.

General Pershing's staff of fifty-three officers was chosen after a very careful selection, and there is no lack of ability and energy among its members. The staff ranges from colonels down to and including second lieutenants, and officers of the U.S. Marine Corps are represented as well as twelve officers from the Officers' Reserve Corps. Following is the text of the order issued by General Pershing announcing his staff:

G.O. 1, HQRS. AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
Washington, D.C., May 26, 1917.

Pursuant to the orders of the President, the undersigned assumes command of the American force:

Personal Staff—Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, F.A., aide-de-camp; Capt. James M. Collins, Cav., aide-de-camp; 1st Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, Inf., aide-de-camp.

Staff, General Staff Corps—Major James G. Harbord, Cav., Chief of Staff; Major John McA. Palmer, General Staff Corps, assistant; Major Dennis E. Nolan, General Staff Corps, assistant.

Adjutant General's Department—Col. Benjamin Alvord, adjutant; Major John L. Hines, assistant.

Inspector General's Department—Col. André W. Brewster, inspector; Major Fox Connor, assistant; Major Robert L. Clark, O.R.C., assistant.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Lieut. Col. Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate; Major S. A. Bayne, O.R.C., assistant.

Quartermaster Corps—Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M.; Lieut. Col. David S. Stanier, assistant; Lieut. Col. Harry E. Wilkins, assistant; Major Charles E. Stanton, assistant; Major Samuel D. Rockenbach, assistant.

Medical Department—Col. Alfred E. Bradley, surgeon; Col. Merritt W. Ireland, assistant; Major George P. Peed, assistant; Capt. Henry Beewkes, assistant.

Corps of Engineers—Col. Harry Taylor, engineer; Capt. Ernest Graves, assistant; Capt. Robert G. Alexander, assistant.

Ordnance Department—Lieut. Col. Clarence C. Williams, ordnance officer; 1st Lieut. Oley Bonar, O.R.C., assistant.

Signal Corps—Col. Edgar Russell, signal officer; Capt. Parker Hitt, 19th Inf., assistant; Capt. James B. Taylor, assistant; Major Townsend F. Todd, aviation officer.

Attached—Lieut. Col. Robert H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C.; Major John L. Parker, 24th Inf.; Major Logan Feland, U.S.M.C.; Major Robert Bacon, O.R.C., Q.M.C.; Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 26th Inf.; Capt. Hugh A. Drum, Inf.; Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, Q.M.C.; Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, Q.M.C.; Capt. William O. Reed, Cav.; Capt. John S. Chambers, Q.M.C.; Capt. David H. Scott, 5th Cav.; Capt. Gabe Felleul, O.R.C., Q.M.C.; Capt. Gustave Porges, O.R.C.; Capt. F. T. Hill, O.R.C., Q.M.C.; Capt. H. B. Moore, O.R.C., Q.M.C.; Capt. C. D. Liebman, O.R.C., Q.M.C.; 1st Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr., 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Richard B. Padlock, S.C.; 1st Lieut. Birdeye Blakeman Lewis, O.R.C., S.C.; 1st Lieut. R. M. Glaspey, O.R.C., S.C.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Repp, O.R.C., S.C.; 2d Lieut. Orva E. Beezley, Q.M.C.; 2d Lieut. Edwin F. Ely, Q.M.C.

JOHN J. PERSHING, Major General, Commanding.

Official: Benjamin Alvord, Col. Adjutant General, Adjutant.

PERSHING IN '85 AND '86.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At this time when "Jack" Pershing is so much in the limelight, one reads in both the dailies and periodicals of his career since leaving West Point, but the writer has seen nothing "touchin' on and appertainin' to" his cadet days. As a great many people besides those connected with the two branches of the Service read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, there can be no reason why a man who was in the corps with him and fortunate enough to be in his company should not mention the fact that Pershing was the "1st captain" of the battalion of cadets in his 1st Class, or senior year. He was picked for this responsible position from a remarkable class—the class of 1886, which graduated (if I recall correctly) seventy-seven members; an unusually large

class at that period and besides one that was full of good men. It was known as a "fine class."

No West Pointer has to be told that the 1st Captain is responsible for the conduct of the corps a large portion of the time and under some very trying conditions. "Jack" always seemed equal to it. There are 1st Captains and 1st Captains, but in my opinion Pershing was a corker. His own class had no doubt he was pre-eminently the right man in the right place, and that made it automatic with the rest of the corps. He was the personification of what is known by the word "military," handled Company A, and the battalion with sureness and dispatch, and wore his chevrons with the proper amount of dignity. He had a fine physique, and an under-jaw that struck terror to the "plebes," to whom he spoke very seldom. The proper personality, atmosphere, whatever you've a mind to call it, was there. I believe there was hardly a thinking man in the corps who did not feel that Pershing would amount to something unusual if his life were spared. I always felt it and even talked it over with others long before the fairy's wand touched him.

I venture the opinion that as 1st Captain he has had few equals. As the writer is not in the Army, but has always been keenly interested in the Academy it may interest some of those who read and know them, to learn that Cassius Gillette was a 1st Captain of renown when I was a boy. His record is one of achievement and well known. "Honest John" Summerall, of 1892, was another who "maxed it." His record is already a distinguished one and he hasn't stopped yet. Lockwood, of 1911, is another who "ragged regardless." He is only a youngster, but keep your eye on him.

"CORPORAL."

OUR NAVAL AVIATORS IN FRANCE.

Secretary Daniels announced on June 8 the safe arrival in France of a corps of 100 naval aviators sent there for duty in the anti-submarine operations and for "any other active duty that may be given them in France." Secretary Daniels said these were the first officers and men of the Regular fighting forces of the United States that had landed in France. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, U.S.N., is in command. The corps is in charge of four highly trained officers of the Navy, a large percentage of the men are trained aviators, and the others will complete their training in France. The Navy officers in charge in addition to Lieutenant Whiting are: Lieut. (J.G.) Godfrey De C. Chevalier, Lieut. (J.G.) Virgil C. Griffin and Lieut. Grattan O. Dichman.

AVIATION NOTES.

Sites have been selected for seven of the nine aviation schools provided in Army Appropriation Act of May 12. Of these three are in operation (Mineola, L.I.; Ashburn, Ill.; San Diego, Cal.), one is being established at San Antonio, Texas, and three have been ordered established at Mt. Clemens, Mich., Fairfield, Ohio, and Renton, Ill., respectively. A site in the southern Mississippi valley is under investigation. The location of the ninth school has not been determined, but it probably will be in the Rocky Mountain region. Others will be established if circumstances warrant further extensions. The 1st Aviation School Squadron is at San Diego, the 2d at Mineola and the 4th at Ashburn.

Capt. John Dewar Irving, S.O.R.C., formerly professor of cartography at Yale, will command a unit of "skygraphers" to be attached to the 1st Regiment of Engineers Reserve in France. The duties of the members of this unit will be to analyze photographs taken from scout machines. It is said that the French have become so proficient in this new science that they have often worked out the actual number and character of troops stationed within the field of vision covered in one of the "bird's-eye" photographs.

RESERVE OFFICERS FOR AVIATORS.

Acting upon a letter of instruction from The Adjutant General, commanding officers of all Reserve Officers' training camps have selected from the students under them a number who will be ordered to the "ground schools" for instruction as aviators. It is planned to enroll about twenty-five men in each ground school on every Monday for the next five or six weeks. This will result in the addition of from 750 to 900 student aviators to the total of those who already have taken up the curriculum at these institutions. Eight of these so-called "ground schools" have been established, as follows:

Training Regiments. Institution.

1st and 2d, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
3d and 4th, Cornell University.
5th and 13th, Princeton University.
6th and 7th, Georgia "Tech" (Atlanta, Ga.).
8th and 9th, Ohio State University.
10th, 11th and 14th, University of Illinois.
12th and 16th, University of Texas.
16th, University of California.

It was planned to have the first contingent arrive at the schools now in operation on June 11, and for the other contingents to follow at intervals of one week. The first units were made up as follows:

Provisional No. Training of Regiment. men.	From.	To.
1st 10.....	Plattsburgh—Mass. Tech.	
2d 9.....	Plattsburgh—Mass. Tech.	
3d 12.....	Madison Barracks—Cornell	
4th 11.....	Madison Barracks—Cornell	
8th 11.....	Fort Ben. Harrison—Ohio State	
9th 11.....	Fort Ben. Harrison—Ohio State	
10th 8.....	Fort Sheridan—Univ. Illinois	
11th 8.....	Fort Sheridan—Univ. Illinois	
13th 8.....	Fort Riley—Univ. Illinois	
12th 12.....	Fort L. H. Roots—Univ. Texas	
15th 13.....	Leon Springs—Univ. Texas	

Schools for the candidates from the 5th, 6th, 7th, 13th and 16th Provisional Training Regiments will not be ready to receive the first quotas until June 18.

Camp commanders were instructed to furnish the men selected with transportation and subsistence to the school indicated. These men will be carried as members of their respective training companies, but will be recorded as "on detached service." Their service records

will be sent to the commandant of the ground school. The following memorandum from The Adjutant General gives further interesting details of this latest step to hasten the organization of an adequate air arm for the new Army:

"The matter of training men who are suitable as officers of the Aviation Section requires special and immediate attention. So-called 'ground schools' have been established at various points. Candidates at the ground schools are given a preliminary course of several weeks before they are sent to the proper camp for actual flying. In each of the ground schools about twenty-five men will be admitted every Monday to form a class for ground school instruction for five or six weeks. It is desired that the men sent to ground schools be taken, as far as practicable, for the present training camps. Their status as to pay, subsistence and travel allowance will be unchanged.

"The qualifications are as follows: The candidate should be naturally athletic and have a reputation for reliability, punctuality and honesty. He should have a cool head in emergencies, good eye for distance, keen ear for familiar sounds, steady hand and sound body with plenty of reserve; he should be quick-witted, highly intelligent and tractable. Immature, high-strung, overconfident, impatient candidates are not desired. The drafted men of the National Army will be men varying from twenty-one to thirty-one years of age, many of whom will be successful business men well established in life. It is believed that there are thousands of splendid young men now in the training camps whose only drawback is due to the fact that they are too youthful in appearance to be officers of a National Army composed of older men. It is precisely the keen young men of this class that make the best aviators.

"Applications for transfer from the training camps to the ground schools will be limited to candidates under twenty-five years of age. All approved applicants in each training regiment will be placed on a waiting list from which the weekly contingents will be taken. They will continue under instruction in present training camps until sent to ground schools. The list of approved applicants will be prepared and the total number will be reported to this office by telegraph as soon as practicable. Additions to the list may be made later in the discretion of the commanding officer, and promptly reported by telegraph to this office.

"Approved candidates who apply for the Aviation Section and who appear to be better suited for appointment as officers of that section than as Reserve officers of the line or Engineers will be carried on the Aviation Section waiting list and such candidates will not be included in the Field Artillery training batteries, or Engineer training companies, or Coast Artillery contingents sent elsewhere to special camps. They will remain at present camps until sent to ground schools. Candidates for transfer to the Aviation Section will undergo a special physical examination before being placed on the waiting list of approved applicants. This physical examination will be made and reported on A.G.O. Form No. 609."

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

The War Department issued the following statement as to the Reserve Officers' training camps on June 12:

For the 40,000 men of the sixteen officers' training camps the present week marks the close of general preliminary training and the beginning of specialization. After June 16 they will no longer be "rookies" in the strictest sense of the word. The camps were opened May 15, and for the past four weeks all candidates except the Engineers have pursued the same course in the fundamentals of military science. The second period begins June 18 and is of eight weeks' duration, coming to a close Aug. 11, with the termination of the first series of camps. During the second period the students will be grouped by arms and pursue the corresponding course for each arm.

For the term of the initial period the 2,500 men in each camp were formed into Infantry regiments and have been drilling as infantry. Special instruction was given only to the Engineer candidates. For the second period these students, who are studying for appointment as Infantry officers, will continue to drill as infantry and will receive instruction in the more advanced principles of infantry work, but the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineer candidates will be divided into appropriate groups for special instruction. Most of the courses outlined for Infantry candidates are so important for Cavalry officers, however, that to avoid a duplication of instruction Cavalry students will attend many of the conferences scheduled for Infantrymen. Artillery candidates will devote most of their time to drill and firing practice. Engineers will receive specialized instruction in the theory and practice of military engineering.

Inasmuch as most of the Engineer candidates are qualified as civilian engineers, but untrained as soldiers, their courses have been arranged to enable them to become familiar with many phases of infantry work not ordinarily included in the scope of training for engineer troops but having important bearing on the tactical application of military engineering. The last days of the camp, Aug. 8 to 11, will be devoted to maneuvers in which all the arms will take part.

For Infantry the curriculum of the second period includes range practice with rifle and pistol, physical drill, company and battalion drill, field work, and a series of conferences on military regulations, tactics, court-martial manual, hygiene, first aid and the like. Much of the intensive training will be in bayonet fighting, use of machine guns, and in trench warfare.

Because the Cavalry candidate must attend Infantry conferences his working day will be forty-five minutes longer than that of the infantryman, the extra time being needed to get in cavalry courses. But limited time is allowed for mounted work and individual riding by students off duty will be encouraged by the camp instructors. The Cavalry candidate will be taught the grooming and care of animals and of equipment, and the drill of the mounted trooper, squad, platoon, troop and squadron. A two-hour conference will be held each Saturday on cavalry science and the probable employment of mounted troops in the war with Germany.

Stable management, firing instruction, battery drill, signaling, material instruction, and conferences in artillery science will make up the studies of the candidate for an Artillery commission. The specialized period outlined for Engineers has as its chief object to prepare the officers for their duties in the training of new organizations. Their instruction will include courses in organization and equipment, conferences on the use of engineers in war, engineer drill, tactical employment of military engineering and equitation. The Engineer candidate will be taught what is expected of him in the theater of war, the course including reconnaissance,

pioneering, sapping and mining, demolitions, railroading, castration, and the care and feeding of animals.

At the close of the camps, Aug. 11, students who have demonstrated marked ability will be assigned to service with the National Army of 500,000 men soon to be raised.

NOTES OF THE TRAINING CAMPS.

MADISON BARRACKS, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. William R. Sample, 34th U.S. Inf., in command of the training camp at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., through Capt. Charles B. Moore, 4th Inf., his adjutant, issued orders prohibiting the members of the command from entering, in uniform, any bar or questionable resort, outside the limits of the camp, and students who violate this order, it is announced, will be summarily discharged from the camp.

Other numerous orders relative to the many details of the camp, including its sanitary welfare, were promptly issued, and the students fell into the camp routine rapidly. Major Charles E. Marrow, M.C., has been appointed recruiting officer for Regular Army units at the post. Capt. Torrey V. Ball, 3d Inf., N.Y.N.G., has been appointed recruiting officer for National Guard units.

Capt. John A. Cutchins, 1st Squadron, 1st Va. Cav., has been detailed as Summary Court, relieving Major William R. Smedberg, Jr., 2d U.S. Cav.

Colonel Sample, in orders dealing with the honors to be rendered by civilians while in camp to the flag of the United States, says:

"It is ordered that during the playing of 'The Star Spangled Banner' by the band or 'To the Colors' by the buglers either at retreat or upon any other official occasion, in Madison Barracks, silence will be maintained, all work and play will cease, all vehicles will halt and all officers and men will alight therefrom, and all persons in the military Service will render the honors prescribed by Par. 376, Army Regulations.

"Civilians, regardless of race or nationality, within sight of the flag, or within hearing of the music, at retreat, should be courteously requested to stand, uncovered, in a respectful attitude, if they are not doing so; and, in case of failure, on the part of any person, then to observe the proper respect toward the flag, such offender shall forthwith be escorted off the post.

"The high and patriotic duty of observing most punctiliously the honors prescribed by regulations is enjoined upon the members of this command in order that, by their example, the people generally may be led to a greater respect for the flag of our country, and to the observance and practice of a higher patriotism."

PLATTSBURG.

Capt. F. W. Manley, U.S.A., one of the staff at West Point, arrived at Plattsburg, N.Y., on June 9 and was assigned to the command of the 4th New York Company in place of Major J. R. Drouillard, O.R.C., who has been acting as company captain. Guard mount was held for the first time on June 10, two companies of the New England regiment being detailed for guard duty for the day.

Camp instructors began classifying the men according to the branches of the Service for which they are best fitted on June 8. The Engineers will be the easiest to select, inasmuch as only those men will be chosen who are practicing engineers or who are graduates of engineering institution. Just where the Field Artillery will train after June 15 is a question. It was announced a few days ago that there would be a camp for artillery officers at Syracuse, N.Y., but these orders have been rescinded, temporarily at least, and this leaves the possibility that artillery, too, will be a part of the instruction at Plattsburg.

At a poll taken at Plattsburg to ascertain what arm of the Service the candidates would prefer, it was noticeable that a large proportion of the men selected the Coast Artillery. One of the favorite reasons advanced for the popularity of this arm is the extreme unpopularity among some of the men of the bayonet drill. It takes a stout heart to go through that manual, says the correspondent of the New York Evening Post. Attacking a burlap dummy made in human form under the most realistic conditions and being taught to cleave off its head with one single stroke, or to run it through the stomach and if the bayonet gets stuck between two ribs to insure death by pulling the trigger, takes all the nicely out of the work. A heavy artillerist gets in his best work when the enemy is about ten miles off. He adds: "Several men have fainted going through the bayonet exercise. One stabbed himself to death with his own rifle-sword, while temporarily insane from the nervous reaction."

NEW JERSEY STATE CAMP.

After final consultation with Governor Edge, of New Jersey, President Hibben, of Princeton University, on June 11 announced plans for the New Jersey State military camp which is to be established in Princeton this summer. Princeton University is furnishing without charge the grounds, dormitories, dining halls, kitchens, gymnasium, swimming pool, infirmary and other buildings. This will reduce the expense of attending the camp to a minimum. In order that men of the right sort who are not able to pay the \$100 expenses may have opportunity of attending the camp, a committee of citizens is organizing a scholarship fund. Among the members are Lindley M. Garrison, ex-Secretary of War, Col. A. R. Kuser, Col. Edwin A. Stevens, M. Taylor Pyne, former Governors Stokes and Murphy, Henry D. Thompson and Clarence B. Mitchell. The camp will open June 25. Several Canadian officers, invalided home, have been assigned by the Canadian General Staff to aid the instructors. Applicants must be in good physical condition, able to do hard physical work. The minimum age limit is seventeen years.

"The United States has lost little time in sending a naval force to serve with the British fleet in the North Sea," says the Army and Navy Gazette, of London. "It consists of destroyers, because in fighting the mine and submarine we have too few ships and can never have too many. If in the Russo-Japanese war Japan found use for all vessels that could sail the sea, not excepting pleasure yachts, how much greater must be the demand for small craft in the present war. It may, therefore, be expected that the flotilla which has just received such a warm welcome in British waters will be followed by others suitable for patrol work. That the first purely military aid given by the United States to the Allied cause should be on the water is in the fitness of things. If, too, the presence of an American naval force in the North Sea co-operating with the British fleet opens a new chapter in Euro-

pian history, it opens a new chapter in the history of the republic, since she has definitely emerged from the Western Hemisphere as a world Power."

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The War Emergency Appropriation bill went to the President on June 13.

Mr. Dent on June 11 in the House asked unanimous consent for consideration of House Joint Resolution 100, to make immediately available the appropriations provided for under the Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, approved May 12, 1917. Objection to the request by Mr. Lenroot postponed action on the resolution.

The Secretary of War in a communication to the Speaker of the House objects to the passage of legislation that proposes the stationing of troops of the Regular Army in various national parks to guard and protect them. The Secretary quotes a personal letter from former Secretary Garrison to the Secretary of the Interior giving cogent reasons against such use of the military and closes his letter with the following: "The care of the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks was transferred to the Interior Department in 1914 and of the Yellowstone National Park in 1916. This was done only after very mature and careful consideration by both departments concerned. In accordance with the request of the Interior Department those soldiers who had demonstrated their fitness for service in the parks as rangers were discharged from the military Service to permit their employment as park rangers by the Interior Department, and it is understood that they are now so employed. All of the reasons that have been enunciated above for the withdrawal of the troops from the park are now doubly emphasized by the war with Germany. Every soldier and every officer is needed in the organization of the great Army we are now constructing and to detach a portion of them for such work as is contemplated in the parks would be little short of a calamity."

WAR DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

The final conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 3971, was accepted on June 13 and this bill carrying \$3,281,000,000 is now in the hands of the President. The most important single item of the bill is an appropriation of \$750,000,000 for an American merchant marine, to be constructed by the U.S. Shipping Board under the direction of General Goethals.

The only important change made in the bill since our report of June 9 is the adoption of a House substitute for the paragraph relating to the acquisition of the Jamestown Exposition site for a naval base and station. As adopted this provision reads, in part:

The President is authorized and empowered to take over for the U.S. immediate possession and title, including all easements, rights of way, riparian, and other rights appurtenant thereto, and including all the rights and properties of railway, electric light, power, telephone, telegraph, water and sewer companies, of the tract of land known as the Jamestown Exposition site, and of such lands adjacent thereto as lie north of Ninety-ninth street and Algonquin street, entire property being bounded on north and west by Hampton Roads and Willoughby Bay, on east by Boush Creek, and on south by Ninety-ninth and Algonquin streets. * * * The United States shall make just compensation therefor, to be determined by the President, and if the amount determined is unsatisfactory to person entitled to receive same, such person shall be paid seventy-five per cent, of amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue U.S. to recover such further sum, as added to said seventy-five per cent, will make up such amount as will be said compensation therefor. * * * Upon taking over of said property by the President, title to all property so taken over shall immediately vest in U.S. For compensation for property taken over, \$1,200,000 is appropriated; and toward equipment of same as a naval operating base, including piers, storehouses, oil-fuel storage, training station and recreation grounds for the fleet, and other purposes, \$1,600,000 is appropriated; in all, \$2,800,000: Provided, That the appropriation herein shall be available only for acquisition of the entire property [described above]: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to expend public money in the development of said tract of land without reference to the requirements of Sec. 355 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 4. of the bill as adopted reads:

Sec. 4. That the service of all persons selected by draft and all enlistments under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, shall be for the period of the war, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. Whenever said war shall cease by the conclusion of peace between the United States and its enemies in the present war, the President shall so declare by a public proclamation to that effect, and within four months after the date of said proclamation or as soon thereafter as it may be practicable to transport the forces then serving without the United States to their home station, the provisions of said act, in so far as they authorize compulsory service by selective draft or otherwise, shall cease to be of force and effect.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2413, Mr. Pomerene.—To prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States of America.

S. 2421, Mr. Wadsworth.—Authorizing the President to reinstate Charles L. Poor as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy.

S. 2431, Mr. Poindexter.—For the construction and equipment of a naval base for fleet operation and for works of defense on the Island of Guam.

H.R. 4892, Mr. Dent.—Authorizing the President to take possession, on behalf of the United States, for use as sites for permanent aviation stations for the Army and Navy and for aviation school purposes of the whole of North Island in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., and the provisions of Sec. 355, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to the expenditure of any appropriations for improvements thereon for aviation purposes. The Attorney General or the claimants to the said North Island are authorized to make application for the determination and appraisalment of any rights private parties may have in the said island over and beyond any rights thereto in the United States.

H.R. 4991, Mr. Ferris.—Providing for the counting of service in the Army or Navy of the United States as equivalent to residence and cultivation upon homestead entries, and in the event of the soldier's death in such service providing for issuance of patent for such land to his widow or minor children.

H.R. 4992, Mr. Bacharach.—To provide for the acquisition of an air station site for the United States Navy.

H.R. 4993, Mr. Hawley.—For the protection of mining claims and of desert-land entrymen who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war.

H.R. 4997, Mr. Park.—To authorize the appointment of Philippine Constabulary and Philippine Scout officers to the grades of captain and first and second lieutenants in the Army.

At Valley Forge, Pa., on June 19 the Memorial Gate-way erected by the Government at a cost of \$125,000 will be dedicated and formally turned over to the keeping of the State Valley Forge Commission. The arch is a dignified and simple structure on the lines of the famous

Roman triumphal arches and on a plot of grass adjoining it is a replica of one of the log huts used by Washington's troops when encamped there. The principal address at the ceremonies will be made by Speaker Clark, of the House of Representatives.

AMENDING NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT.

The bill S. 1786, for amendment of various sections of the National Defense Act, as reported from committee on April 19 and published in our issue of May 5, page 1164, was recommitted to committee on June 8 and reported to the Senate on the same day with further amendments which include the following:

DEFENSE ACT AMENDMENTS.

To the amended Sec. 9 of the Defense Act the committee now further adds a proviso, "that John Q. A. Brett, appointed first lieutenant of the Q.M. Corps pursuant to the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of captain, and the President may commission and retire him as such."

The amended Sec. 10, relating to the Medical Department, the committee further amends by changing period at end of second paragraph of said section to a colon and adding:

And provided further, That any person who at time of approval of this act shall be and has been an officer of Medical Reserve Corps, or contract surgeon, on active duty for twelve years subsequent to 1898, shall be eligible for appointment as first lieutenant in Medical Corps, subject to examination: And provided further, That any officer so eligible who fails to pass physical examination by reason of disability incurred in line of duty shall be retired with pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps;

and by striking out eighth proviso of third paragraph of said section.

Sec. 24 of the Defense Act is changed by amending first part of second paragraph thereof, down to first proviso in paragraph, to read:

Vacancies in grade of second lieutenant, created or caused by increases due to this act, in any fiscal year shall be filled by appointment in following order: (1) Of cadets graduated from the U.S. Military Academy during preceding fiscal year for whom vacancies did not become available during fiscal year in which they were graduated; (2) under provisions of existing law of enlisted men, including officers of Philippine Scouts, between ages of twenty-one and thirty-four years, whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by competitive examination; and of members, including officers, of Organized Militia, National Guard or Naval Militia, between ages of twenty-one and thirty-four years who have had at least ninety days' actual Federal military service under any call of the President during calendar year 1916 or subsequent thereto, and whose fitness for promotion shall have been determined by examination; (3) of commissioned officers of National Guard, between ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, not otherwise provided for herein; (4) of members of Officers' Reserve Corps, between ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; (5) of such honor graduates of distinguished colleges as are now or may hereafter be entitled to preference by general order of War Department; and (6) of candidates from civil life, between ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years; and the President is authorized to make necessary rules and regulations to carry these provisions into effect.

Also by inserting after second proviso thereof the following:

Provided further, That the President is hereby authorized to waive maximum age limit prescribed by law for appointment as second lieutenant in Regular Army in the case of any candidate for such appointment who has successfully completed or who may hereafter successfully complete required examination for such appointment before arriving at prescribed maximum age limit; but no appointment of any such candidate shall be made to any vacancy which did not exist upon date he successfully completed required examination for appointment; and persons appointed under provisions of this proviso shall be appointed with rank and date of rank with which they would have been appointed if their appointment had not been prevented by reason of the maximum age limit prescribed by law. Also by amending last proviso of said section to read:

And provided further, That hereafter any retired officer, who has been or shall be detailed on active duty, shall receive the rank, pay and allowances of the grade, not above that of colonel, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for a period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since his retirement.

The committee strikes out the proposed proviso to Sec. 25 "that hereafter nothing in this section or in any other section of this act shall be held to prevent the detail of an officer in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps."

The committee also strikes out the proposal to reconstruct Sec. 54 of the Defense Act, which is thus left unanswered.

The fifth paragraph of Sec. 55, National Defense Act, is rewritten to read:

Enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps shall receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades, but only when ordered into active service and from date of departure to place where ordered, transportation and reimbursement of cost of subsistence at such rate as may be fixed by Secretary of War during travel from home to place where ordered and return home, and subsistence in kind during period not in transit and while in service: Provided, That said enlisted men shall not be entitled to retirement or retirement pay, nor shall they be entitled to pensions except for physical disability incurred in line of duty while in active service or while traveling under orders of competent authority to or from designated places of duty: Provided further, That when any enlisted man of Enlisted Reserve Corps shall be ordered to active service for purposes of instruction or training he may be paid at any time after date such order shall become effective for period from date of leaving home to date of return thereto as determined in advance, both dates inclusive, and such payment, if otherwise correct, shall pass to credit of disbursing officer making the same.

At the end of Sec. 60, National Defense Act, a proviso is added, "That in the territory of Hawaii the National Guard may include citizens of the Philippine Islands."

In Sec. 111, National Defense Act, "National Guard when drafted into Federal service," amend third sentence to read: "The commissioned officers of said organizations shall be appointed from among the members thereof, or, in grades above the rank of captain, may be appointed from officers of Regular Army, officers with rank not above that of colonel to be appointed by the President alone, and all other officers to be appointed by the President and with advice and consent of the Senate."

OTHER LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS.

In that portion of the bill following the Defense Act amendments and introducing new legislation not amendatory of specific sections of the Defense Act, Secs. 2, 3 and 9 of the bill as reported, S. 1786, are made to read as follows:

Sec. 2. That hereafter the number of privates, first class, in each arm, corps, or department, or organization thereof, shall be, as near as practicable, thirty-three and one-third per centum of the total number of privates, first class, and privates in such arm, corps, or department, or organization thereof.

Sec. 3. That the President, in his discretion, may organize, officer, and equip for each Infantry and Cavalry brigade three machine-gun companies, and for each Infantry and Cavalry division four machine-gun companies, all in addition to the

machine-gun companies comprised in organizations included in such brigades and divisions: Provided, That the President in his discretion may organize for each division one or more armored motor car machine-gun companies. The machine-gun companies organized under this section shall consist of such commissioned and enlisted personnel and be equipped in such manner as the President may prescribe.

Sec. 9. That hereafter mileage to officers of the Corps of Engineers, Ordnance Department and Quartermaster Corps, traveling on duty in connection with work under the appropriations pertaining to their respective departments, shall be paid from the appropriations for the work in connection with which the travel is performed.

In Sec. 11 of the new bill

The Secretary of War is authorized to permit, under such regulations as he may prescribe, any enlisted man on the active list of the Army and any permanent civilian employee under the jurisdiction of the War Department on duty outside the continental limits of the United States to make allotments of his pay for the support of his wife, children, or dependent relatives.

Sec. 18 authorizes exchange of certain laws in Hawaii.

Secs. 19 and 20 read:

Sec. 19. That the militia and other locally created armed forces in the Philippine Islands may be called into the service of the United States, and all members thereof may be drafted into said service and organized in such manner as is or may be provided by law for calling or drafting the National Guard into said service, and shall in all respects while therein be upon the same footing with members of the National Guard so called or drafted: Provided, That with the exception of officers appointed from the Regular Army or from the Officers' Reserve Corps, who shall receive the pay and allowances authorized by law, the pay and allowances of officers and men of the Philippine Militia and other locally created armed forces in the Philippine Islands called into the service of the United States under the provisions of this section when serving in the Philippine Islands shall be those fixed by the Philippine Legislature in the act creating the Philippine Militia, but shall in no case exceed the pay and allowances for corresponding grades of Philippine Scouts.

Sec. 20. That hereafter officers and members of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers may, regardless of the provisions of Sec. 25 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, wear such uniform as the Secretary of War may authorize.

SITES FOR CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS.

Sites for all sixteen of the National Army cantonments and for six of the sixteen camps for the National Guard had been announced by the War Department as this issue went to press. It was said at that time that the sites remaining to be chosen for the National Guard would be announced within the coming week. The sixteen divisions of the National Army will be trained at the following points:

Ayer, Mass.; Wrightstown, N.J.; Columbia, S.C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Little Rock, Ark.; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Riley, Kas.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; American Lake, Wash.; Rockford, Ill.; Yaphank, Long Island, N.Y.; Annapolis Junction, Md.; Petersburg, Va.

The sites so far selected for the National Guard camps are:

Fort Worth, Texas; Waco, Texas; Houston, Texas; Fort Sill, Okla.; Deming, N.M.; Linda Vista, Cal.

So far as can be learned there has been no change in the plans to have a "double camp" at American Lake, Wash., at which a division of the National Army and also a division of the National Guard will be established. If this plan is adhered to there remain but nine sites to be decided. In ordering the Guard to these training camps, the question of economy in transportation charges will be the determining factor. Under the plan the 20th Division will go to American Lake, the 19th to Linda Vista and the 14th to Fort Sill. These arrangements are purely tentative, however, the Militia Bureau stating that all such plans are being held up until the completed list of camp-sites is sent in.

Contracts for the construction of cantonment buildings have been awarded as follows: Atlanta, Ga.—Arthur Tufts, Atlanta, Ga.; Ayer, Mass.—Fred T. Ley and Company, Springfield, Mass.; Wrightstown, N.J.—Elgin and Leighton Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbia, S.C.—Hardaway Construction Company, Columbus, Ga.; American Lake, Wash.—Hurley-Mason and Company, Tacoma, Wash. All the above contracts are based on agreements which guarantee the contractor a certain fee, based upon the total cost of the work. These fees vary, however, from ten per cent. on small contracts of less than \$100,000 to six per cent. on all of more than \$3,500,000, with a maximum limit of \$250,000, to cover both profit and overhead expense. "In deciding the cantonment contracts," said Col. L. W. Littell, Q.M.C., U.S.A., who is in charge for the War Department, "we have had to consider three points of equal importance: first, the absolute necessity of speed; second, proper construction, and third, economy. It is a pleasure to pay tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of the great majority of contractors."

The committee on emergency construction of buildings and engineering works of the Council of National Defense, which is assisting Col. L. W. Littell, Q.M.C., U.S.A., in the construction of the sixteen new Army cantonments, has made public a partial list of the engineers, architects, town planners and authorities on construction who are taking part in the work. To set up an organization that would handle the cantonment construction of the Quartermaster Corps the committee called in Howard L. Rogers, of Boston. Assisted by his wide knowledge of personnel it was comparatively easy to outline the organization. Other experts were called in conference, among them Leonard Metcalf, of Boston, a consulting engineer on water supply; George W. Fuller, of New York, a consulting engineer on water supply and sewers; E. P. Goodrich, of New York, engineer on city planning; Nicholas Hill, New York, engineer on water supply; R. W. Hunt, New York, consulting engineer; Otis W. Post, New York, architect; John Ihlder, New York, city planner; George B. Ford, New York, city planner; Charles Butler, New York, hospital architect; E. F. Stevens, Boston, hospital architect; G. A. Reeder, New York, Y.M.C.A. architect, and A. E. Phillips, Superintendent of Sewers for the District of Columbia. The services of these men were utilized in the consideration of the best principles governing the layout of the camps, water supplies, sewage, power, light, and the like.

H. B. Eaton, an engineer with a broad experience in estimating and planning, was borrowed from the du Pont Company to prepare an organization chart and to advise on quantities and costs of materials for the cantonments. His diagram on the organization for construction of military cantonments shows Colonel Littell as the directing head with the committee on emergency construction of buildings and engineering works acting in an advisory capacity. Under Colonel Littell is Major W. H. Oury, U.S.A., and then the organization is divided into two branches, one for the construction of cantonments for the Regular Army and the other for construction of cantonments for the new National Army, the present job.

The committee then furnished Colonel Littell an ad-

visory organization headed by Major M. J. Whitson, of St. Paul. He holds the position of construction manager. Major R. E. Hamilton, of Boston, was brought to Washington to look after matters of material and transportation. Major F. M. Gunby, of Boston, a skilful industrial engineer, was appointed to handle matters of design. Major F. B. Whenton is the designing architect of the Quartermaster Corps, and is said to know as much about cantonments as any man in the United States. Major W. A. Dempsey was brought from New York to handle the details of the paper work of the office, having charge of the accounting end. J. R. Kilpatrick, of New York, is assisting in the study of the material situation. Accounting matters have been placed under the supervision of William Houghteling, an expert accountant, whose job is to obtain accountants to look after expenditures and to instruct the men who will act as chief accountants, once the construction of the cantonments is under way. Most important in the construction of the cantonments will be the work of the landscape architect or town planner who will go to the selected site and lay out the military city in accordance with the topography of the location. F. L. Olmstead, who is a member of the emergency building committee, is chairman of the National Conference on City Planning, and assisting him is George Gibbs, Jr., special investigator for the Boston Planning Board, who is in charge of actual office details.

AFFAIRS OF THE SHIPPING BOARD.

Following the publication of statements by F. A. Eustis, of Boston, and F. Huntington Clark, of New York, two civilian engineers in the employ of the U.S. Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, made public on June 7 virtually charging Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., with holding up the shipbuilding program in the nation's emergency, General Goethals requested the resignations of the two men from the service of the Emergency Fleet Corporation on June 8, announcing that fact in a memorandum to Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board. The two men are no longer connected with the Fleet Corporation. General Goethals said in his memorandum.

"The usefulness of these two gentlemen in this organization is at an end. Mr. Eustis was retained at your suggestion and given a position of responsibility. How he has fulfilled his duties, his statement to the press discloses. Under the circumstances, I am expecting the resignation of Mr. Eustis as a member of the executive committee of the U.S. Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, and discharging him from the service for lack of loyalty and misstatements and misrepresentation of facts. This applies to his employment with the corporation and of course has no bearing on the dual position he occupies as agent of the Shipping Board. Mr. Clark is to be dismissed from the service for similar reasons."

"The most serious charge in their statements," General Goethals continues, "is that by insisting on a lump sum bid, I am shutting out all contractors who are desirous of assisting in the shipbuilding scheme, because these are not able to estimate on labor and the material conditions as they exist to-day, thereby delaying the construction of ships. The charge is false. You were present at the hearing before the House Committee on Appropriations May 22, in which the method of cost plus percentage was discussed and disposed of. You made the statement that you favored the lump sum basis. On returning to the office I took action along these lines. In wooden ship construction we are paying for the ways and necessary equipment when requested and protecting the contractor on account of advances in the cost of labor and in the prices of materials. The only contingency unprotected is inexperience, which is not a contingency if the prospective contractor possesses the necessary and proper organization for carrying on the work."

"On April 25 I made certain recommendation to you concerning the necessary authority. There was \$50,000,000 available, and contracts were limited to this amount until the hearings were held that I might truthfully tell the committee that I had not obligated the Government beyond the amount available. Subsequent to the hearing I removed the limit and I have obligated the Government in excesses of the amount to \$20,000,000 or \$23,000,000. This shows the falsity of these statements that ship construction is being delayed unnecessarily. A competent naval architect was employed. He will not approve the Hough or the Donnelly plan for ships engaged in overseas travel, due to the lack of proper longitudinal strength. The former plans have been modified with the view of strengthening construction sufficiently to warrant the building of a limited number of ships of this design, which are to be built under the personal supervision of Mr. Hough. In view of the recommendation of the naval architect, I am not willing to take the responsibility of contracting for the construction of ships along those designs."

Mr. Eustis and Mr. Clark issued statements late on the same day backing up their assertions that General Goethals was throwing away 2,000,000 or more tons of wooden ships by his attitude toward their suggestions. They denied the charge of disloyalty and asserted with vehemence that they had been actuated in what they had done by a sense of duty to country which made stronger demands than loyalty to an individual. Mr. Clark also accused General Goethals of misstatement. Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board, had nothing to say as to what action the board would take in the case. Mr. Eustis is an employee of the board assigned to the Fleet Corporation. He will be retained by the board. Mr. Clark has no connection with the board, but was employed outright by the corporation.

On June 9 it was announced that Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau, U.S.N., was designated assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of F. A. Eustis. Samuel L. Fuller will act as assistant to Civil Engineer Rousseau in place of F. Huntington Clark. Civil Engineer Rousseau, as member of the Panama Canal Commission, was associated with General Goethals in the building of the canal. He is a native of New York, was appointed to the Navy in 1898, and given the rank of rear admiral on March 4, 1915, according to the provisions of an Act of Congress "for the recognition of certain officers of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service."

On June 10 it was announced that General Goethals had given a contract for twenty steel composite vessels of 3,500 tons each to the New York city firm of Terry and Tench, the amount of the award being \$10,000,000. On the following day he let contracts for construction of sixteen wooden ships. Ten went to Sanderson and Porter, a New York city concern, and six to the Maryland Shipbuilding Company, of Baltimore. During the discussion of the Urgent Deficiency bill in the Senate on June 13 Senator Lodge made the assertion that an attempt was being engineered to lead to the removal of General Goethals as head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Senator Underwood assured Mr. Lodge that although the House had changed the language of the

bill in regard to General Goethals the change was satisfactory to that officer.

THE ARTILLERY ARM OF THE SERVICE.

REORGANIZATION OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

The organization of twelve new regiments of Field Artillery for the Army, by the transfers from old organizations, authorized under the National Defense Act, is being rapidly proceeded with. The War Department in G.O. 62, dated May 14, 1917, just made public, gives the following data concerning the organization of the new regiments and the armament each is to have:

The 10th and 11th Regiments, at Douglas, Ariz., from the 6th Field Artillery; the 6th Field Artillery to be reorganized as a two-battalion regiment of Light Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns; the 10th Regiment to be organized as Horse Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns; and the 11th Regiment as Light Artillery, equipped with 4.7-inch howitzers.

The 12th Regiment as Light Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns, at Fort Myer, Va., from the 2d Battalion, 3d Field Art.

The 13th and 18th Regiments, at El Paso, Texas, from the 5th Field Artillery; Batteries E and F, 5th Field Art., to be equipped with 6-inch howitzers; the 13th Regiment to be organized as Heavy Artillery, consisting of two batteries equipped with 6-inch howitzers and four batteries equipped with 4.7-inch howitzers; and the 18th Regiment to be organized as Light Artillery, consisting of five batteries equipped with 4.7-inch howitzers and one battery equipped with 3.8-inch howitzers.

The 14th Regiment as Light Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns at Fort Sill, Okla., from the 2d Battalion, 8th Field Art.

The 15th Regiment as Light Artillery, equipped with 2.95-inch mountain guns, at Syracuse, N.Y., from the 4th Field Artillery, less 2d Battalion.

The 16th and 17th Regiments, at Sparta, Wis., from the 8th Field Artillery, less 2d Battalion; the 16th Regiment to be organized as Horse Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns, and the 17th Regiment as Heavy Artillery, equipped with 4.7-inch guns.

The 19th and 20th Regiments, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from the 7th Field Artillery; the 19th Regiment to be organized as Light Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns, and the 20th Regiment as Light Artillery, consisting of two batteries equipped with 3.8-inch guns, two batteries equipped with 2.95-inch mountain guns, and two batteries equipped with 3-inch guns.

The 21st Regiment as Heavy Artillery, equipped with 4.7-inch guns, at Camp Wilson, San Antonio, Texas, from the 3d Field Artillery, less 2d Battalion.

COAST ARTILLERY INCREMENTS.

'General Orders No. 62, War Department, also give the following details regarding the make-up of the Coast Artillery Corps when all increments have been added as provided by the National Defense Act.

The enlisted strength will include 30,000 men as follows: Enlisted specialists, 942; allowances exclusive of bands for the coast-defense commands, eighty-nine planters and one cable ship, 28,527; eighteen bands (thirty men each), 540. "Enlisted specialists" will be divided among the various grades in the following proportion: Sergeants major, senior grade 31; junior grade 64; master electricians, 41; engineers, 72; assistant engineers, 275; electrical sergeants, first class, 99; second class, 99; firemen, 106; radio sergeants, 93; master gunners, 62. The new bands include Nos. Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen, which will be organized in the Coast Defenses of Christobal, Sandy Hook and The Delaware, respectively.

In the organization of new Coast Artillery companies, allotment of company funds and post exchange stock of the old units to the new will be made as prescribed in Sec. II, Bulletin No. 2, War Dept., 1917.

THE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.

AMERICAN MISSION REACHES RUSSIA.

The American mission, headed by Elihu Root and Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., arrived in Petrograd on June 13. The American Railroad Commission, headed by John F. Stevens, also arrived on the same day. At the Nikolai Station awaiting to greet the Americans were David R. Francis, the American Ambassador; the staffs of the embassy and of the American Consulate, and N. V. Nekrasoff, Minister of Ways and Communications in the Russian Cabinet. In a statement made immediately after his arrival, Mr. Stevens said that the commission's aim was to assist the Russian people and the Russian government, especially in railroad affairs, by placing at Russia's disposal America's technical skill and industrial resources.

MISSIONS OF OUR ALLIES TO THIS COUNTRY.

The Russian mission to the United States, headed by Boris A. Bakmeteff as special ambassador, landed at a Pacific port on June 13. The party, consisting of about forty members, will stop first at Seattle, Wash., and proceed at once to Washington. According to advices received at the Department of State the Russian Mission, which is expected to reach Washington soon, includes: Ambassador B. A. Bakmeteff, and Mme. Bakmeteff. The staff of the ambassador: Aid-de-camp, Captain of the guard Doubassoff (with wife); Omelchenko, vice director of the custom department; Karpovitch, attaché of the chancery of the department of war. From the ministry of war: Lieut. Gen. Roop, representative of the Russian army; Captain Lebedeff, aid-de-camp to General Roop; Captain Chutt, Lieutenant Martinoff. From the ministry of ways and communications: Professor Lomonosoff, head of the railroad mission; M. Kuprianoff, M. Balkoff, M. Postnikoff, M. Volkunoff, M. Sak, M. Dolinoff. From the ministry of agriculture: Professor Borodine, representative of the ministry of Agriculture; M. Putiloff. From the chancery of credit: M. Novitsky, representative of the ministry of finance; M. Pertzoff, M. Bushkareff. From the artillery department: Colonel Oranovsky, representative of the ministry of war; Captain Visotsky. Special attaché, Baron Gunsburg.

The Japanese mission will come to the United States during July. In addition to Viscount Ishii, who is made an ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the mission includes:

Vice Admiral Isamu Takeshita, Major Gen. Hisaichi Sugano, Secretary of the Foreign Office Matsuzo Nagai, Lieut. Comdr. Masataka Ando, Major Seiji Tanikawa, Vice Consul Takao Imai. Vice Admiral Takeshita was formerly naval attaché in Washington. Mr. Nagai, Secretary of the Foreign Office, was formerly Japanese

Consul General at San Francisco and at one time was third secretary at Washington.

Commandant Fabry, professor of the University of Marseilles; Commandant Henri Abraham, professor of the University of Paris; Captain de Grammont de Guiches, Captain Dupoue and Lieutenant Peterno, from the French army and navy, and Commander Bridge, of the British navy, arrived in New York city recently as a scientific commission named by their respective governments to work with American scientists on problems connected with the conduct of the war. The commission will work with the National Research Council, and expect to make their headquarters at Washington.

STEEL COTS FOR THE ARMY.

The enormous yardage of duck required to fill the estimates of the Quartermaster Corps for tents, haversack material, etc., has resulted in the War Department substituting specifications for a steel cot to take the place of the familiar canvas cots so long identified with our forces. Contracts have been let for something over 400,000 of these new cots at from \$3.10 to \$3.50 each, after it had been determined that the total capacity of the country's duck factories would not suffice for both the cots and the more necessary supplies. The Simmons Hardware Company, of Kenosha, Wis., will make 325,000 of the steel beds at \$3.10 each; the Newark Spring Mattress Company, Newark, N.J., 50,000 at \$3.50; and the Messerau Metal Bed Company, Jersey City, N.J., about the same number at \$3.14. The cheapest bid for canvas cots in quantity was \$3.52 each.

During the recent hearings before the sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, certain Representatives attempted to make an issue out of the fact that the specifications for these cots were drawn up by an officer of the Simmons Company. T. W. Cloney, of the committee on Supplies of the Advisory Commission, warmly defended the part that body had taken in the negotiations, and incidentally the action of the Quartermaster General in recommending the adoption of the new material. Mr. Cloney said:

"It became evident that we would have to develop some kind of substitute for the canvas cots and that resulted in the development of the steel cot, which was thought to be cheaper. It will last longer and will displace a good deal of duck. We are, however, getting as many canvas cots as we can without holding back tentage, haversacks and other requirements. The Army in general, up to this time, seems to prefer the canvas cots. * * * Mr. Simmons is probably the largest manufacturer of that particular kind of bed in the country, and he has done a great deal of work in trying to help the Government in the development of another cot, foreseeing the shortage of duck. This is not his stock cot, but one that he thinks can be best made by more concerns in the country than any other." The inventor readily agreed to waive any patent claims that would prevent other firms from making the new bed.

It was shown during the hearing that the Government had attempted to develop a substitute fabric at the Schuykill Arsenal on looms which are unavailable for the production of duck, but that all such efforts were futile. The Quartermaster General has authorized the letting of contracts for not more than 500,000 of the steel cots, it is learned.

INCREASE OF NAVY PAY AND RATINGS.

Declaring the war had shown the necessity for a revision of ratings and of pay schedules in the Navy. Secretary Daniels has written Speaker Clark calling attention to recommendations for such changes made by the Department in the past and adding several new suggestions for pay increases and new ratings.

From those at present in the ranks of machinist's mate the Secretary recommends that there be designated two new ratings to be known as engineman, first class, and engineman, second class, with pay of \$45 and \$40 a month respectively. Creation of a first and second class rating for coppersmiths and blacksmiths also is asked, the pay of each to be \$65 for the first class, and \$50 for the second.

Other new ratings recommended are patternmaker, first class, with pay of \$65; patternmaker, second class, \$50; moulder, first class, \$65; moulder, second class, \$50; chief special mechanic, \$127, and special mechanic, first class, \$80.

An increase of \$10 a month in the pay of yeomen showing particular proficiency is asked. It also is recommended that the pay of machinists' mates, second class, and that of water tenders be increased from \$40 to \$45 a month.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

One of the United States destroyers on patrol duty in British waters was, on June 5, involved in U-boat operations, the first thus far reported. The fact was brought out when the State Department at Washington on June 13 was advised of the "sinking of a British steamer on June 5 by a submarine." The dispatch said eight of the crew were killed by the explosion, including two Americans named Daniels and Ashley. Ashley was colored. The rest of the crew were rescued by an American destroyer.

One of the American submarine chasers which recently arrived at a French port is the subject of quite a long article in Le Journal of Paris, June 12. The vessel, it was stated, is nearly 100 feet long, is propelled by gasoline and is capable of a speed of thirty knots. By a special arrangement the submarine chaser's fuel supply can be replenished at sea by long tubes connecting with a ship's reservoirs. The armament is declared to permit the most rapid offensive power by long range guns. The chaser is equipped with the latest type of listening instruments, the article states.

Five German sailing vessels which were seized in Pacific waters by the United States Government after the declaration of war with Germany have been renamed after some of the famous fine old American clipper ships. The Steinbeck has been renamed the Northern Light, the Kurt has been changed to the Dreadnought, the Dalbeck is now the Red Jacket, the Vinner has become the Game Cock and the Ottawa has been named Flying Cloud.

Secretary Daniels has commended Seamen George J. Goodrow and Raymond Jones, of the U.S.S. Potomac, for gallantry in rescuing a shipmate from drowning on the night of May 7, 1917.

Word was received on June 12 at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., that the Navy Department at Washington had awarded the contract for a six-story storehouse to be built at the yard. The price named by the successful bidder was the lowest among several bids from

Boston and New York concerns, it being \$582,999. Although the price exceeds the amount that the Department had allotted, it was decided to accept it in order not to waste time. The building will be 360 feet long and 180 feet wide and will be built of re-enforced concrete, as nearly as possible fireproof. This is a commendable instance of red tape cutting.

The steamship Manchuria, a vessel of 13,638 tons, while passing Quarantine at New York on June 13, in a heavy fog, collided with the U.S. monitor Amphitrite. The Manchuria received big holes in her port side amidships and at first it was feared it would be necessary to beach her, but she was able to return to her pier under her own power. The monitor received the Manchuria on her bow and sustained little or no damage.

The first of the 110-foot submarine chasers, built at the New York Navy Yard, has had its two guns tested, although the boat is not yet equipped with its three 250-horsepower motors. The boat had ballast placed in her to offset the weight of the absent engines and was towed to the testing grounds. Fifty shots were fired from each gun and it is reported that the boat came through the test in excellent shape.

Elections of captains for next year's athletic teams at the Naval Academy have resulted as follows: Football, Von Heimburg; crew, Murray; basketball, Allen; wrestling, Redman; gym, Jackson; lacrosse, Martin, H. M.; tennis, Slocum, and rifle, Hungerford. Captains of the baseball, track, swimming and fencing teams have not been elected as yet.

Henry Ford's steam yacht Sialia is to be a gunboat and will fit out in New York to mount four guns. The boat was purchased by the International Mercantile Marine Company, agents for the U.S. Navy Special Board of Patrol Vessels. The yacht, which is 202 feet over all, 170 feet on the waterline and a draft of eleven feet, was built in Wilmington, Del., in 1913. She was designed by Gielow and Orr, and the builder was Pusey and Jones Company.

Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, first commander of the Maryland Reserve, has presented to the United States Government Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's former yacht, the Adroit, now in Chesapeake Bay, which is said to have originally cost \$100,000, with the stipulation that it shall be used only to patrol Maryland waters during the war.

John N. Willys, of Toledo, Ohio, notified the Bath Iron Works at Bath, Me., on May 26 to discontinue the work of fitting out as a yacht a vessel being built for him there at a cost of more than \$500,000, as he is to turn it over to the Government. The craft resembles a torpedo-boat destroyer and will make thirty knots.

Three hundred and twenty-two officers and men of the crew of the German cruiser Cormoran, which was sunk by orders of her officers on April 7 last outside the harbor of Guam to prevent its seizure by the United States, arrived as prisoners of war on June 9 at San Francisco, Cal. Fifty U.S. Marines were in charge of the Germans.

Capt. Max Thierichsen, of the German navy, whose internment at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., followed after nineteen chronometers had been smuggled from the Prussian raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, while that vessel was at Philadelphia, was indicted on June 9 by the Federal Grand Jury, of Philadelphia, Pa., for violating the Mann White Slave Act. Besides being indicted on the white slave charge Captain Thierichsen was indicted for conspiracy in smuggling chronometers.

NEW LIEUTENANTS, U.S.M.C.

The following non-commissioned officers were selected by a board at Marine headquarters for the list submitted by regimental commanders as the most eligible in the Corps for appointment as provisional second lieutenants. The entire list as given below has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. Examinations will be held on June 25 at the various stations. With one exception the men named are "re-enlisted men" who have had many years of active service. The exception is Sergt. Joseph A. Glavin, who however was wounded in action in Santo Domingo, winning at the same time the Medal of Honor for gallantry:

Sergeants Major.

John Quick, Michael Kearney, Lee Carter, Bro. G. Brodstrom, Patrick Conley, Angus Wilson, Wiley Kinslow, Walter J. Eddington, Fred. W. Karstaedt, Clarence N. McClure, Fred Luenders, Roswell Winans, Charles S. Beale, Edward H. W. Holt.

Quartermaster Sergeants.

Bry H. Spencer, Abel E. Le Blanc, Frank E. Verner, John P. Harvis, Frank P. Manley, Norman M. Shaw, Charles P. Holliday, Oliver A. Dow.

First Sergeants.

Gaines Moseley, Oliver Hoffman, Francis S. Kieren, Bert Pearson, Robert J. Woodrich, James H. McCann, Pink H. Stone, Stanley Klos, John Kearns, Frank Patterson, John H. Fay, William J. Holloway, Frank Whitehead, H. T. Rodenhofer, Harry Paul, John F. Evans, Charles C. Kneehel, John F. Duffy, Clarence H. Medairy, Frank F. Herkel, Harry L. Jones, Frank Pilote, jr., Charles F. Herkel, Harry L. Jones, Cate C. Snyder, Robert Yowell, William S. Robinson, William R. Perry, Stephen F. Drew, Stephen F. Drew, Francis Turin, James E. Snow, John W. Hingle, Edmund T. Madson, Abel E. Le Blanc, Frank E. Verner, Augustus Aiken, John P. Harvis, Frank P. Manley, William H. Haggerty, Robert W. Winter, William H. Workman, Orlando C. Crowther, Sidney O. Thompson, Martin J. Kelleher, John C. Farley, John L. Prater, Albert E. Bohnert, Arthur J. Trask, Walter J. White, T. F. de S. Clarke, William Merrill, Edgar S. Tuttle, Edwin P. Oliver, Frank F. Zissia, Earl C. Nicholas, Max Cox, J. M. Swinerton, Alvin J. Daigler.

Gunnery Sergeants.

John W. Hingle, Edmund T. Madson, Abel E. Le Blanc, William H. Haggerty, Robert W. Winter, William H. Workman, Orlando C. Crowther, Sidney O. Thompson, Martin J. Kelleher, John C. Farley, John L. Prater, Arthur J. Trask, Walter J. White, William Merrill, Edgar S. Tuttle, Frank F. Zissia, Earl C. Nicholas, J. M. Swinerton, Alvin J. Daigler.

Sergeants.

Charles McL. Lott, William F. Decker, Ernest L. Russell, William Workman, Charles H. Martin, James F. Robertson, Rollin A. York, Joseph Readon, Edward Selby, Thomas B. Wood, Charles H. Browne, Joseph A. Glavin, David Shapiro, Russell A. Presley, Charles R. Foster, Oren H. Foster, William L. Erdman, David T. Jackson, Frank H. Gilmore, John H. Nichols, Robert W. Reid, William J. Flanagan, Charles R. Rice, Oscar E. Jordan, H. H. Rutterbush.

Corporals.

Charles F. Kienaut, Earl B. Hammond, Claude H. Clyde, William A. Frager, Harvey B. Sims.

THE NAVY.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 13, 1917.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieutenants to be Lieutenant commanders from Jan. 1, 1917: Anthony J. James, John M. Poole, 3d. Lieut. William E. Eberle: Lieutenant Jan. 19, 1917. Lieut. William T. Lightle: Lieutenant March 28, 1917.

Lieut. Wm. L. Culbertson: lieutenant commander April 5, 1917. Lieut. (J.G.) Geo. W. Hewlett: lieutenant June 5, 1917. Ensign Allan W. Ashbrook: lieutenant (J.G.) June 6, 1917. Pay Insp'r. Henry A. Dent: pay director Aug. 29, 1916. P.A. Paymr. Swinton L. Bethel: paymaster Aug. 29, 1916. Gunner George C. Smith: chief gunner Feb. 18, 1917. Mach. Rufus H. Bush: chief machinist Dec. 31, 1916.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 14, 1917.

The long list of Navy nominations received by the Senate on June 8, which appeared in our issue of June 9, was confirmed by the Senate on June 14. The dates of rank of those appointees are as follows: Those promoted to rear admiral, captain, commander and lieutenant commander rank from May 23, 1917, except that Harry E. Yarnell ranks as commander from Aug. 29, 1916. Officers promoted to lieutenant rank from June 5, 1917; to Lieutenant, J.G., from June 6, 1917.

The Senate on the same day confirmed the nomination of Percy T. Wright for promotion from lieutenant, junior grade, to lieutenant.

The nominations of June 2, in Navy and Marine Corps, appearing in our issue of June 9, page 1341, were all confirmed on June 13.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to duty on sea or on shore as indicated below:

To sea duty—Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Todd, Lieut. (J.G.) H. A. Waddington, P.A. Surg. L. Sheldon, Paymr. C. E. Barber and Pay Clerk J. H. Seifert.

To shore duty—Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Leary, Lieut. R. M. Brainerd, Lieut. J. P. Norfleet, Ensign E. B. Hough, Ensign F. P. Culbertson, Surg. A. D. McLean, P.A. Surg. K. C. Melhorn and P.A. Surg. R. Cuthbertson.

The following changes are published for the information of the Service:

Ensign H. O. Tovey died on March 22, 1917.

Med. Dir. P. Fitzsimmons, retired, died June 10, 1917.

Chief Mach. F. J. McAllister was retired May 28, 1917.

Chief Busn. F. Carregher was retired May 28, 1917.

Paymr. Clerk D. McKenzie was retired May 28, 1917.

MARINE CORPS CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 14, 1917.

The Senate on June 14 confirmed the Marine Corps nominations of June 8, published on page 1341, our issue of June 9. Of these officers Lieutenant Theall is to rank as colonel from May 31, 1917, as additional next *a.x.* A. S. Lemore. The assistant paymasters appointed from warrant officers and clerks rank from June 1, 1917.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 14.—The following second lieutenants (provisional), Marine Corps Reserve, to active service at Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.: William W. Ashurst, Joseph Wickes, Wallace A. Bell, Albert P. Baston, John L. Gregson, Jr., Henry Gund, Jr., Frederick C. Lusk, Cornelius H. Reece, Holcomb York, William E. Riley, Clarence W. Smith, Walter S. Hallenburg, James McB. Sellers, Paul S. Taylor, Herman A. Zischke, Benjamin H. Brown, Carman B. Smith, Francis J. Campbell, Fred W. Maack, Charles H. Ulmer, Ed J. Winters, Philbrick W. Jackson, William O. Rogers, Gordon M. F. Chance, James A. Foulter, Charles D. Roberts, Bernard Bierman, Walter S. Pouague, William R. Mathews, Francis J. Gargan, Stanley W. Burke, Walter S. Faint, Jr., Benjamin L. Harper, Fred Eastin, Jr., Thomas E. Kendrick, Carlos H. McCullough, Philip G. Stiles, Stanley Y. Kennedy, Oliver T. Francis, Richard H. Jeschke, Karl S. Day, H. N. Potter, Donald O. Bathrick, Richard V. Hood, Thomas T. McEvoy, William K. Snyder, Lathrop B. Flint, Harry H. Barber, William R. Brown, John A. Willis, Jr., William E. Taylor, Jr., George C. Medary and William O. Lowe.

The following second lieutenants (provisional), Marine Corps Reserve, to active service at the Marine Barracks, San Diego: Leland I. Tolman, Shaler Ladd, George L. Maynard, Lloyd B. Dysart, Clyde P. Mattheson and James M. Wallace.

Capt. R. E. Adams detached treatment Naval Hospital, Washington; to 1st Regiment, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

JUNE 11.—The following second lieutenants (provisional), M.C.R., to active service: At Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal., Walter E. Lawson, George T. Hall, Carroll F. Byrd, Carroll J. Single and Frank C. Young. At Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., James H. B. Brashears and Albert A. LeBoeuf.

JUNE 9.—The following second lieutenants (provisional), M.C.R., have been assigned to active service: At Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal., Kenneth O. Cuttle and Paul E. McDermott. At Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md., Thomas H. Miles, Dunlevy C. Downs, Alton A. Gladden, Samuel E. Lawrence, Joseph W. Knighton, James McB. Garvey, James W. Williamson, Donald J. Kendall, James J. Bettens and Horace D. Derrick.

The following officers, recently returned from Santo Domingo, have been assigned to duty at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.: Capt. C. L. Gagne, Capt. A. R. Sutherland, Capt. S. P. Budd and Capt. L. S. Wass.

Capt. R. B. Putnam, A.P.M., recently returned from Santo Domingo, has been assigned to duty at Headquarters, Marine Corps.

Capt. H. T. Vulte detached treatment Naval Hospital, Washington; to home and wait orders.

C.M.O. 24, APRIL 2, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. William C. I. Stiles, U.S.N., was found guilty by a G.C.M. at the navy yard, New York, of culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty, and of neglect of duty. He was sentenced to lose ten numbers in his grade.

The Judge Advocate General, in reviewing the proceedings, said that while both charges were, in his opinion, supported by the evidence legally adduced, they were partly defective owing to legal irregularities, and it was recommended the proceedings be disapproved. It was further recommended that a letter of reprimand be addressed to Lieutenant Stiles, and that the same be filed with his efficiency record.

The recommendation was concurred in by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

C.M.O. 30, APRIL 27, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. (J.G.) Oliver L. Downes, U.S.N., was tried by a G.C.M. at Olongapo, P.I., and found guilty of culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty. He was sentenced to lose ten numbers in his grade. The proceedings, finding and sentence were approved by the Secretary of the Navy, but in view of the unanimous recommendation of the court to clemency, the loss of numbers is reduced to three numbers.

C.M.O. 31, APRIL 21, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. (J.G.) Clarence Mc. C. McGill, U.S.N., was tried by a G.C.M. at Olongapo, P.I., and found guilty of the following charges:

Charge I.—Through inattention and negligence suffering a vessel of the Navy to be hazarded.

Charge II.—Culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duty.

He was sentenced to lose six numbers in his grade.

The following recommendation to clemency unanimously signed by the members of the court was spread upon the record:

"In view of the fact that the grounding of the U.S.S. Dale was due more to changes of course unauthorized by and without the knowledge of the accused, than to inattention, negligence or inefficiency, we recommend him to the clemency of the revising authority."

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case were approved by the Secretary of the Navy, but in view of the unanimous recommendation of the court to clemency, the loss of numbers is reduced to two numbers.

THE ARMY.

Continued from page 1371.

Officers to report to Lieut. Col. Ross L. Bush, 13th Inf., at Fort Mills, for examination: Captains Tanner and Weeks, 13th Inf., and Coleman, Inf. (major, P.S.); 1st Lieutenants Beach and Scanlon, Inf., D.O.L.; 2nd Lieutenants Clegg and McLean, Inf., D.O.L.

Officers to report to Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Goodman, Q.M.C., at Camp Eldridge, for examination: First Lieutenants Wilson and Mahin, 31st Inf., Hobson and Walsh, Inf., D.O.L., and Stadden, 31st Inf.

Officers to report to Capt. William R. Kendrick, 31st Inf., at Camp McGrath, for examination: First Lieutenants Heidt, Inf., D.O.L., and Gardiner, Barrett and Jordan, 31st Inf.

Officers to report to Lieut. Col. Irving W. Band, M.C., for examination: Captain Ford, Major, Jr., De Funik, Dockery, Jr., and Stone, Jr., 1st Lieutenants Hicks, Creed, Kroner and Short, 15th Inf., Ayer, Inf., D.O.L., and Van Vliet, 15th Inf.

Major Harold E. Cloke, C.A.C., to report to Lieut. Col. Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., for examination.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Lindsay, 15th Inf., to report to board at Fort William McKinley for examination.

Officers will report to board at Fort Sam Houston for examination for promotion: Majors Joseph H. Ford, Willard F. Truby, John A. Murtagh, Paul S. Halloran, Herbert G. Shaw, Louis Bechemin, Jr., and Raymond F. Metcalfe, Captains: Hiram A. Phillips, William L. Hart, William H. Smith, George W. Cook, Robert C. McDonald, Harry G. Ford, Shelley U. Marietta, Omar H. Quade and James E. Baylis, M.C. (May 30, S.D.)

Officers to report to board at Fort Sam Houston for examination for promotion: Captains William L. Sheep and Charles T. King, M.C. (June 2, S.D.)

DETAILED TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Captains detailed for service and to fill vacancies in Q.M.C.: Marvin E. Malloy, 36th Inf., and Alden M. Graham, 22d Cav. Captain Malloy will report for station and duty to commanding general, Central Department. Captain Graham will report for assignment to station and duty to commanding general, South, Eastern Department. (June 3, War D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

So much of S.O. 119, War D., May 23, as relates to Army Field Clerk Seth C. Williams, revoked. (June 5, War D.) Mr. William D. Brown and Mr. John Myers, examined Feb. 7, have been appointed Army field clerks, with stations as indicated: Headquarters, Central Dept., William D. Brown, Headquarters, Southern Dept., John Myers. (June 5, War D.) Leave one month June 5, to Army Field Clerk Jean E. Sellman. (June 1, Western D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

First Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, Jr., recently reappointed, rank from May 14, assigned to 38th Infantry. (June 6, War D.)

TO JOIN REGIMENTS.

Officers will join their regiments: Captains David A. Henkes, 16th Inf.; Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., 18th Inf., and Hugh A. Parker, 28th Inf. (May 26, S.D.)

The following officers will join their regiments: Captains Frank S. Bowen, 16th Inf.; Robert J. Marey, 18th Inf., and Harry S. Adams, 26th Inf. (May 26, S.D.)

Officers relieved: Fort Leavenworth, to join regiments: Captain Robert H. Siliman, 50th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Russell P. Hartle, 20th Inf. (June 6, War D.)

Following officers relieved from present duties to join regiment: First Lieuts. Lewis H. Brereton, 2d Field Art., and James A. Lester, 13th Field Art.; Capt. John C. Maul, 4th Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Bernard R. Peyton, 20th Field Art.; Major Frank E. Hopkins, 16th Field Art.; Captains James H. Bryson, 16th Field Art.; Carroll W. Neal, 6th Field Art., and Lee P. Quinn, 16th Field Art. (June 6, War D.)

BELIEVED FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Officers relieved at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and to comply with following orders: Capt. Russell C. Hand, Inf., D.O.L., to duty with 45th Infantry and will join; 1st Lieut. J. W. Peyton is placed on duty with 51st Infantry and will join regiment. (June 8, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The 1st Provisional Infantry Division, having been discontinued, effective this date, the following officers will report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty as indicated: Lieut. Col. John S. Winn, I.G., as assistant to department inspector; Capt. George Grunert, 3d Cav., as assistant to department adjutant; Capt. E. Van D. Murphy, 4th Inf., as assistant to department judge advocate. (June 3, S.D.)

Officers to temporary duty as instructor, citizens' training camp, Eastern Department, and will join station to which assigned: Capt. Harold W. Huntley, Field Art., June 15; 1st Lieut. Lewis K. Underhill, Inf., July 8. (June 6, War D.)

The following medical officers are designated as the commissioned sanitary personnel of the 23d Infantry: Major Charles L. Foster, M.C.; 1st Lieuts. Frank W. Wilson, M.C.; John N. Merrick, M.R.C., Fort Ringgold, Texas, and Albion McD. Coffey, M.R.C. (May 26, S.D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Lient. Col. Charles F. Brown, 3d Tennessee Inf., is at Fort Sill, Okla., School of Musketry, for a course of instruction. (June 1, S.E.D.)

The resignation of Major Bernard Ruppe, 1st Inf., New Mexico N.G., is accepted. (June 7, War D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. John E. McCarthy, 2d Inf., Montana N.G., is accepted. (June 5, War D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Lawrence M. Currie, 2d Inf., North Carolina N.G., is accepted. (June 5, War D.)

The resignation of Capt. George M. Stoll, 23d Inf., N.Y. N.G., is accepted. (June 9, War D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Francis J. Considine, 3d Inf., N.Y.N.G., is accepted. (June 9, War D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Selden G. Warner, 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G., is accepted. (June 8, War D.)

ORDERS TO RESERVE CORPS OFFICERS.

ADJUTANTS.

Major Nathan G. Shiverick, A.G.O.R.C., report to commanding general, Southeastern Department, for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Majors Frederic L. Huidobroper and Henry S. Hooker, A.G.O.R.C., to active duty, Charleston, S.C. (June 4, War D.)

Majors John R. White and James S. Jones, A.G.O.R.C., report in person to the A.G. of Army for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Major Irvin A. Correa, A.G.O.R.C., to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Major Seth C. Williams, A.G.O.R.C., is honorably discharged. (June 9, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Officers of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty, War Department, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will be assigned as constructing Q.M. at the various cantonments: Majors William M. Conner, Donald H. Sawyer, Earl B. Morden, O'Kelley Myers and Millard A. Butler. (June 6, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty, War Department: Majors Frank M. Gunby, M. J. Whitson, Francis B. Wheaton, R. E. Hamilton and Evan Shelby and Capt. A. M. Maddock. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. John M. Taylor, Q.M.O.R.C., to Ayer, Mass., in connection with construction of a camp. (June 2, N.E.D.)

Resignation by Capt. Charles M. Guthrie, Q.M.O.R.C., of his commission is accepted. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Samuel R. Dishman, Q.M.O.R.C., to depot Q.M., San Francisco, for duty as assistant. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Edwin S. George, Q.M.O.R.C., from further duty at Base Hospital No. 17, Detroit, Mich. (June 5, War D.)

Resignation of Capt. David Evans, Q.M.O.R.C., is accepted. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Oscar D. Weed, Q.M.O.R.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Fort Clark for duty. (May 30, S.D.)

Capt. Jason D. Byers, Q.M.O.R.C., to Allentown, Pa., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. Edwin F. Soncrant, Q.M.O.R.C., to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. George B. Grau, Q.M.O.R.C., from active duty to home. (June 6, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty: J. V. Biggett to Jeffersonville, Ind.; L. T. Nathan to Fort Leavenworth. (June 7, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty: W. N. Skyles to Fort Ogletorpe; J. L. Beatie to Syracuse; T. R. Sharp to Fort Sam Houston. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. F. R. Warrick, Jr., Q.M.O.R.C., to McAllen, Texas, for duty, relieving Capt. L. M. Purcell, Q.M.C. (June 2, S.D.)

Capt. Francis J. Frey, Q.M.O.R.C., to Nogales, Ariz., to command of Motor Truck Co. No. 52. (May 30, S.D.)

Capt. C. E. Puffer, Q.M.O.R.C., to El Paso to command of Motor Truck Co. No. 50. (May 30, S.D.)

Capt. Adolph F. Hassfeld, Q.M.O.R.C., to Belvoir Tract, Va., Engineer training camp, for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. Edward P. Farley, Q.M.O.R.C., of his commission is accepted. (June 5, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty and report by wire to commanding general, Southeastern Department, for station and duty in command of reserve wagon companies, motor truck companies and bakery companies, as indicated herein: Arthur W. Lugg, Kent Barber, Alfred M. Gieseler, Albert E. Barnes, Adolph F. Pusch, Horace V. Cory and George C. Gaither to command wagon companies; Julian I. Marks, Arthur A. Palmer, Percy W. Greene, Cecil O. Addison, James Duffy, Horace T. Chilton, Ray E. Murray, Maurice W. Neustadt and Roderick Stephens to command motor truck companies; Washington Platt to command bakery company. (June 5, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty at stations assigned: H. H. Cheal to Jeffersonville, Ind.; A. F. Damas to Fort Riley, Bakery Company; E. Berkel to Fort Leavenworth; A. J. Chappell to St. Louis; R. H. Harris to Philadelphia. (June 4, War D.)

Capt. Robert Wray, Q.M.O.R.C., from Philadelphia to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Paul Bunn, Q.M.O.R.C., to Washington for instructions. (June 4, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty to the stations assigned: Capt. S. B. Massey to San Antonio, Texas; Capt. M. G. Buchwald, to Fort Reno Remount Depot, Okla.; Capt. J. L. Glascock to Jeffersonville, Ind. (June 4, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty to stations named: H. P. Sneed to Portland, Ore.; M. L. Gerstle to San Francisco; C. G. Gaiser to New Orleans; F. Bowman to New York, N.Y.; J. S. Hunt to Fort Reno Remount Depot; J. R. Harris to Engineer training camp, Washington; F. McLees to training camp, Monmouth Park, N.J. (June 5, War D.)

Capt. Jack L. Meyer, Q.M.O.R.C., to report to commanding general, Southern Department, for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty to stations assigned: R. D. Gordon and M. E. Rovin to Fort Jay, N.Y.; D. Bayliss to New York, N.Y., as transport Q.M.; D. J. Beem to Jeffersonville, Ind. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. Francis H. Robinson, Q.M.O.R.C., to New York, N.Y., for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. Otto Engelmann, Q.M.O.R.C., to Washington for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. Joseph B. Hyams, Q.M.O.R.C., to duty, San Francisco. (June 8, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty at stations assigned: Capt. O. E. Stark to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. Capt. F. R. Williams to Allentown, Pa., for duty. (June 8, War D.)

Capt. John W. Dawson, Q.M.O.R.C., to New York, N.Y., Army Transport Service. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. George M. Hodges, Q.M.O.R.C., to home. (June 9, War D.)

Capt. Otto J. Langtry, Q.M.O.R.C., to Philippine Department for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty at stations as follows: Capt. R. Neil and W. S. King to Fort Benjamin Harrison; Capt. H. J. Hockin report to commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station and duty; Capt. L. P. Stewart to Fort Reno Remount Depot. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty at stations assigned: Capt. R. M. Fallon and L. J. Wiel to St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. D. W. O'Neil, V. Stone and J. C. Goss to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. G. F. Mayer to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. J. Schmid to San Francisco; Capt. J. R. Yates and W. A. Damer to New York, N.Y.; Capt. I. Washburn to Boston; Capt. H. K. MacKay to command motor truck company, Presidio of San Francisco; Capt. L. L. Simms to Washington. (June 9, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty as follows: Capt. C. E. Stearns to Boston; Capt. R. P. Hueper to Philadelphia. (June 9, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty at stations assigned: Capt. B. Thomson to superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York, N.Y.; Capt. W. C. Grindley to report to commanding general, Southeastern Department. (June 7, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Major Arlington Pond, M.O.R.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

So much of S.O. 124, May 29, War D., as relates to Capt. Edward H. Skinner, M.O.R.C., is revoked. (June 5, War D.)

Par. 51, S.O. 121, May 25, War D., as relates to Capt. Hugh A. Freund and 1st Lieut. David E. Dolloff, M.O.R.C., revoked. (June 6, War D.)

Capt. Arthur E. Austin and 1st Lieut. Frank Piper, M.O.R.C., to active duty at Boston. (June 1, N.E.D.)

Capt. Thomas R. Boggs, M.O.R.C., to Washington for duty. (June 5, War D.)

So much of S.O. 124, May 29, War D., relating to Capt. Hugh McD. Beebe, M.O.R.C., revoked. (June 4, War D.)

Par. 32, S.O. 110, May 12, War D., as relates to Capt. Harry G. Sloan, M.O.R.C., revoked. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. Charles W. Stone, M.O.R.C., to Cleveland for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Par. 53, S.O. 119, May 28, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. John P. Long, M.O.R.C., revoked. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieuts. Charles E. B. Flagg and Edwin B. Rhea, M.O.R.C., report at Vancouver Barracks for duty. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Nathan R. Gorter, M.O.R.C., is honorably discharged the service of U.S. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry L. Frost, M.O.R.C., to active duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (June 6, N.E.D.)

So much of S.O. 125, May 31, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Carl A. L. Binger, M.O.R.C., revoked. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Grayson P. McCouch, M.O.R.C., is honorably discharged the service of U.S. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Harold A. Spielman, M.O.R.C., to 19th Field Artillery, Camp Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, for duty. (May 29, S.D.)

So much of S.O. 121, May 25, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. George N. Pratt, M.O.R.C., revoked. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieut. James M. Adams, M.O.R.C., to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 3d Provisional Infantry Division. (May 29, S.D.)

First Lieut. Otto A. Kreml, M.O.R.C., to Fort Sheridan for duty. (May 18, C.D.)

First Lieut. Ira Cohen, Laverne B. Spake and G. L. McGonigle, M.O.R.C., to El Paso for duty. (May 21, S.D.)

First Lieut. George N. Ricks, M.O.R.C., to El Paso for duty with 2d Provisional Infantry Division. (May 29, S.D.)

First Lieut. John P. Long, M.O.R.C., to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (June 5, War D.)

So much of S.O. 121, May 25, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Dean W. Myers, M.O.R.C., revoked. (June 5, War D.)

First Lieuts. Pleasant A. Taylor and Harold W. Wright, M.O.R.C., to active duty with Ambulance Co. No. 2. (June 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Fred D. Fairchild, M.O.R.C., to duty with Field Hospital Co. No. 2, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 31, Western D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin Jablons, M.O.R.C., to Presidio of San Francisco for duty with Ambulance Company No. 2 at that post. (May 31, Western D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Howard C. Feyler, D.R.C., to active duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (June 5, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Officers of V.O.R.C. to active duty at New York, N.Y., report to D.Q.M. for instructions: Second Lieuts. David W. Kennamer, Robert L. Nichols, Jr., Kenneth E. Buffin, Walter C. Pulifer, John J. Essex and Ralph H. Lewis. (June 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frank M. Humphrey, V.O.R.C., to active duty at Front Royal, Va. (June 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Cornelius C. Weeks, V.O.R.C., to Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Mont., for duty. (June 9, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Veterinary Reserve Corps to Front

Royal, Va., for duty: Samuel A. Alexander, Clayton A. Beall, Rosser Lane, John B. McClellan, George W. King and James B. Nicol. (June 7, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Major Henry S. Graves and Capt. Barrington Moore, E.O.R.C., to active duty at Washington for instructions. (June 6, War D.)

Major Frank G. Jonah and 1st Lieut. Theodore C. Thoger, E.O.R.C., to 2d Reserve Engineers for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Major John H. Poole, E.O.R.C., from St. Paul to 6th Reserve Engineers, Detroit, Mich. (June 7, War D.)

Officers of E.O.R.C. to active duty as follows: Major G. H. Webb and 1st Lieut. E. I. Van Antwerp to 6th Reserve Engineers, Detroit, for duty; Capt. T. S. Pattison to 5th Reserve Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Major Richard S. Buck, E.O.R.C., to 1st Reserve Engineers, Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Majors Peter Junkersfeld and Edward K. Coe, E.O.R.C., to Washington for duty in connection with cantonment construction. (June 7, War D.)

Officers of E.O.R.C. to active duty and will comply with the following orders: Capt. Andrew P. Wenzel from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to 6th Reserve Engineers, Detroit, Mich., for duty; 1st Lieut. A. F. Chittenden to 8th Reserve Engineers, American Lake, Wash., for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. Theodore E. Rhoades, E.O.R.C., to Washington for duty. (June 7, War D.)

Officers of E.O.R.C. to active duty as specified: Capt. J. M. Walsh and 1st Lieuts. T. P. Horton, E. H. Shaughnessy and S. V. Rowland to 3d Reserve Engineers, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieuts. T. Scott, J. C. Shaw and R. E. J. Summers and 2d Lieuts. S. E. Emmons and F. P. Karns to 5th Reserve Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa. (June 7, War D.)

Capt. Henry J. Stahl, E.O.R.C., to Fort Totten, N.Y., 1st Reserve Engineers, for duty. (June 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Morgan T. Coakley, E.O.R.C., is honorably discharged the service of U.S. (June 6, War D.)

First Lieut. James J. Lippincott, E.O.R.C., from 4

WEST POINT.

Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, colonel, U.S.A., retired, who was noted last week succeeds Col. John Biddle, C.E., U.S.A., as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, left New York on June 13 to take up his new duties. Professor Tillman made his home with his sister-in-law, Miss Miriam Williams, at 76 Bowne avenue, Flushing, Long Island.

A class of 352 new cadets was admitted to the U.S. Military Academy on June 14. This is the largest plebe class in the history of the institution, and brings the present enrollment up to 900. It is expected that the class will be augmented during the summer, increasing the number of plebes to nearly 400. Extra ground has been obtained for camp purposes and the new class will go into camp with the battalion early in July. Members of the Second Class, who will be graduated Aug. 30, are still in winter quarters, although the other classes are in tents on the plain.

West Point, N.Y., June 13, 1917.

General Biddle bade good-bye to the post on Friday. He reviewed the Corps of Cadets in the afternoon, and later he was given a farewell reception from 5:30 to 6:30, when the officers and ladies of the post met at Culum Hall, Colonel Henry and Major Carter receiving with General Biddle. Colonel Tillman, who has been appointed Superintendent of the U.S.M.A. and who enters upon the duties of his command this week, has many friends here, where he was professor of chemistry for over thirty years. He will be cordially welcomed back. Col. and Mrs. Willcox had dinner on Friday for General Biddle, Colonel Tillman and Miss Katherine Tillman.

Gen. and Mrs. Townsley are spending some days at the hotel, to be near their son, Cadet Clarence Townsley. The Misses Marian and Helen Townsley are guests of Miss Fiebiger. Gen. and Mrs. Townsley and daughters will sail for the Philippines in July.

A number of graduates are arriving daily for class reunions, although June week at West Point has not the usual festivities incidental to graduation and all that goes therewith. The list of returning graduates is as follows: E. Hunter, '64; W. S. Stanton, D. W. Payne, '66; H. H. Horton, H. B. Ledyard, C. A. Dempsey, '65; F. L. Hills, '66; E. S. Godfrey, J. Roe, John McClellan, '67; E. O. Fecat, Henry Metcalfe, '68; S. W. Fountain, '70; Henry Wygant, H. H. Landon, R. Birnie, '72; H. M. Andrews, E. E. Hardin, '74; S. W. Roessler, John Bigelow, '77; J. C. Sanford, '84; R. L. Spence, '92-3; William Kelly, jr., '96; A. J. Bowley, '97; A. M. Copp, 1904; W. M. Wilhelm, 1906; R. H. Fletcher, jr., 1908.

On Sunday afternoon, just before the organ recital, the memorial windows recently placed in the Cadet Chapel by various classes were formally dedicated, and the visiting graduates and other visitors here for the occasion were among those to be present at this ceremony. A list of the windows dedicated follows: 1874, "Christ and Nicodemus," Gen. M. M. Macomb, representative (Col. O. B. Mitcham present); 1895, "The Boy Christ in the Temple," Mr. H. H. Stout, rep.; 1896, "Christ at His Mother's Knee," Lieut. Col. E. R. Stuart, rep.; 1904, "Ephiphany," Captain Richardson, rep.; 1905, "Christ and the Woman at the Well," Captain Dunwoody, rep.; 1906, "The Call of Matthew," Captain Westover, rep. Other windows which have been placed but which have not yet been dedicated are: 1870, "Nativity," Gen. S. W. Fountain, rep.; 1871, "Annunciation," Gen. Elbert Wheeler, rep.; 1880, "Ecce Homo," General Goethals, rep.; 1881, Generals Biddle and Townsley, reps.; 1886, "Saul's Conversion," Gen. A. D. Andrews, rep.; 1890, "Good Samaritan," Major M. F. Davis, rep.; 1893, "Sacrifice of Abraham," Colonel Walker, rep.; 1907, "The Temptation," Captain Chilton, rep. Immediately after the windows were dedicated Mr. Mayer gave his thirty-second public organ recital. He was assisted by Cadet M. Loskie Cashan, violinist, and the large audience in the chapel enjoyed a rare musical treat.

Col. and Mrs. O. B. Mitcham, of Governors Island, came up on Sunday with a party of seventeen to be present at the window dedication; they had luncheon at the officers' mess. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Willcox, of West Point; Mrs. Arthur Merriam, Mr. Austin B. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Ashley, Mrs. W. C. Peyton of Ardsley-on-Hudson; Mr. Alexis du Pont, Judge Swaim, Mr. and Mrs. Wehrnane, of Llewellyn Park. After the organ recital Col. and Mrs. Willcox had informal tea for the Mitcham party.

Capt. and Mrs. Goethals had dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Fiebiger, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. R. C. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Coiner. The Rev. Mr. Gray and Mrs. Gray, of Garrison, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart at luncheon on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Westover entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Major and Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Cass and Captain Thominson. Lieutenant Cophorne joined the dinner guests for bridge afterward, and he and Mrs. Stuart carried off the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody had a dinner on Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Rethers, Capt. and Mrs. Manley, Capt. and Mrs. Morrison. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Rethers and Captain Manley.

West Point has some proud young parents who are receiving no end of congratulations. A little son, John Alfred Betcher, was born on June 7 to Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred J. Betcher, and a young lady, Miss Pauline Audet Lafamme, arrived at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Frank L. K. Lafamme on June 11.

Among those leaving last week for duty at training camps were Captain Manley, who left on Thursday for Plattsburgh to serve as adjutant, Mrs. Manley and Helen staying here; Capt. and Mrs. Harding and children left for Ohio, where Captain Harding will be on duty, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoisington and the boys started for Kansas, where Lieutenant Hoisington will join his father, Col. Perry M. Hoisington, Kansas N.G., in camp at Fort Riley. Mrs. Hoisington will spend the summer with Mrs. Hoisington, sr., at Newton, Kas.

Lieut. and Mrs. Junius W. Jones have moved into quarters No. 18, formerly occupied by Lieutenant Marshburn. Their guests for a few days recently were Mrs. Jones' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, of New York, and Capt. Lawrence Reed. Miss Ransom O'Hearn was week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Estes, who entertained for her with a cadet dinner on Sunday. Leonie Couder, of New York, Miss Margaret Ferrill, of Macon, Ga., arrives this week to be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Lawrence, for a month. Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey's charming baby daughter was christened on Sunday afternoon, June 3, at the Cadet Chapel, Chaplain Silver officiating. Among the members of the family present were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Rich and Miss Rich, Mrs. William Sage, Jr., Mrs. Cora Godfrey and Miss S. G. Godfrey, Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on June 12. Mrs. Keyes was Miss Leila Harrison, of Washington; her mother, Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison, is now here visiting.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan entertained at dinner on Saturday evening at her home, Cragston, Highland Falls. Guests from West Point were Col. and Mrs. Willcox, Major and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Simonds has returned home from a visit in Washington. Mrs. Benedict, who has been ill in a New York hospital, is now convalescing at home. The Misses Atwater of Lockport, N.Y., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Goethals for the cadet hop and over Sunday. Miss Charlotte Ingle, of the Cathedral School, Washington, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Willcox. Mrs. Willcox had dinner before the hop on Saturday for Miss Webb and Miss Ingle, Cadets Julian Miller and Roger Autry.

Mrs. Charles Estes arrives this week to be the guest of Major and Mrs. Estes. Miss Elsie Calder, of New York, daughter of Senator Calder, and Miss Sara Murphy, of Brooklyn, were over Sunday guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lafamme on May 26. Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey had a picnic supper on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Harding, sr. Miss Onatvia, of New York, was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. McAlistair; on Sunday Miss Onatvia entertained with a pretty cadet dinner at the hotel. Capt. and Mrs. McAlistair chaperoning.

Dr. Thaddeus Ames, of New York, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey over Monday night. Miss Louise Holmquist, of the National Headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association, gave an address to the officers and ladies of the post on Tuesday in Lower Memorial Hall. Miss Holmquist spoke of the work in which her organization is engaged in connection with the present emergency.

Camp Albert L. Mills was established with the usual military

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 14, 1917. Canon E. B. Nash, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, was a visitor last week to the Naval Academy. Capt. Gilbert F. Smith, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Smith are with Mr. and Mrs. George Philips, Mrs. Smith's parents, at their cottage at Arundel-on-the-Bay, a resort of the Chesapeake, about seven miles from Annapolis.

A distinguished visitor was at the Naval Academy last week—Comdr. Hiroaki Tamura, a graduate of the Naval Academy, 1900, and now aid to the Emperor of Japan and attached to the Navy Department at Tokio. Commander Tamura was entertained by Capt. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., and Superintendent of the Naval Academy and Mrs. Eberle. The old Naval Academy from which Commander Tamura had graduated had so completely disappeared that he scarcely recognized the physical form of his alma mater. The mission of Commander Tamura to this country was to accompany the remains of Ambassador Guthrie, who had died in Tokio.

Capt. Dabney M. Scales, of Memphis, Tenn., one of the Confederate Veterans who met in Washington last week, paid a visit to the Naval Academy, from which he had been graduated, and at the same time to see his friend, Mr. Julian M. Spencer, assistant librarian, and also a Confederate soldier. Captain Scales came down in his Confederate gray. He is seventy-five years old and marched in the parade in Washington.

Instructor James B. Eppes, Naval Academy, and family have closed their house here for the summer and have gone to their home in the South for the summer. Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., accompanied by Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, arrived here on Saturday on a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Eberle. With other distinguished guests and their wives they were entertained at luncheon on Saturday by Capt. and Mrs. Eberle. Lieut. Guy Culhoun, U.S.N., was the guest for the week-end of Lieut. Comdr. George Meyers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Meyers. On Saturday evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Meyers entertained at dinner a party of distinguished guests from Washington.

That Professor C. Alphonse Smith, of the University of Virginia, has reported for duty as head of the Department of English at the Naval Academy, was announced at the Academy this morning. Several months ago it was given out in Washington that this appointment had been made, but for some reason the beginning of Professor Smith's connection with the faculty of the Academy was delayed. In fact, it is known, that there was considerable objection to the appointment—not on personal or professional grounds, for Professor Smith's ability as an educator is well recognized—but because many naval officers probably the majority believe in keeping the instruction of the midshipmen as much as possible under naval officers themselves.

Mrs. John Marston, wife of Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C., and her two sons have arrived here, to remain while the Lieutenant is at sea. Mrs. Marston's mother, Mrs. Eugene Worthington, resides in Annapolis. Mrs. W. O. Stevens, wife of Professor Stevens, Naval Academy, is at Stasconset with her two sons for the summer.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., June 13, 1917.

Returns from Branch No. 1, Army Relief garden party, held on June 5, indicate that a large amount was cleared, probably the largest in the history of the New York branch.

Lieut. Col. Colden L.H. Ruggles and family have had as guests recently Colonel's Ruggles' mother, Mrs. George David Ruggles, of Washington, the Misses Alma and Ann Ruggles and Sue Shattuck, Miss Ransom O'Hearn and Lieut. Lawrence B. Weeks and Mr. Berry.

Mrs. James F. Brady has as guests her sister, Mrs. Raymond W. Briggs, and children. Her brother-in-law, Mr. Brewster Cameron, was a guest last week. Lieuts. C. Colter, N. D. Cota and R. L. Bowlin, of the Class of 1917, U.S. Military Academy, have reported at Fort Jay in assignment to the 1st Battalion, 22d Inf.

Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn and her daughters, the Misses Edwina

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and Elizabeth Glenn, left Governors Island this week to join Colonel Glenn at Camp Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

SYRACUSE CAMP.

U.S. Army Camp, Syracuse, N.Y., June 11, 1917.

The 9th, 23d and 30th Regiments of Infantry and a battalion of the 4th Field Artillery are camped at the State Fair Grounds in this city. It is the first time U.S. Army troops have ever been garrisoned in Syracuse, and the people have been most cordial to the soldiers. Some 1,800 men from the various regiments in camp were guests of the Empire Theater on Wednesday afternoon for the performance of "Potash and Perlmutter." Mrs. F. R. Hazard has opened her beautiful home, "Uplands Farm," in Orchard road, every Saturday afternoon for an outing for 100 soldiers. The men are invited to spend the afternoon on the grounds, and the tennis courts, squash courts and other out-of-door amusements will be placed at their disposal. Supper will be served in the early evening.

Capt. F. L. Miller, C.A.C., from Fort Hamilton, paid a flying visit to his parents here on Tuesday, on a trip for the War Department. He left the same afternoon. Major C. J. Bartlett, M.C., came from Fort Hamilton on Wednesday and, being the ranking medical officer here, will take charge of all sanitary activities. Captain Castle, 9th U.S. Inf., has come to Washington for duty with the General Staff. Mrs. Castle accompanied him.

Col. W. J. Snow, 4th Field Art., moved the headquarters of the regiment to the new camp ground on the Van Vleck road, about three miles from the State Fair Grounds, on Thursday. The movement of the rest of the 4th and the skeleton organization of the new 15th Field Artillery will take several days, but it is hoped that the entire Artillery force will be under canvas by Sunday.

Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 9th U.S. Inf., is at present in command of the U.S. Army camp at the State Fair Grounds. Mrs. Kennon arrived recently from San Antonio and they are located at the Yates Hotel.

One thousand recruits for the Infantry regiments being organized here arrived on Saturday. Eight hundred males and 200 horses for the Artillery will come about June 15. The mules will be the pack animals for the mountain gun equipment.

Announcement was made last week of the engagement of Lieut. Charles A. Bayler, Jr., 30th U.S. Inf. A great many of the Army women have joined their husbands, but are widely scattered through the city. So far everyone has been too busy to plan many social gatherings, but one of the country clubs has offered the use of its rooms to the Army for one evening a week, so it is hoped that the delightful Army hops will soon be enjoyed.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 11, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hale entertained at dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Crain gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Gulick, Capt. and Mrs. Hines, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Clark were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coward on Thursday.

An informal supper-dance on Thursday was enjoyed by Misses Foote, McKay, Vestal, Stork, Lieutenant Lenzen, Edwards, McBride, Seaman, Hill, Doney and Chapin. Capt. and Mrs. Coward gave a luncheon Friday for Major and Mrs. Gulick and Mr. Whitman. Major Gulick, Captain Fenton and Capt. G. A. Wildrick left Friday for Washington for duty.

Major and Mrs. Christian entertained at dinner Saturday at the Chamberlin for Col. and Mrs. Foote, Major and Mrs. Vestal, Capt. and Mrs. Coward, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham. Col. and Mrs. Shipton arrived Sunday and are occupying quarters No. 120. Capt. and Mrs. Coward's dinner guests on Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham and Captain Seaman.

Mrs. Seaman and small daughter left Wednesday for a visit to Mrs. Seaman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. LaForge, at Fishers Island, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Miss Hines dined with Capt. and Mrs. Koenig on Sunday. Mr. Senn Balou, of Washington, arrived Monday for a visit to Major and Mrs. Vestal.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE CAPE FEAR.

Fort Caswell, N.C., June 8, 1917.

Mrs. Small entertained the Evening Card Club on Thursday; Mrs. Newman having highest score for the month, took the lady's prize, and Major Greig bore off the gentleman's. Miss Butler, of South Carolina, Miss Thompson and her brothers added to the pleasure of the club. Colonel Bennet goes from command of this post to Charleston to take Colonel Townsley's place there. He and Mrs. Bennet will be very much missed. Mrs. Stair entertained the Ladies' Club in Southport, her

guests later attending Mrs. Thompson's card party and supper, where Mrs. Cochran and Captain Koch won the prizes.

Bowling has become one of the pleasant recreations of the week, and Friday evening is given up to that wholesome exercise. The bachelors entertained with a dance and supper after the bowling. Southport and Caswell for the time, "Cast dull care away." The bachelors were voted the princes of entertainers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BELL.—Born at Denver, Colo., May 9, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. V. R. Bell, Cav., U.S.A., a son, Robert Resin Bell.

CUMMING.—Born at King's Daughters' Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., May 26, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. John W. W. Cumming, U.S.N., a son, John Thomson Cumming. (A former announcement had the date of birth as March 26, which was an error.)

DUNCAN.—Born at Altoona, Pa., June 7, 1917, to Major and Mrs. William A. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, George Ellis.

EATON.—Born at Washington, D.C., May 5, 1917, a son to P.A. Surg. W. E. Eaton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Eaton.

ERICKSON.—Born at Manila, P.I., April 29, 1917, a daughter, Ursula Mae Erickson, to Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Erickson, Philippine Scouts.

GLASGOW.—Born at the Lawrence Hospital, New London, Conn., May 23, 1917, to Major and Mrs. Edward L. Glasgow, U.S.A., a daughter, Alice.

HAIGHT.—Born at Holy Innocents' Rectory, Highland Falls, N.Y., on May 31, 1917, to the Rev. and Mrs. John McVicker Haight, a son, nephew of Capt. Charles Sydney Haight, 5th U.S. Cav., grandson of the late Charles Coolidge Haight, captain, 39th Regiment, N.Y., in Civil War, and great-grandson of the Rev. John McVicker, D.D., first chaplain of Governors Island.

KEYES.—Born at West Point, N.Y., June 12, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes, U.S. Cav., a daughter, Virginia Maxwell Keyes.

KLEEMANN.—Born at Brookline, Mass., June 9, 1917, a son, James Stephen Miller Kleemann, to Comdr. and Mrs. John V. Kleemann, U.S.N.

LAFLAMME.—Born at West Point, N.Y., June 11, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank L. K. Laflamme, a daughter, Pauline Aude Laflamme.

LITTELL.—Born at Elizabeth, N.J., May 18, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. G. B. LitteLL, a daughter, Jane.

NEWCOMER.—Born at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 29, 1917, to Capt. and Mrs. Francis K. Newcomer, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, Francis Kosier Newcomer.

REEDER.—Born at Caledonian Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 24, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Reeder, 22d U.S. Inf., twin daughters.

STECKEL.—Born at Adams, Mass., May 26, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Steckel, U.S.N., a daughter.

WUEST.—Born at San Diego, Cal., May 31, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Wuest, U.S.N., a son.

YATES.—Born at Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., May 28, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Yates, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ANGEVINE-MILLS.—At Leavenworth, Kas., June 9, 1917, Lieut. Ferris M. Angevine, 6th U.S. Cav., and Miss Marion Mills.

BENNETT-PATTERSON.—At San Benito, Texas, June 1, 1917, Lieut. Harry Lee Bennett, Jr., 26th Inf., and Miss Hazel May Patterson.

BRAINARD-GUTHRIE.—At Washington, D.C., June 9, 1917, Col. D. L. Brainard, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Sara H. Guthrie of New Orleans, La.

BUCHLY-HOOPTER.—At the Barbara Worth Hotel, El Centro, Cal., June 2, 1917, Lieut. Walter Buchly, U.S. Cav., and Miss Marion Grace Hooper.

COBEY-WILLIAMS.—At Doncaster, Md., June 14, 1917, P.A. Paymr. Elwood A. Cobey, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Beall Williams.

CRAIG-BLOUNT.—At Pensacola, Fla., June 5, 1917, Lieut. Louis A. Craig, 4th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Miriam V. Blount.

CRAIG-MINSHALL.—At New York City, June 9, 1917, Mr. Alexander M. Craig, son of Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Minshall.

GATCH-DASHIELL.—At New York City, June 13, 1917, Lieut. Thomas L. Gatch, U.S.N., and Miss Nancy Dashiel, daughter of the late Naval Constr. Robert B. Dashiel, U.S.N.

HENNESSY-CROSBY.—At Manila, P.I., May 15, 1917, Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, U.S.A., and Miss Isabelle Chenie Crosby, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Dor Crosby, Med. Corps.

HUNTINGTON-LOCKE.—At Piqua, Ohio, June 2, 1917, Lieut. Frederick William Huntington, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss Martha Elizabeth Locke, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William E. Gillmore, 24th U.S. Inf.

JENSEN-DRIGGS.—At Washington, D.C., June 9, 1917, Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, U.S.N., and Miss Natalie Eddy Driggs.

JONES-CHADWICK.—At Coronado, Cal., June 4, 1917, Capt. Byron Q. Jones, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Evelyn Clark Chadwick.

MARTIN-MCLOUGHLIN.—At Leavenworth, Kas., June 7, 1917, Lieut. Edwin Allen Martin, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Edith Katherine McLoughlin.

POWERS-WERTH.—At Rochester, N.Y., June 1, 1917, Ensign Melville William Powers, U.S.N., and Miss Lola Irene Werth.

ROOT-DAY.—At Providence, R.I., June 5, 1917, Ensign Amos Barstow Root, U.S.N., and Miss Marguerite Everett Day.

SKELTON-BOONE.—At Miami, Fla., May 28, 1917, Lieut. Robert H. Skelton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Martha S. Boone.

UNDERWOOD-MIZE.—At Knoxville, Tenn., May 11, 1917, Lieut. E. H. Underwood, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Iona Mize.

WASHBURN-SCHOFIELD.—At Washington, D.C., Lieut. Donald Fairchild Washburn, U.S.N., and Miss Georgia Schofield, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U.S.A.

WHITE-TURNER.—At Arcadia, Mo., Mr. Kelton Ewing White and Miss Blanche Turner, daughter of the late Gen. John W. Turner, U.S.V., and sister of Capt. G. S. Turner, 7th U.S. Inf.

WILSON-LANG.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 29, 1917, P.A. Paymr. E. R. Wilson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Alice Marie Lang.

DIED.

CONOLLY.—Died at Douglas, Ariz., June 8, 1917, Mrs. J. C. Conolly, mother of Lieut. W. R. Conolly, 11th U.S. Field Art.

DAGGETT.—Died at Riverdale, Cal., May 17, 1917, Mrs. Mary C. Daggett, wife of Sgt. Clayton C. Daggett, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Hospital Corps.

FITZSIMONS.—Died at Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., June 11, 1917, Med. Dir. Paul Fitzsimons, U.S.N., retired, son of Mary Baynard and O. P. Fitzsimons. (South Carolina and Georgia papers please copy.)

HANNON.—Died at Riverdale, N.Y., June 13, 1917, Lieut. Raymond Vincent Hannon, U.S.N.

HERON.—Died at Bremerton, Wash., June 7, 1917, Lieut. Kenneth Heron, U.S.N.

JOHNSON.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 5, 1917, Mr. J. W. Johnson, father of Med. Insp. Moulton K. Johnson, U.S.N.

JONES.—Died June 11, 1917, at her residence, 1717 Twen-

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tenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Frederica B., widow of Roger Jones, late Inspector General, U.S. Army. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

KLEEMANN.—Died at Brookline, Mass., June 13, 1917, Mrs. John V. Kleemann, wife of Comdr. John V. Kleemann, U.S.N.

KLIEFORTH.—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., June 6, 1917, Q.M. Sergt. Ernest H. Klieforth, U.S.A., retired.

LITTETT.—Died June 3, 1917, at Elizabeth, N.J., Dorothy Wreaks Littell, daughter of Alice G. and Charles F. Wreaks, wife of G. Barrett Littell, son of Col. and Mrs. I. W. Littell, U.S.A.

REEDER.—Died at Caledonian Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 25, 1917, twin daughters of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Reeder, 22d U.S. Inf.

TOVEY.—Died March 22, 1917, Ensign Henry O. Tovey, U.S.N.

WELLS.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 11, 1917, Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells, U.S.N., retired.

FORT MOTT.

Salem, N.J., June 11, 1917.

Captain Wilson, U.S.A., who has been in command at Fort Mott, has done much work in restoring the beauty of the place. For the past few years the post has only been garrisoned by a small force, who were unable to keep up its fine appearance. This is one of the prettiest posts in the East. The new men are all highly interested in their work and ready for overseas service. We can expect good results from this new army; they are going to be the best the U.S. Army has turned out. They are well housed, clothed and fed, and are happy. The rookie baseball team cleaned up the district champs here recently. College and high school boys were the "rookie team," and some players!

Capt. Charles MacDonald, Med. Officers' Res. Corps, U.S.A., is again in active service, having been commissioned captain and assigned to duty at Fort Mott. The Captain is an officer of large experience, having in the course of his Army life served in Philippine campaigns and in war hospitals in Austria during the present great war. His Sunday night lectures at Fort Mott on first aid, sanitation and the war zone are instructive and interesting and are largely attended. He gave a talk in Salem before the Society of Friends a few nights ago on "Our New Army," and asked for co-operation in making them welcome to Salem and looking after their welfare at Fort Mott. There was a fine response.

All new men have now a full privilege to the Y.M.C.A., and the town people have sent a fine Victrola and many records to the post; also books and other reading matter. Baseball equipments and writing materials have also been received.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Cavalry of the Massachusetts National Guard is to be organized as Field Artillery. Col. John H. Sherburne, commanding the 1st Regiment, Mass. Field Artillery, is in charge of the formation of the new Artillery organizations. Previous to going to the border last summer Colonel Sherburne had completed the organization of the 1st Regiment. With the announcement by the War Department that two additional regiments of Field Artillery were wanted and that Massachusetts was to raise them, Colonel Sherburne at once started in to work.

The War Department has authorized the organization of a regiment of Heavy Field Artillery in the National Guard of Maine.

Pvt. C. W. Rhodes, A. J. Reilly and C. Signoretti, Co. I, 47th N.Y., who were tried by G.C.M. on a charge of killing wilfully and unlawfully a civilian named John Smith by shooting him with a rifle, were acquitted. Pvt. Thomas Allen, Co. B, 47th N.Y., who was tried by a G.C.M. with feloniously shooting Louis Fenerstein, with the result that Fenerstein subsequently died, while Allen was on duty as a guard on Park avenue, New York, N.Y., was acquitted.

The new armory of the 8th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.G., at Jerome avenue and Kingsbridge road, Borough of the Bronx, New York city, is now in possession of that command, which moved into it on June 14, 1917. The new armory, which is one of the finest in the world, and the largest in the United States, cost more than \$1,000,000. The building is 600 feet long, 200 feet wide and ninety feet high. The rifle and pistol ranges especially are a big improvement over anything now in use in the National Guard. The rifle gallery, with a clear firing range of 200 yards, is almost twice the length of any indoor gallery now in use. The pistol range is seventy-five yards long. Aside from the drill hall, company rooms, officers' rooms, magazines and other rooms, there is a large lecture hall which will seat 1,000 persons. By the installation in the armory by the War Department of an elaborate ordnance outfit, for practice in loading and aiming, the command will be able to master nearly all the work it would have to perform in a harbor, save the actual firing with service charges. To realize the vastness of the new home of the 8th the armory must be visited. Colonel Austin has developed a fine command, recruited to the limit. When one looks back to the skeleton command which took possession of the old armory at Ninety-fourth street and Park avenue some twenty-five or more years ago, the present command is certainly a great transformation.

In conformity with orders from the War Department, such organizations of N.Y.N.G. as have not proper armories to assemble in on July 15, in answer to the Federal call, will be mobilized at Camp Whitman, N.Y. These organizations are the 15th Infantry and Field Bakery, Q.M. Corps. The

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headquarters train and military police, the armored train, supply train and division headquarters train, now in process of organization, will also go to Camp Whitman on July 15. In the meantime these last named organizations will be quartered in the old armory of the 8th Coast Defense Command at Ninety-fourth street and Park avenue.

Ex-Lieut. L. B. Chandler, 25th U.S. Inf., who resigned from the Army several years ago, has been commissioned a captain in the 15th Colored Infantry, N.Y.N.G. He served in Philippine campaigns and made six trips to the Islands while in the Army. He will prove a valuable officer for the 15th.

The veterans of the 22d Engineers, N.Y.N.G., have organized a rifle club, and shooting is held every Monday night on the armory range, under the direction of Capt. M. E. Burnton, one of the rifle experts of old Creedmoor days. The officers of the rifle club are: Sergt. J. W. Masterson, president; Lieut. C. C. Ellis, vice president; Sergt. W. B. Porter, secretary-treasurer; Capt. M. E. Burnton, executive officer. In addition to instruction in rifle shooting every Monday night, a number of matches will be shot, and there will be continuous shooting to Dec. 29 next. Ex-Lieut. J. B. Graham, of the 22d N.Y. Volunteers, and formerly a first sergeant in the 43d U.S. Volunteer Infantry, who had considerable experience in Philippine campaigns, has joined the 22d Veterans.

Newly commissioned officers of the 1st Regiment of Virginia, N.G., are the following: Col. Robert L. Osborn, Lieut. Col. Jackson Arnold, Major George L. Wever, Major James A. Rusmirell, M.C.; Capt. George F. Whitmore, 1st Lieuts. Ambrose L. Anderson and Howard O. Charnock and 2d Lieut. Elbert L. Kinkead.

Charles R. Edwards, M.D., of Baltimore city, has been commissioned first lieutenant, Medical Corps, N.G. of Maryland, with rank from June 7, 1917.

National Guard officers from many states are now undergoing instruction at the Army School of Musketry at Fort Sill, Okla., there being a special course for National Guard officers. There are some fifty officers from the National Guard located in the Central Department, in addition to those from other departments.

Band Leader George Colyer, of the 7th N.Y., has been honorably discharged under G.O. 14, affecting men with dependent families. He originally joined the regiment as a private in Co. A in October, 1881. His father, George Colyer, served ten years in the 7th Co. as a private before the Civil War. A. L. Colyer, his brother, served twenty-five years as a musician of the 3d Co., while his son, George D. Colyer, bugle sergeant, Hqrs. Co., has served fifteen years. A nephew, A. L. Burgess, is in the enlisted band. The 7th Regiment Gazette says: "In the parting words of his C.O., Captain Despard: 'Colyer's record will be an inspiration to many another 7th man.' And the sum total of that record stands forth upon his honorable discharge—100 per cent for thirty-seven years."

Capt. George E. Houck, Med. Corps, Oregon N.G., is appointed as major and is designated as Chief Surgeon. Thomas H. Maguire is appointed first Lieutenant of Cavalry.

Co. B, 1st Inf., West Virginia N.G., located at Sutton, has been disbanded.

Col. W. C. Payes, of the 2d Regiment, Massachusetts N.G., announced on June 5 that his command was recruited to full war strength.

First Sergt. Abram Regus, of the 22d Co. of the 9th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.N.G., celebrated the close of his forty-seventh year of service in the command on June 9, 1917. Sergeant Regus enlisted in old Co. K of the regiment on June 10, 1870.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Mann, U.S.A., Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, has announced the following relating to retired officers of the National Guard: "As retired officers of the National Guard of a state are not organized in any way, they cannot be regarded as an organization within the meaning of the provisions of Sec. 125 of the National Defense Act authorizing the Secretary of War to designate 'such other organizations' as are entitled to wear the uniform. Since Sec. 125 is a penal statute of the United States, it is to be

enforced by prosecution in the Federal courts and not by any administrative action of the Secretary of War. The War Department therefore refrains from expressing an opinion as to whether or not retired officers of the Organized Militia are excepted from the prohibition of the statute regarding the wearing of the uniform, since it is perfectly clear that the War Department cannot make an authoritative decision in the matter."

The organization of an outpost company of Signal Corps as a part of the field battalion, Washington Signal Corps, has been authorized by the Militia Bureau. Major Jesse A. Jackson, Signal Corps, has been directed to immediately recruit and enlist in Seattle the necessary personnel of such company.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At this time, when there is so much going on in military matters, it is of interest to know what the different organizations in Massachusetts have done in the way of qualifying their members for commissions.

A summary has been made for Battery A, Capt. E. B. Richardson, regarding the present and past members of Battery A who are National Guard officers, Regular Army officers, Reserve Corps Officers, and who are in the O.R.C. training camps.

Those commissioned in Regular Army are: 1st Lieut. F. S. Knapp, Signal Corps, Aviation; 2d Lieuts. Richard D. Gile, Cav.; John B. Pitney, F.A.; George MacPeters, Inf., and Roger Griswold.

Those in the Massachusetts Field Artillery, National Guard Service, are: Col. John H. Sherburne and Major Richard K. Hale, 1st Regt.; Capts. Robert E. Goodwin and Roger D. Swain, 2d Regt.; Capts. Edward B. Richardson and George A. Parker, 1st Regt.; Erland F. Fish, 2d Regt.; Coburn Smith, 1st Regt., and John Simpkins, 2d Regt.; 1st Lieuts. James F. Clarke and Walter P. Tobey, 1st Regt.; Charles S. Weeks and Frank A. MacNamee, 2d Regt.; Wayland M. Minot, 1st Regt., and Bronson A. Pratt, 2d Regt.; 2d Lieuts. I. H. Angel, 1st Regt., and Walter O. Luscombe, 2d Regt.; 1st Lieuts. Benjamin P. Harwood, 2d Regt.; Henderson Inches, 2d Regt.; 2d Lieut. Felix W. Knauth, 1st Regt.; 2d Lieuts. Roger Eckfeldt, Lawrence B. Page and Charles P. Reynolds, 2d Regt.

Those commissioned in O.R.C. are: Major William J. Mixer; 1st Lieuts. Samuel Cabot, Arthur B. Glidden, Robert E. Apthorp and Benjamin James; 2d Lieuts. Donald Appleton, George B. Cutts, Frank B. Converse, Thomas K. Fisher, Dwight Foster, Jonathan H. Harwood, Henry A. Laughlin, Jr., Ewen C. MacVeagh, Raymond Emerson, Willard Smith, John B. Marquard, William A. Otis, George K. Sabine and Richard J. Eaton.

Thirty-four past or present members of Battery A are now at O.R.C. training camps.

Such a showing as this certainly warrants the claim of this organization to be a training school for officers, and it would seem that in times of peace it would be well for the Militia Bureau to encourage such an organization by special recognition, since in time of war it is able to provide officers trained in the fundamentals and with practical experience in such large numbers.

The battery would like to be informed of other past members who are serving their country as officers or who are in training camps since its records are not complete, it being a difficult matter to keep up with the changes at the present time unless information is received from the men direct.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

TROOP F asks: I enlisted under the seven-year bill; I will have four years in on Aug. 16, 1917. I will have one year and nine months' service in the islands at that time. Can I go back to the States to re-enlist or must I stay in the islands in my present organization? Answer: It is not probable that you would be sent home during present emergency. You will very likely be furloughed to the Reserve and held for duty with your arm as a reservist to the end of present war.

C. E. K.—Capt. Duncan Elliott is at Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.

PENSION.—It is believed the widow of the officer referred to as having been killed on his way to Plattsburg is entitled to pension.

W. W. C.—Regarding the Navy Register, apply to the Government Printer. The monthly List and Directory, published by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is not issued to the public during this war.

G. D. C. asks: After a lawyer has been "listed" for a commission in the Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps—the word "listed" I am informed means qualified—who picks out the judge advocates from such list? I am told that in theory the President does; but in practice The Judge Advocate General does. Is there a physical, mental or other examination? Answer: Qualifications in the various arms and departments of the O.R.C. are set forth in Special Regulations No. 43. See Par. 83 as to subjects in which examined for the J.A.G.O.R.C. As to the President's personally selecting the officers for detail, he must, as a matter of necessity, be guided by his advisers cognizant of the needs of the Service in their individual arms.

L. T. B. asks: If an officer is sent to France and has no permanent station in the United States at which his family may occupy quarters, is he entitled to commutation of quarters for his family while he is in France, and if so, in what manner does he obtain authority for same? Answer: See Army Regulations, commutation of quarters.

O. H.—The Uniform Regulations, in paragraphs and in Tables of Occasion, tell how and when badges and ribbons may be worn.

F. M. O.—Men who during the present war complete four years of the seven-year term begun prior to Nov. 1, 1916, will be furloughed to the Reserve, but will be held for service for the period of the emergency during the life of their original seven-year contract. For purposes of pay, four years in that case constitute an enlistment period.

RETIRED.—A retired non-com. called to active service gets the pay of his rank on active duty. He cannot draw both active and retired pay at same time.

H. M.—As sailing dates of Army transports are withheld, we cannot publish the time of sailing. There have been no casualties in our transport service, despite the many rumors that have been circulated. As no-news is good-news, just believe your brother is as happy as the rest of the recruits who recently sailed for the post you mention. If you wish to get some home news off to him, write a letter addressed to him, giving company and organization, in care of The Adjutant General of the Army, at Washington, who will forward the letter.

NIAGARA.—Troop K, 7th U.S. Cavalry, Capt. William J. Kendrick, is stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas.

F. L. F.—Write to The Adjutant General at Washington for Special Regulations 43, which will answer your questions as to Officers' Reserve Corps requirements and examinations.

G. E. H.—No orders have been issued as to detail of the men that are attached to bands for instruction in music. They may be sent to the new bands which are to be organized.

E. F. S.—A naval medical officer is not authorized to count his service as Army contract surgeon for longevity pay.

CANDIDATE asks: (1) Of the approximate 5,000 enlisted to be commissioned on "military aptitude" as contemplated by the War Department, about when will these appointments be made? (2) Will they be assigned to the Regular Army or new Army? (3) Will they be trained as officers before being appointed? Answer: They are under training now. They will very likely be commissioned in the new National Army.

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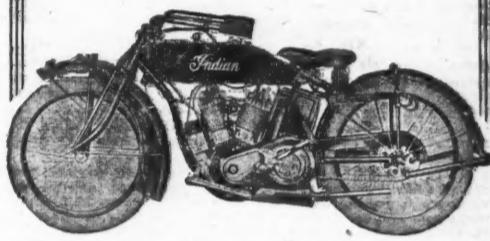
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and be given opportunity to pass to permanent commission in the Regular Army later.

SCOUT OFFICER.—Of the Philippine Scout officers now in the Service, twenty-one were commissioned captains in 1908, three in 1909, two in 1910, four in 1911, two in 1912, five in 1913, six in 1914, two in 1915, one in 1916 and six in 1917. Of the first lieutenants, two were commissioned such in 1909, eighteen in 1910, seven in 1911, five in 1912, five in 1913, fourteen in 1914, one in 1915, six in 1916 and eight in 1917. Of the second lieutenants, twelve rank from 1912, ten from 1913, nine from 1914, five from 1915, eleven were appointed in 1916 and one was appointed this year, in January.

F. S. asks: What are the possibilities of commissions for those men who are listed in the War Department under Sec. 53, Act of June 3, 1916, and under G.O. 37, War D., 1916? Should such men expect an early appointment in view of the fact that virtually all N.C.O.'s are receiving temporary commissions from officers' schools recently established in some (except the Central) departments? Answer: As the services of Reserve officers are needed they will be called. The drafting and training of the new National Army this fall will no doubt demand the services of all available trained men on the O.R.C. list.

P. W. B.—An officer's pay in the Regular Army dates from his acceptance of commission.

F. H. asks: An enlisted man is commissioned in the temporary forces. At the end of the present emergency to what enlistment period will he revert on re-enlistment? Answer: The one he was serving in when discharged to accept temporary commission. His service as an officer will count towards his retirement as an enlisted man at thirty years' service.

J. F. M.—Apply to The Adjutant General for your lineal rank. Lists published at time your commission was announced did not show number.

S. H. asks: A retired soldier, aged forty-seven years, having served in the Indian campaign, 1890-1891, died in his widow entitled to a pension, and how much, or must the widow wait until she is sixty-two years old, or does she "lose out" because the soldier had not reached the age of sixty-two at time of death? Answer: Let the widow apply to the Pension Commissioner. The law does not mention age of widow.

RETIRING SCOUT.—It is not possible to say whether the proposed bill to retire Scout officers in their rank will be acted upon at this extraordinary session. Senator Chamberlin has such a bill in charge.

H. J. C.—No action has been taken by Congress toward adopting the proposition to enlist in a separate organization men who had former service in the Army and were discharged for breaches of military law not involving moral turpitude. W. D. S.—See Special Regulations 55 for the mobilization of the National Guard. A National Guard Reserve officer may be called upon for duty at any time his services may be needed, under the present emergency, and as the entire Guard is expected to be in service next month, it is likely that you may be called out this summer or in the fall, when the big camp concentration takes place.

HONOR GRADUATE asks: Took the physical examination April 23, 1917, for appointment as a provisional second He-

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Tenant, C.A.C., and was told I passed. (1) When will the examination results be made public? (2) When will appointments likely be made and the men sent out for training? (3) Will all who passed receive provisional appointment, i.e., will there be enough vacancies? (4) Can men who have registered for conscription enlist in the Service before September? Answer: (1) Results are usually announced about three or four months after examination. (2) The class examined in January will go out shortly. The October class went to Leavenworth in early April. (3) Yes. (4) Yes, unless actually drafted.

T. J. L. asks: Does a man in the Regulars who accepts a commission in the N.G. or National Army receive Service pay for all of his service in the Regular Army, or does he start in at the regular pay of the grade to which he is appointed? Answer: Pay of commissioned grade to which appointed.

M. A. C.—The bill S. 1786 has not been acted upon. The Selective Draft Act did not change the base pay of ordinance sergeant and quartermaster sergeant, but made certain additions to all enlisted men's pay for the period of the war emergency. See Sec. 10 of the Draft Act.

C. M. asks: If I requested last April as expert does the new order that came out in July make me qualify every year? Answer: Yes.

M. B. S. asks: I enlisted in 1906, and had a name that the recruiting sergeant could hardly pronounce, and he advised me to cut it, which was an easy matter, as half of my name sounded as it now is, though the spelling is different. Would I now be liable to receive any punishment if I notify them of the circumstances under which the change was made, as I now want to change my name, not to the one I was handed at birth or the one I now have, but an American name altogether? Advise me the way to proceed in the matter. Answer: As there was no criminality attached to your act, you are perfectly safe in making the request to have your name changed. Apply through the channel.

C.A.C. NON-COM.—As you have been informed that at present no more O.R.C. examinations will be held, and again, that enlisted men will not be authorized to attend training camps, why not try for a second lieutenancy in the Army? Examinations in July. Special Regulations No. 1 govern.

P. P. S. asks: (1) When shall I hear from the Philippine Scout examination of Feb. 26, 1917? (2) Are officers of the Philippine Scouts permitted to take examination for provisional second lieutenants of the Army (which drops groups 2 and 3 and geometry and trigonometry of group 1)? Answer: (1) Most any time now. Watch this paper. (2) May take the examination. See Special Regulations No. 1.

W. E. A. asks: Have all the papers of candidates who took the April 23 examination been acted on (provisional second lieutenant)? Answer: Results not yet announced.

W. A. C.—Date of issue of Army Register for 1917 cannot be stated.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., June 2, 1917.

Master Frank S. Besson, Jr., son of the post and regimental adjutant, and Mrs. Besson, was seven years old on May 30. Some sixteen children of the post were invited in. A birthday cake, with seven candles, and everything good for little folk was prettily arranged on the dining room table. Master Frank and his younger brother, Master Robert Besson, welcomed little Miss Nancy Knight, Ramona Deakyne, Charlotte Hannum, Marion Hodges and Marion Buck, Masters James G. B. Lampert, Jr., Waite and Joseph Lukesh, Robert S. A. Dougherty, Jr., Brean Patrick, William H. Point, Jr., Sidney Wooten and Dewino Kingman. Games were played and a happy afternoon was enjoyed by all.

Major Carroll D. Buck, M.C., assigned to duty at Philadelphia, in charge of the medical supply depot, and their charming daughters, Misses White and little Marion Buck, left on May 31 for his new post. Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty returned on May 29 from a visit to Philadelphia, bringing her mother, Mrs. James F. Brewster, home with her. Mrs. Martin I. Cooley, mother of Mrs. Mason M. Patrick, is visiting at the home of the post commander and Mrs. Patrick.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rogers, of Detroit, and Mrs. H. C. Henshaw, of Frederick County, Md., are house guests of Major and Mrs. Carroll D. Buck.

Mrs. E. G. Besson, of Philadelphia, mother of Capt. Frank S. Besson, is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Besson. A successful field meet was held on May 30. Col. Mason M. Patrick was officer in charge, Capt. Frank S. Besson starter, and Lieut. Myron Bortman clerk of course. The judges were Capt. James G. B. Lampert, Lieuts. Douglas L. Wear, Edwin R. Kimble, Thomas F. Farrell, Howard G. Borden and Harold W. Siber. Company commanders allowed all men of their organization not on duty to attend. The order of events was: First, tool wagon contest. Lieut. Robert R. Neyland, Jr., officer in charge. The wagons without padlocks on their compartments were aligned at ten-pace intervals; rear axles four paces from white-washed line on ground. This line was divided into ten-pace lengths by white cross lines opposite centers of intervals. Teams of contestants were formed behind their respective wagons, to rear of a white line and limited to right and left by white cross lines. A list of tools was given the captain of each team, which list was not looked at until the command "go." At end of ten minutes the finishing signal was sounded, when the team that had the most tools laid out behind its allotted portion of the line from left to right in order given was declared the winner. Only those tools were counted from the head of the list to the first break in the order. When all the tools on the list were laid out in less

than ten minutes, the team completing the job first won. If other tools than those on the list were taken from the wagons, and if such tools were behind the white line at the finish of the race, this fact disqualifies the team.

Second, wheelbarrow race. Lieut. Edward G. Blase in charge. The contestants were in pairs in double-rank formation, front-rank man one foot from starting point. Commands were: First, front man stoop with hands on ground; second, left foot up; third, right leg up; fourth, go. At first command front-rank man bent forward and placed his hands on the starting line. At second command front-rank man raised his left leg that was grasped at the ankle by left hand of rear-rank man. At third command front-rank man raised his right leg, to be grasped by right hand of rear-rank man. This completed the wheelbarrow formation. At fourth command the pairs raced for twenty-five yards. The pair crossing the finish line first was declared winner, provided that no part of body or legs of front-rank man touched the ground.

Lieut. John H. Wills was in charge of No. 3 on the program, the reconnaissance chest contest; the chest containing the reconnaissance outfit complete on ground, closed and six feet from sketcher. Contents of case to be in same condition as when issued from depot. At signal to start the sketcher, unassisted, opens the chest, sets up the tripod; arranges the sketching board, fastens one sheet of paper on same, and replaces the paper envelope in chest. The alidade is placed on sketching board, pace tally held in left hand, and pencil pocket with five pencils (two black, one red, one blue and one green) and rubber eraser is attached to the O.D. shirt, as shown in Addenda to Engineer Field Manual. All equipment left in chest to be left in its original place. The chest is left open. At completion of setting up sketching board and adjusting other equipment, sketcher returns to starting point, assumes position of attention and calls "time." A contestant who fails to comply with any of the rules outlined is disqualified; the man who finishes first wins.

The relay race came as the fourth number. The course was fifty yards around a stake and back to the start. Each team lined up in column of files behind starting line in order of running; the runner carried a bayonet scabbard, which in each case was delivered to the following member of team behind starting line before latter could start on the course. Failure to comply with this provision disqualifies the team. The race was finished when the last man of column of files returned to starting point. Lieut. George F. Lewis was in charge of this race.

In the block throwing race Lieut. Robert W. Crawford was in command. A block of wood eight inches square was thrown backwards ten feet, caught by a man stationed at this distance. The sixth and last item of contest was shelter tent pitching. Lieut. Robert R. Neyland, Jr., in charge. The formation was column of platoons (platoons in line) facing formers' line. In estimating points, time and form were considered.

Company E, 1st Regiment, was the winner of the field meet, having a total of forty-two points, winning in the relay race, block throwing race and shelter tent pitching contest. Company E is commanded by Lieut. Douglas L. Wear. Company B was a close second, with thirty-eight points.

Washington Barracks, D.C., June 9, 1917.

Major Francis B. Wilby, C.E., recently assigned to the 1st Regiment, has arrived and has command of the 2d Battalion. Mrs. William P. Wooten and Master Sidney Wooten have left here to join Major Wooten, at Boston. Col. and Mrs. Mason M. Patrick are entertaining at house guest Major Francis B. Wilby, C.E. Mrs. Wilby is expected from Wheeling, W.Va., on Tuesday next and will be guests at Col. and Mrs. Patrick's until quarters No. 7 are ready. Major Harold C. Fiske, Mrs. Fiske and little Miss Rebecca Fiske are getting settled at No. 9. Major Fiske and family came here from Vicksburg, Miss.

Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty, Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and Mrs. James G. Brewster are guests to-day at a luncheon at Chevy Chase, at which Mrs. Howard Reeside is hostess. Mrs. James G. B. Lampert was hostess at an informal sewing tea June 7. Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, Miss White, Miss Ruth White and little Miss Marion Buck are closing their home at this post and furniture is being packed for shipment to Philadelphia, where Major Buck is stationed.

The 6th Regiment, Corps of Engineers, organized from Companies C and D of the 1st Regiment, of this reservation, is now practically a full-fledged regiment. The work accomplished can be appreciated when it is known that these two companies left this post only on May 23 for camp at the American University grounds. To-day there are six fully recruited companies of about 154 men to each company. Capt. John W. Stewart, commander of Company C, and Capt. John N. Hodges, Company D, 1st Regiment, organized the new regiment. Capt. John W. Stewart is regimental adjutant, with Lieut. William H. Holcombe, Q.M. Colonel Biddle having been named as a brigadier general, the command of the 6th Regiment is assumed by Lieut. Col. Henry Jersey, C.E. On June 18 four companies will join the 6th at their cantonment, from seven different officers' training camps. These Reserve officers will come for special training, being candidates for Corps of Engineers regiments. Each of these four expected companies will bring one officer of the Regular Corps of Engineers with them.

Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh and party are spending to-day at Belvoir, Va., where Major Lukesh is in charge of construction of a cantonment to accommodate many companies of Reserve officers studying for the Corps of Engineers.

The School for Bakers and Cooks has opened at this post and the senior instructor is Sgt. Daniel Borth. There are seven student cooks and thirty-one student bakers in the classes of this school. Capt. Will H. Point, regimental and post quartermaster, is in charge.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 2, 1917.

Mrs. Ruggles, of Washington, is visiting Mrs. Rockenbach at this post. Mrs. Baird arrived Saturday to join Captain Baird at Fort Oglethorpe. Dr. William Anderson, grandson of Dr. J. W. Bachman of Chattanooga, has been ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison. Dr. Anderson has been in New York doing surgical work in the Child's Nursery and Day Hospital. He spent last summer in Paris in the American Ambulance Corps; his rank is second lieutenant.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster James entertained some of the officers of the 11th Cavalry with a dinner party at Signal Mountain Inn on Saturday night. Dr. John Kelman, of Edinburgh, Scotland, former chaplain with the British army in France, spoke at the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe on Friday night. He was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Slocum.

The Knights of Pythias of Chattanooga are making extensive preparations for the soldiers and men in training at Fort Oglethorpe. Pool, billiards, etc., and extra facilities for letter writing are being installed. Also extra showers and twelve or more cots for soldiers who may spend the night in town, gratis.

Mrs. Benjamin P. Nicklin arrived from Texas to be with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Nicklin while Captain Nicklin is stationed at Fort Oglethorpe. Caldwell Dumas and Curtis Jarnigan, of Paris, Tenn., are at the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe. Mr. Jarnigan is a brother of Lieutenant Jarnigan, formerly stationed at this post. Mrs. Cuylar Clark has been visiting Miss Margaret Davies, of Chattanooga. Mrs. Clark has been in Ohio while Lieutenant Clark has been on the border. She will join Lieutenant Clark at this station later.

Lieut. and Mrs. Foster left Wednesday for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Viner, who have arrived from El Paso, have taken the Swift quarters at this post. Mrs. Rockenbach arrived Thursday from Washington. Mrs. Newgarden arrived Wednesday from Washington to join Major Newgarden.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and maid, of New York, arrived in Chattanooga on Tuesday night. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson came to visit their son, who is in the Reserve training camp at Fort Oglethorpe. Mrs. Robinson is the sister of Colonel Roosevelt. They are at the Patten Hotel. Captain

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Robertson, formerly stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, but lately in the Aviation Section in San Diego, has left for France to enter the Aviation Service. Major Ballard Lyerly, who is now stationed at Fort Myer, Va., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lyerly, of Chattanooga, for several weeks, prior to his being ordered to Fort Myer.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., June 4, 1917.

Mrs. Colladay's brother, William E. Waring, Jr., of Baltimore, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with his sister, and in his honor Lieut. and Mrs. Colladay entertained Mrs. Donovan, Miss Carr and Lieutenant Duval at dinner Tuesday. Major Lank, 2d Battalion, Del. N.G., was on the post several days preparatory to leaving for Fort Sill, Okla.

Mrs. Wilson and Lieutenant Melberg were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie on Wednesday. Mrs. C. C. Farmer and Miss Nolan, mother and sister of Mrs. Donovan, returned Thursday from Annapolis. Mrs. Guthrie and Mrs. Wilson were guests of Mrs. Kieffer in Philadelphia on Thursday.

On Friday all the companies of these coast defenses were reorganized into eight companies, incorporating the 500 recruits which have been here in training the past month. Major Raymond has been assigned in command of Fort Mott and Lieutenant Melberg has been transferred from Fort Mott to Fort Delaware, in command of the 5th Company.

Mrs. Kieffer was weekend guest of Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie, and in her honor they entertained at dinner Saturday. Captain Kieffer, who recently transferred from here to the 8th Field Artillery, has been assigned to a permanent station at Fort Sill, Okla. Mrs. Kieffer and two children leave Philadelphia Sunday to join Captain Kieffer.

Mrs. Donovan spent Sunday at Fort Delaware, and Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie, Lieutenant Melberg, Mrs. Kieffer and Mrs. Wilson spent the day at Fort Mott.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., June 10, 1917.

Capt. G. Arthur Hadsell paid a hurried visit to his wife and children here last week, en route to join the 28th Infantry. In a "little month" several changes will take place at Fort Porter. Mrs. Clark, Jr., her daughter-in-law and grandchildren will join Major Clark in the near future, now that Major Clark is assured that New York will be his station for some time. Mrs. Edward Bastion proposes to return to Fort Porter; this month she has been with her husband in Texas and is now at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Major Scott, of the Medical Corps, left Fort Porter last night for Fort Benjamin Harrison to spend two weeks with Major Scott. Mrs. Katherine Ogden comes in a few days from Connecticut to visit her parents, Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, at Fort Porter. Capt. Ralph B. Lister is spending to-day with his family at Fort Porter, returning to Syracuse this evening.

Meno Welsh, the young daughter of Major and Mrs. William Welsh, graduated last week from the Buffalo Seminary. Her standing in the school was so high that she did not have to take the final examinations. This is the second time in twelve months Meno has graduated from school with honor to the Army and her family.

The Allied bazaar held in Buffalo for ten days closed on Saturday night. The old 65th Armory was packed each afternoon and evening. The money given and taken in amounted to over \$150,000. Mrs. Truitt, Mrs. Hadsell and Miss Mitchell were among the workers, with good results.

Mrs. Mitchell entertained her card club on Monday and Mrs. Lister gave a family dinner party on Wednesday. Capt. D. J. Lee and Lieut. J. B. Clark, of the Navy, are here to plan for recruiting. Recruiting for the Army has been very brisk.

NEWPORT NAVAL NOTES.

Newport, R.I., May 29, 1917.

Clyde School field, north of the Naval Hospital, is rapidly assuming shape as a camp site for the Naval Reservists. Work commenced last week on the construction of ten barrack buildings, five mess halls and other facilities to accommodate 1,000 reservists. The buildings are to be 20 feet by 140 and of such construction as to allow their use throughout the year. This is the first contract in this vicinity to be let on the cost-plus-percentage basis. It amounts to approximately \$50,000 and calls for completion in thirty-five days.

The Bureau of Ordnance has transferred from the Torpedo Station for duty at the Bureau Mr. Chester T. Minkler, of the drafting force. He has been here since a boy and has worked himself up while at the station to be an expert in the knowledge of explosives and has developed personally a number of successful mines.

Major R. E. Wyllie, lately on the staff of Capt. H. F. Bryan, has been detached and ordered to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. The Reservists are planning the issue of a weekly publication something in the line of college journals, a meeting for this purpose being held a few nights ago at the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A.

Contract for three contagious wards at the Naval Hospital has been awarded to Martin F. Kelley, work to be completed in forty-nine days. Eight new buildings, to provide emergency extension to the hospital proper, have also been awarded to the same firm. The contagious wards have been sadly needed, tents having been used for this purpose since the hospital was constructed.

The detachment of Admiral Sims leaves the Commandant's quarters vacant for the first time in years. Mrs. Sims and family have moved to Newport and leased the Thorndike residence at Kay and Mann avenues. Med. Dir. Dudley M. Car-

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penter has vacated Cottage No. 3 and leased the Jenckes street, Washington street, Newport. Chaplain Charlton now occupies Cottage No. 3.

The "vaudeville du luxe" given by the College Reservists May 12 for the benefit of the Red Cross, was such a success that a similar performance is being arranged. Pay Clerk Seaman, N.R.F., has sent a check for \$1,000 to the Society as the proceeds.

"Dick" Sears, the noted photographer, was afforded an unusual opportunity recently for some splendid views. Commander Johnston, of the Training Station, provided a special review of more than 5,000 apprentice seamen on the south drill ground. The big training station family covered such a space that the operator has to locate himself on the War College roof. The result justified the effort, however, and the photographs will afford splendid recruiting matter.

Miss Lily Barret Knut gave a shower recently for Miss Margaret Fiecheler, whose engagement to Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Kays was recently announced. Surg. and Mrs. R. E. Ledbetter also entertained in her honor recently with a dinner at the Training Station.

President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, made two stirring addresses to the enlisted men in Newport May 20, speaking in the morning to about 3,000 enlisted men at the Training Station and to an audience of Reservists in Newport in the afternoon. The morning service was held in the open in the west wing of Barracks C, President Hibben speaking from an improvised pulpit erected in a naval cutter which Chaplain Charlton has been using since the number of men has doubled.

Commander Johnston, of the Training Station, has authorized overtime on the construction of temporary barrack buildings being erected under supervision of Civil Engr. Samuel Gordon. Approximately sixty-five of these buildings are under construction and will extend from north of the auditorium to the drill ground. The big training station family covered such a space that the operator has to locate himself on the War College roof. The result justified the effort, however, and the photographs will afford splendid recruiting matter.

On May 12, the Y.M.C.A. War Council, through General Secretary E. O. Andrews, of the local Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., has made known its intention of constructing immediately two Association buildings or huts as they are known in the field, in connection with the mobilization work here. One of these will be located at the Training Station and care for the nearly 6,000 men there, the other on the east side of Cloyne School field for the benefit of the Reserve force.

Lieut. Comdr. Marion Eppley, N.R.F. detail officer, has leased the Austin cottage on Ayrault street for the season. Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. T. J. Cowle have closed their residence on Ayrault street and taken apartments at the Corson cottage. Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, their house guests, entertaining Admiral and Mrs. C. McR. Winslow, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Capt. Henry F. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan. At the Saturday morning service at the Touro Synagogue Mr. and Mrs. Schiff were presented with a silver loving cup by the congregation in recognition of their work among the Jewish race.

Third street, the land route to the Naval Training Station, after years of agitation, stands in a fair way soon to be rid of the low, swampy marsh land on either side of the road. The Government some time since filled in its portion north of the Naval Hospital by filling and grading and the city is now to take similar action by filling the depression on the east side. Med. Dir. Manley F. Gates and Med. Inspn. D. N. Carpenter deserve the credit for pushing the matter vigorously before the officials in view of the unusual number of men soon to be quartered nearby.

On May 27 there were 5,133 men on the Training Station. Of this number the Yeoman School had a class of 818, the Commissary School 114. There were 2,500 apprentice seamen, 2,668 seamen second class, and 88 men under instruction in the Bugle Squad and Signal School.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 31, 1917.

Preceding the hop at Fort Scott last Thursday Major and Mrs. Frank A. Grant entertained in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett; Capt. and Mrs. James A. Moore were hosts at dinner complimentary to Miss Helen Hammer.

Miss Dorothy Caldwell was hostess Thursday at a dinner party at the Cliff Hotel. Miss Caldwell was again hostess on Wednesday at tea, complimentary to Mrs. John G. Burr. Major and Mrs. George Pillsbury have left Vancouver Barracks for station. Mrs. Pillsbury had expected to spend the summer here, and her sisters, Mrs. Philip Lansdale and Mrs. George Hood, were to have joined her, but Major Pillsbury's orders forced her to alter her plans. She may come down later in the summer to stay with her sisters.

The quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph M. Murphy were the scene of a children's party last Monday. The party, a fancy dress affair, was given for Miss Patricia Murphy. Among guests were Miss Ernestine Rafferty, Miss Bliss Schuman,

David Halsey, Cooper Ramsey, and his sister, Miss Billie Ramsey, and others.

Fifty Army and Navy women assembled to sew for the Red Cross on Friday at the home of Mrs. W. H. Whiting, wife of Rear Admiral W. H. Whiting, retired, in Berkeley. Mrs. Whiting has taken an active part in Red Cross work for some time. Comdr. and Mrs. A. K. Shoup presided at an enjoyable dinner and dance Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Durell were hosts at luncheon Sunday for Ashton Potter, Miss Marie Louise Potter and Capt. Charles McVey. Mrs. C. F. Jarvis is the guest of Mrs. Gerald C. Brant, who on Wednesday entertained her guest at bridge at the Presidio Golf Club.

Miss Natalie Campbell is being entertained as the guest of Mrs. William Fullam and Miss Rhoda Fullam at the St. Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dutton have also been entertaining Miss Campbell at their summer home at Burlingame. Miss Campbell will divide her time thus pleasantly until her uncle and aunt, former Major and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman, return from the East.

Mrs. Frederick Ramsay left last Friday for Oregon, where she will join Major Ramsey. While here she was the guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Laueks. She was entertained at numerous affairs during her stay here. Colonel Bertsch has been ordered to Washington, D.C. Mrs. Bertsch and Miss Emily Bertsch will remain at the Presidio during the summer, joining Major Bertsch in the autumn in Washington. Major Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett were the guests of honor at a dinner, at which Col. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins entertained, last Saturday.

Mrs. Grace S. Young left recently for Portland to see her son, Capt. Harold Young, prior to his departure for France with the railroad engineers. Miss Polly Young is the guest of Mrs. Gerald Brant here. After an absence of almost two years Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Powers is again in San Francisco. Major and Mrs. Powers have been on the Mexican border until recently, when Major Powers was ordered to Syracuse. Mrs. Powers will remain here for about two weeks and will then join Major Powers in the East.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 7 1917.

The officers and ladies of Fort Scott entertained last Thursday at a reception for Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett at the assembly room there. The hall was prettily decorated with flowers, ferns and flags, and music for dancing was furnished by the Coast Artillery band. In the receiving line, besides Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, were Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. John J. Smith, Col. J. Haines and Capt. Harry A. Schwabe. On the same day Mrs. Liggett was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Lewis Rand and Mrs. Peter Cook at the Palace Hotel for Mesdames Charles Egbert, H. D. Green, Thomas H. Rees, Edward Burr, Frederick Dixon, W. B. Pressley, Stanley Dollar, David Barrows, Winfield S. Thomas, Erskine McNear, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Henry Payot, Thomas Hunt, Dr. Amelia Reinhart, Misses Angela Morrison, Winifred Morrison, Louise Weick and Frances Morrison.

Major and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman left Chicago last Wednesday for Seattle, where they will remain a few days before proceeding to this city. They will join their niece, Miss Natalie Campbell, at the St. Francis Hotel this week and later will go to the Burlingame Country Club for the summer. Mrs. Sue Merriman spent several days last week with friends in Monterey. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Murphy were hosts last Thursday at a dancing party on board the Rainbow. Music was furnished by a Filipino band. Preceding the dance Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy entertained Mr. and Mrs. William Vezie, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Audrey Shoup, Miss Mildred Spangler and Lieut. Kinchen Hill at dinner at Verba Buena. Capt. and Mrs. William Holmes McKittrick motored last Sunday with a group of friends to the Burlingame Country Club, where luncheon was enjoyed. Miss Lila McDonald was hostess Friday at a tea in honor of the Misses Mary, Helen and Dorothy Grant, recently arrived at Fort Scott. Mrs. Edward D. Kremer was a luncheon hostess Thursday at Fort McDowell, complimenting Mrs. John J. Smith and Mrs. Charles M. Remsen.

Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, who visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Harrison, here while awaiting news of her husband's orders, was guest of honor last Saturday at a tea given by her mother. Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Yates are being congratulated on the arrival of a baby daughter born recently at the Mt. Zion Hospital here. The wedding of Paymr. Charles V. McCarty and Miss Eloise M. Carlon, of Vallejo, will take place at that city on June 22.

Mrs. Frank B. Freyer entertained at luncheon Saturday in honor of Miss Helen Ralston, fiancee of Lieut. Arthur D. Struble, U.S.N. Miss Ralston is visiting here from her home in Portland, Ore. Complimentary to Major Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett was the luncheon at which Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Harrison entertained Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison arrived recently from Manila.

Mrs. Edward Tenney, who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. William Matson here, entertained at a dinner-dance Saturday at the Palace Hotel for her son, Vernon Tenney, who is at the officers' training camp. Miss Marie L. Harrington, fiancee of Lieut. Comdr. David Worth Bagley, is here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tenant Harrington, who are staying at the St. Francis Hotel. Mrs. James Ward entertained Friday at tea in honor of Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman and Mrs. Edward Corbet.

Mrs. Martha P. Donnellan entertained last Saturday at a bridge party at Fort Scott, followed by a tea, to which a number of the officers of the post were invited. Col. and Mrs. Lea Febiger were hosts last evening at a dinner in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett and for Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, Mrs. Cecil Marrack and Gen. J. P. Wisser. Mrs. William F. Fullam was hostess to a theater party Monday evening, the guests later adjourning to the St. Francis Hotel for supper and dancing.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., May 19, 1917.

P.A. Surgs. P.W. Greedy, C. E. Bush, M. G. Wright, K. C. Brown, W. A. Epstein and D. H. Vance, recent graduates of the Portland Medical College, have reported for duty at the Naval Hospital and are now stopping at the Manhattan Hotel in Charleston. At a recent dinner Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz entertained for Capt. W. B. McVey, Paymr. E. A. McMillan, Lieut. D. Callaghan and Mrs. Callaghan, Miss Rose Marie Callaghan, Lieut. J. L. Maher and Miss M. White. In celebration of the birthday of her little daughter, Margaret, Mrs. B. L. Canaga entertained at her home in Keyport, Torpedo Station. Those who went over on the tug were Mrs. C. F. Ely and son, Richard, Mrs. W. Drake, daughter, Dorothy, and son, Rockwell.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at dinner last week complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Perkins, Comdr. and Mrs. Wettenengel, Dr. McIntire and Mrs. Hibbs. Paymr. and Mrs. E. T. Hoopes entertained at dinner on Monday complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. S. Graham. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth were hosts at dinner recently complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Callaghan, Miss Rose Marie Callaghan, Captain McVey, Mrs. Hibbs and Dr. T. J. Daly.

On May 15 a ceremony was performed at the yard, celebrating the first act of war construction at this station, when Ruth, the four-year-old daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Irwin, drove two tiny gold spikes with a little gold hammer into the scarf of submarine chaser No. 288. This is the first of twenty-five chasers to be built at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. More than 100 officers and their wives attended the ceremony, which took place at the noon hour. It was wholly an official affair, as war conditions will not allow outsiders to enter the yard except upon official business, and then only accompanied by a guard. After the fore and aft keel pieces had been officially joined the gold spikes were withdrawn and presented to little Miss Irwin by Naval Constr. G. A. Bisset. Both before and after the ceremony the navy yard band played national airs.

Complimentary to Mrs. T. D. Barber, Mrs. R. G. Davis en-

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ertained at a bridge-luncheon last week. Mrs. C. F. Ely was hostess at a dinner of six covers on Monday complimentary to Mrs. J. A. Logan. Mrs. Pope Washington is a recent arrival and has taken an apartment at the Kitsap Inn. Mrs. C. B. Cammerer arrived in Bremerton last week and has also taken an apartment at the Kitsap. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at a dinner of eight covers Tuesday.

In honor of Capt. and Mrs. Tom D. Barber, Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Wettenengel entertained at a dinner of eight covers on Wednesday. Mrs. Bruce Canaga entertained at luncheon on Thursday complimentary to Mr. Whitford Drake and Mrs. C. F. Ely. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Drake entertained at a supper last week complimentary to Surg. and Mrs. C. F. Ely and Surg. and Mrs. R. E. Hoy.

At the Rainier Club in Seattle last week Mrs. Ivan C. Wettenengel entertained at a dinner in celebration of her husband's birthday. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Coontz gave an auto trip to Manette and return. While Manette is only a little more than a mile from the yard across the bay, yet by auto it is about twenty-five miles. Those who enjoyed the occasion were Capt. and Mrs. Coontz and Miss Bertha, Misses Eunice Dibrell and Katherine Ely and Mrs. Wyman. In another party were Surg. and Mrs. R. E. Hoy, entertaining their guests, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Monroe.

Capt. Robert E. Coontz, commandant of the yard, was a guest at a farewell dinner in Seattle on Saturday for Col. J. B. Cavanaugh, of the Army, at the Rainier Club. Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz gave a clam chowder supper and picnic on the beach opposite the naval magazine on Sunday. The run was made in the Captain's barge, trailing a cutter. Clams were dug on the spot and cooked by the hostess. In compliment to the ladies whose husbands were attending the Masonic Lodge in Bremerton, Mrs. I. C. Wettenengel entertained at cards on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Harriet Brown was hostess at a "trench" party on Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. B. L. Canaga entertained through the week at Keyport complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Logan Surg. and Mrs. Ely and children. In honor of Miss Maud White, previous to leaving for the East after several months' visit with Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Irwin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained at a dinner last week for Lieut. and Mrs. Irwin and Paymaster Merritt. On Saturday evening, previous to the departure of their guest for the East, Lieut. and Mrs. Irwin entertained informally. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells were hosts at dinner on Tuesday complimentary to Miss White.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth were hosts at dinner on Sunday for Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Rogers, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Barron P. DuBois, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold and the hosts. Mrs. Nelson Hibbs has gone to the East coast to spend the summer with Lieutenant Hibbs' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Hibbs, at New London, Conn. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bisset gave a dinner on Sunday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Irwin, Commander Hinds, Miss White and Mrs. and Miss Caperton. Mrs. C. F. Ely entertained at dinner on May 19, the birthday anniversary of her husband, Surg. C. F. Ely.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan were hosts at dinner on Thursday, the birthday of Lieut. J. L. Nielson. Surg. and Mrs. R. E. Hoy entertained at dinner on Sunday complimentary to their house guests, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Monroe. Mrs. Henry La Motte, Miss Tully and Mrs. E. J. Blankenship were guests of Seattle friends on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettenengel had as dinner guests on Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Pope Washington. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher and Mrs. Gielow were dinner guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. P. Druley on Sunday.

Mrs. R. E. Coontz was honor guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. Richard Abrams at her home in Seattle on Tuesday. Mrs. Constantine M. Perkins was hostess at a luncheon on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Udell, of Seattle, Mrs. Ivan C. Wettenengel and Colonel Perkins. At the Hotel Washington in Seattle, May 22, Paymr. W. A. Merritt gave a prenuptial dinner for Bishop Frederick W. Keator, Paymaster Hoopes and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells. Paymaster Merritt and Miss Elsie Oldham, of Winchester, Va., were married the same evening at Trinity Episcopal Church, Bishop Keator officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. R. P. Oldham, of Seattle.

In celebration of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. J. S. Wood, Lieutenant Wood entertained at dinner May 19. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Logan entertained at dinner at the Wolfram Hotel in Bremerton on Wednesday in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. B. L. Canaga and Surg. and Mrs. C. F. Ely. At the Kitsap Inn in Bremerton on Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Taylor were hosts at dinner complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Chew, Lieutenant Bonner and Ensign R. H. Harper. Among the Navy people who enjoyed the local opera at Blue Wing on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. S. Graham, Miss Rose Marie Callaghan, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Cochran, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bisset and Miss Caperton.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., June 4, 1917.

At the U. S. Grant Hotel on Friday a dinner was given in honor of 150 officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps now stationed in or near this city. President W. S. Dorland presided as toastmaster, and responses were made by Col. J. P. O'Neil, U.S.A.; Comdr. W. D. Brotherton, U.S.N.; Col. A. L. Dade, U.S.A., and Major T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., besides a number of local men. Over 300 were in attendance.

Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Gilmer, U.S.N., are guests of Mrs. W. F. B. Prentiss in this city. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, left Thursday for Washington and other Eastern cities. They expect to pass the summer at Newport, returning home in September.

At the review of the troops at Balboa Park on Tuesday there was an impressive scene when a letter was read from

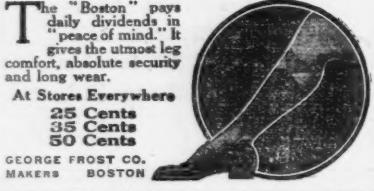
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the 21st Infantry of France to the men of the 21st Infantry of the U.S. Army. It concluded with these words: "We all unite in crying to you from the depths of our hearts: Long live the 21st American Infantry; long live noble America; long live liberty!" Madame Schumann-Heink was present and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." The colors were presented by Miss Ruth Chatterton, the actress, who was filling an engagement at the Strand Theater.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 5, 1917. The garden party given here recently added about \$250 to the funds of the Mare Island Chapter of the Red Cross. The affair was held in the gardens of the Commandant's quarters and the receipts were contributed almost entirely by people of the station, since no visitors are allowed. Some officers from ships at Mare Island attended.

Mrs. L. R. Sargent, who has been living in Vallejo for four months, has gone to Pensacola, Fla. Mrs. Robert L. Irvine has also left and, with her little son, is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Klink, in San Francisco. Her plans for the summer are uncertain. Mrs. William Fogarty has returned to Long Beach after a visit to Mrs. William H. Bertsch, in San Francisco. Lieut. Kinchen Hill was a luncheon host at Yerba Buena last week. Rear Admiral and Mrs. William Fullam entertained at dinner in honor of Col. R. M. Thompson in San Francisco last week. Comdr. Glennie Tarbox has arrived for treatment at the hospital. Mrs. Tarbox and their daughter have taken an apartment at the Charles, in Vallejo. Mrs. Charles J. Lang, from Oakland, has been the guest of Mrs. E. G. Morsell for a few days.

Mrs. R. S. Kingsbury, accompanied by her two children and sister, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, has left for the East after a several months' visit to the Ellicott home here. Mrs. John A. Monroe is occupying an apartment at the Charles, in Vallejo. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany were weekend guests of Mrs. Karmany's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Teague, at St. Helena. Prof. Milton Updegraff has returned from a week's visit to Adams Springs, Med. Dir. T. A. Berryhill and Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, with a party of Vallejo friends, enjoyed a week-end fishing trip in Napa county.

Miss Helen Goodyear has returned to San Francisco after a short visit with Miss Ruth Hascal. Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Yates are rejoicing in the advent of a baby daughter, born at Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco, May 28. Surg. and Mrs. William H. Hosley entertained at dinner at their Yerba Buena quarters last week for Comdr. and Mrs. A. K. Shoup, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Harder, Mrs. C. P. Huff and Lieut. Kitchen Hill.

Mrs. E. E. Curtiss has been entertaining her mother, Mrs. Bearwald, of San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Barber, with the latter's mother, have arrived and are occupying quarters at the barracks. The Captain takes the assignment made vacant by transfer of Capt. B. Furyer. Mrs. Howson W. Cole, who has been in the East, is expected to arrive shortly at San Diego to join her father, Col. J. H. Pendleton, who has been in Santo Domingo for a year, but is now coming to his California home on sick leave.

Mrs. Charles P. Huff entertained in San Francisco this week at cards, complimentary to Mrs. Walter Harder. Mrs. J. S. McCain has left Vallejo after spending four months there during the time Lieutenant McCain's ship was at the yard. Mrs. J. G. Ziegler has also left. Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, a recent bride, who has been making her home in Vallejo, spent last week visiting relatives in San Francisco before leaving for the East on a visit to Lieutenant Kirkman's relatives. A ten given for her Friday by Mrs. James Ward afforded friends an opportunity to wish her bon voyage.

Mrs. Frank B. Freyer entertained at luncheon yesterday for Miss Hazel Kalsion, of Portland, whose engagement to Ensign A. D. Struble, U.S.N., was recently announced. Mrs. William F. Fullam was the incentive for a luncheon given this week by Mrs. Dixwell Hewitt. Mrs. William B. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton have left for New York after a stay of a few months at Coronado and San Francisco.

Miss Marian Pierson, of Santa Rosa, whose engagement to Lieut. Leo Lee Lindley, U.S.N., was announced at a luncheon which she gave ten days ago, will leave next month for Norfolk, where the wedding will take place at the home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lee S. Border, as it is impossible for Lieut. Lindley to get leave to come West. The engagement is the result of an acquaintance formed last summer when Miss Pierson was a guest at the Norfolk home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Border.

Capt. J. W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., made a flight from Oakland to Vallejo and return last week, passing over the city and this yard at an elevation of only a few hundred feet. Several similar flights have recently been made by him in company with F. W. Strubel, of Oakland. Capt. and Mrs. Tempkin M. Potts have arrived in San Francisco and are guests at the Hotel Bellevue.

Mrs. Lloyd S. Sharpe, who arrived from the Asiatic Station in April, sailed on yesterday's transport to rejoin Lieutenant Commander Sharpe. While here she was the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, with whom her little son and daughter are making their home in order that they can continue their education while she is in the Far East. Mrs. Marcus Miller has taken

apartments in Vallejo while Captain Miller is under treatment at the hospital. Naval Constr. and Mrs. James L. Ackerson are entertaining the former's mother, from Los Angeles, on a two weeks' visit.

Mrs. William H. Teaz has returned to the yard after a short visit with her mother in Los Angeles. Mrs. R. E. Pope, accompanied by her little son and mother, Mrs. Drum, leaves to-morrow for Washington, D.C. They have been making their home in Vallejo since Commander Pope left for the East.

Work on the large buildings being hastily erected here to house the overflow of marines is being rushed. Three of the structures are already well along and several others have been started. They are being built on reclaimed land below the dry docks and not far from the east shore of the island.

A large number of applicants for paymasters and physicians in the Reserve Corps reported at the yard last week for physical examination. Negotiations have been opened by the Government with the Association of Mare Island Employees by which the latter's ferryboat service between the yard and Vallejo can be taken over as a matter of military necessity.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 2, 1917.

Col. Omar Bundy, Adjutant General of the Southern Department, has been called to Washington and it is expected he will not return to headquarters here. Col. and Mrs. Bundy left Wednesday. Col. Ralph Harrison has assumed duties as adjutant general of this department. Mrs. A. C. Dalton left this morning for Charleston, S.C., to join Major Dalton. Mrs. P. E. Marquart has returned after a month's visit to Capt. and Mrs. J. C. McKay, at San Benito, Texas. Mrs. J. D. Harris, after a several weeks' visit in San Antonio, left Tuesday for Fort Ringgold, where Lieutenant Harris is stationed. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Thibadeau left Thursday for station in Charleston. Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Loughborough are stationed here for the present and will be at 1121 San Pedro avenue. Mrs. Van Houten Harwin, of Eagle Pass, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Loughborough, for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Marietta, guests of Dr. and Mrs. Shelly N. Marietta, left this week for the East. Col. Joseph B. Girard will return Tuesday from Hollywood, Cal., where he has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Frederick Klamp.

Capt. Walter W. Wynne and Lieut. Jack Heard have arrived from San Diego and are stationed at the aviation field here. Mrs. Petticord, daughter of Capt. Otho W. Budd, left Friday for New Orleans, to make her home. Mrs. Calvin D. Cowles has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. John S. Winn for the week. Dr. Doyle Eastland, R.C., has been a visitor at the hospital during the week and will leave to-morrow for Washington.

With appropriate ceremonies the new Young Men's Christian Association Hall, erected on the military reservation at Leon Springs, was formally opened and presented last night to Camp Funston, the Reserve Officers' training camp. W. E. Adams, executive secretary of the Southern Department of the Army Y.M.C.A., made the presentation. Col. W. S. Scott, commanding officer of Camp Funston, accepted the new hall in behalf of the camp.

Forty-two captains of the medical branch of the Army in the Southern Department are to be made majors. Col. Walter D. McCaw, Chief Surgeon, is conducting the examinations. The commissions will date back to May 15 and the majors detailed for work in various branches of the hospital work.

Orders for formation of two regiments of U.S. Infantry and three of Field Artillery were received Monday at Southern Department headquarters, and the work will be started immediately. The 7th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Wilson, will be split up to form the 7th, 19th and 20th Field Artillery Regiments; the 19th Infantry, at Fort Sam Houston, will form the 19th and 57th Infantry. The new units will be recruited up to full war strength and when recruited will total about 8,000 men. The camps for these units will be established at Leon Springs. Col. S. D. Sturgis was instructed to remain with his command, the 7th Field Artillery, and new commanding officers for the 19th and 20th Regiments will be named before the mobilization. Col. M. F. Waltz, 19th Inf., retains command of this regiment and a new colonel will be named for the new 57th Infantry. Other officers of the original units here will be divided up equally among regiments, as will also the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. Major Howard Laubach will go to the 57th.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 4, 1917.

A most elaborate military parade was that of Decoration Day, in Salt Lake, all of the Army men and the National Guard taking part in it. It was reviewed by Governor Bamberger and Colonel Hasbrouck and at the close the Colonel is quoted as saying: "Aside from its excellence as a military spectacle it was the best managed and best policed parade I ever witnessed." After leading the 2d Battalion the commanding officer dropped out and remained on the reviewing stand. Capt. J. D. Watson led the recruiting division, and following that the machine gun detachment came into view. The 20th Infantry band played splendid stirring music throughout the time of the parade. The battalion was under command of Major Lawrence B. Simonds, the companies being commanded by Caps. W. W. Taylor, S. C. Loring, H. L. Jordan and C. L. Eastman, with Lieutenants Straub, Russell, Sweeney and Mount. The naval recruiting detachment was under command of Lieut. Edwin Guthrie, who had with him a squad of recruits that left that day for the coast. Marine Corps recruiting officers followed and later a number of automobiles filled with Red Cross nurses. Major E. Leroy Bourne led the Utah battery of Field Artillery and Capt. William C. Webb headed the High School cadets.

Things are moving rapidly toward perfecting the three organizations out of the one, and it is said that within a fortnight everything, including the new cantonments and the segregation of the units for the new regiments and all, will be completed and drilling at the required strength. By the new arrangements Capt. Elliott M. Norton becomes acting brigade adjutant; Capt. Eugene Santachi is assigned to the new 43d and becomes quartermaster of it; Lieut. Rollo Ditto is acting adjutant for the 42d; Lieut. Frederick Palmer is acting adjutant for the 43d; Dr. L. T. Howard is recruiting officer for the 43d and Lieut. Karl Engledinger is in command of the machine gun corps for the 20th; Lieut. J. H. Reany will have charge of the formation of the three machine gun companies of the 42d. The animals needed as mounts will be here within the next ten days. They are being shipped from outside posts, where they are purchased. At the first big drill of the season on May 27 there were more than 2,000 men in sight at drill, which, after the quiet of the past four years at the post, was sensational. At the muster and inspection of May 31 this number had been increased somewhat.

A beautiful site has been selected for the new Y.M.C.A. Army building and work will be begun immediately, according to E. G. Caster, the local secretary. The building will stand just north of the little lake in front of the commanding officers' quarters and about half way between the old chapel and the new cantonments. The building will be about forty feet in width and 115 in length. It will contain reading rooms, recreation rooms, class rooms for study and for religious meetings. There is also a movement on in town to establish a central recreation room for the many young men who have not homes in the neighborhood, and who while "rookies" are especially lonely.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Parkinson entertained eighteen at a beautifully appointed family dinner at the Hotel Utah on May 26, in compliment to their two sons, both in the 20th, Lieuts. J. Leo and Parley D. Parkinson. Mrs. Duncan G. Richart, who is in Salt Lake visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McConaughy, was guest of honor on Thursday at



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a tea given by Mrs. E. E. Hoffman. The new ambulance unit being organized by Dr. Hugh B. Sprague has already enrolled nearly fifty men who have passed and been accepted for the work.

Concerts have been given twice each week since they started by the 20th Infantry band, which is a splendid musical organization. Harry Shipley, official photographer, is making motion pictures of the progress of the work at Fort Douglas for the Government record, and in the meantime all other photographers, either amateur or professional, are barred from taking pictures of the new construction work. The new recruits of the Army at Fort Douglas are having a series of lectures delivered by Dr. Leroy T. Howard, Med. Corps. The lectures are given in the post chapel and are on personal hygiene and general care of the health.

Mrs. Frank T. Hines, wife of Captain Hines, U.S.A., is in Salt Lake, having been called here by the sad death of her mother, Mrs. Vier. Mrs. Hines was formerly Miss Nellie Vie and she has many friends in civil life here as well as in Army circles. Lieut. C. H. Danielson, recently ordered to his regiment at Honolulu, left on Decoration Day and will sail from San Francisco. He expects to be among the first to go to France, as it is expected that the 2d will leave shortly for the front.

Mrs. White, wife of Capt. Sherman A. White, and her two children, who have been in Salt Lake visiting the Jacobs' family, left May 28 for Brunswick, Me., where they will join Captain White, who is military instructor in Bowdoin College. Capt. A. O. Seaman has been ordered to duty at Washington as a member of the General Staff. This will take from Douglas two of the most popular people of the 20th. Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. Norton, wife of the new adjutant, has so far recovered from her recent indisposition that she has moved out to Douglas and the family is now settled in No. 14.

Charles W. Elliott, son of Capt. W. B. Elliott, has arrived from his school in California and is visiting the Elliott family. Mrs. Robert J. Binford, who has been with the McAllister family in Logan, has arrived to join Captain Binford.

Plans have been drawn and surveys are being made for a great hydro-electric plant and storage reservoir in Red Butte Canyon to supply Fort Douglas.

Knight Starr Jordan, son of David Starr Jordan, the noted pacifist, has joined the Reserves here and will be among the new men leaving for the training camp. He is married and lives in Provo.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan are established in the new quarters at the far north end of the garrison next to Dr. and Mrs. Howard.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, June 4, 1917.

Mrs. William A. McVittie and daughter, Miss Mabel McVittie, entertained with a bridge party on Thursday in honor of Misses Kate Waters Thompson and Mary Bullock West, two of the season's debutantes, and in compliment to Miss Catherine Lenihan, of Washington, D.C., guest of Miss Jessie Crocker. Capt. John Frenkel, U.S.A., came down from Austin to enjoy a brief visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Frenkel. Mrs. Wilson, wife of Capt. Alexander Wilson, U.S.A., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. James P. Alvey, for a brief visit before joining Captain Wilson at Fort Snelling.

Mrs. Middleton, wife of Capt. Troy H. Middleton, U.S.A., is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hageman, before joining Captain Middleton at Gettysburg, Pa. Mrs. Middleton will be accompanied East by Miss Norma Smith and will stop over in Washington, D.C., en route. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. Edward G. Taylor, U.S.A., guest of her mother, Mrs. R. L. Fulton, and sister, Mrs. T. B. Nichols, will join Captain Taylor at Gettysburg, Pa., shortly, accompanied by her mother.

Mrs. John C. Walker was called to the bedside of her youngest son, Mr. Richard Walker, who lies critically ill at the hospital at Pasadena, Cal. Miss Winifred Allen entertained with a pretty bridge hospitality on Monday in compliment to Miss Catherine Lenihan, of Washington. Miss Shelby-Blackburn Potter has returned from a sojourn of several months at Papama, where she was delightfully entertained by Capt. and Mrs. George D. Murphy.

Dr. R. Howard McMeans, eldest son of Judge and Mrs.



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Seldon A. McMeans, an honor graduate of the medical department of the University of Texas, class of 1917, now assistant surgeon, U.S.N., has left for Pensacola, Fla., for duty at the Aeronautic Station. He is a graduate of the electrical engineering department of the University of Texas, also, and a member of the Phi Delta Gamma and Phi Alpha Sigma fraternities.

Miss Janet Findlay, a debutante, is enjoying a visit at Fort McIntosh, Ga., the guest of Capt. James L. Robinson, U.S.A., and sister, Miss Ruth Robinson, of Palestine, Texas, and is on a motor trip through Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia with them. Mrs. Hardin, wife of Capt. George L. Hardin, U.S.A., guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Pauls, has returned to Sam Fordyce, Texas, where Captain Hardin is stationed.

A little daughter that recently arrived at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Howard Eager at Corozal, Canal Zone, is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. French, of this city. The many friends in the Army and Navy who have often enjoyed the hospitality of the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Kempner will rejoice with Galveston on the election of Mr. Kempner as mayor of this city.

The Houston Chronicle recently contained a splendid picture of Asst. Surg. William C. Lyon, U.S.N., who has been doing splendid work in the recruiting in the Bayou City. Dr. and Mrs. Lyon and little son, William, Jr., spend the week-ends in Galveston with Mrs. Lyon's mother, Mrs. Frank B. Moody.

Little Miss Margaretta Johnston, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edward N. Johnston, and her little playmates, Cecile Kempner, Gladys Drouillet, Edith Scrimgeour and Pattie Jean Allsop, gave a benefit entertainment at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Kempner for the Red Cross Society. The little play presented, "Three Little Girls and Their Governess Jane," written by themselves, was too cute for words, and little Miss Cecile Kempner, as Columbia, was adorable. Master D. Stuart Godwin, Jr., assisted in the production. The library was decorated with flags and the children deserve great credit for their patriotism, which was manifested throughout the program. The \$6 cleared will be brought to Red Cross headquarters to-day with the greatest pleasure in the world. The various units of the Red Cross Society gave a patriotic entertainment at the new city auditorium on the evening of May 21, which was one of the most beautiful pageants ever given here. Mrs. Edward Randall and Miss Rebecca Trueheart had the program in charge, and \$1,500 was cleared.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, June 9, 1917.

Mrs. Charles J. Nelson left Friday for Washington. Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Van Vliet returned Friday from leave spent in the East. Dr. Oscar P. Snyder left Monday for his new station at Atlanta. Drs. Smith and Hutchins left Tuesday for their homes; they are leaving the Service. Lieutenant Keliher and bride, after a ten days' automobile trip, arrived Saturday and are located at the Kenney home in the city. Mrs. Keliher, before her marriage, was Miss Margaret Graham, of San Antonio.

Capt. Charles J. Nelson, Q.M.C., in charge of Truck Train No. 3, left Saturday for Fort Sam Houston, having been relieved by Truck Train No. 17, in charge of Captain Gage. Lieut. Clifford Matthews, in charge of the enlisted men transferred to the 28th Infantry, left May 29 for McAlpine, Texas, and returned June 2.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold C. Fellows entertained at supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan. Miss Maud McKnight entertained with a bridge party on Friday, complimenting Mrs. Isaac Gill. Among those who enjoyed the swim, dance and picnic given Thursday at Bella Vista Park by Mrs. Tarbutton were Mrs. Berry, Capt. and Mrs. Hasson, Col. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Ferenbaugh, Major and Mrs. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. Keliher, Lieut. and Mrs. Fellows, Chaplain and Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. and the Misses Mackin, Miss Gray, Miss Howell, Miss Denike, Captains West, Baker and Gage, Lieutenant Garrison and Rinearson.

On June 4 a large gathering welcomed Signore Silvio Campiagio, Mexican Minister from Italy, who arrived from Mexico en route to Washington. He was accompanied by Major Frank McCoy, the American Military Attaché to Mexico. The train was greeted by the Italian national airs, played by the 37th Infantry band. A battalion of the 37th Infantry acted as escort. The party was welcomed by Brig. Gen. J. W. Ruckman and staff, who accompanied Signore Campiagio about the city of Laredo and the post of Fort McIntosh. At noon the distinguished party left for Washington.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., May 30, 1917.

Miss Dorothy Hyer, who has been pursuing a course at the University of California, arrived from the States on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pratt gave a dinner for twenty on Wednesday. Mrs. Keeler, of Honolulu, has been spending the week with Mrs. John D. Burnett.

Capt. and Mrs. Kiehl had as their dinner guests on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Littlebrant and Major and Mrs. Hyer. Mrs. Hoggson was the incentive for a bridge party at which Mrs. Charles D. Daly and Mrs. Jordan were hostesses on Friday. Col. and Mrs. Banister were dinner hosts on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Hyer. Dr. and Mrs. Pick, Lieut. and Mrs. Schofield, Miss Hyer and Lieutenant Andrus. Miss Dorothy Van Way was house guest of Miss Jessie Baldwin, of Honolulu, last week. On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Raymond S. Pratt entertained at a movie and supper party. Dinner guests of Gen. and Mrs. Treat on Monday were Col. and Mrs. Durfee,

Col. and Mrs. Horn, Major and Mrs. Sheen, Major and Mrs. Arnold, Colonels Berry and McMahon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Macgregor, of Honolulu, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser last week. Miss Dorothy Van Way gave a supper party on Friday, later taking her guests to the 1st Infantry hop. Mrs. Gregg entertained the ladies of the 32d Infantry Red Cross Society with tea on Tuesday. Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Miss Palmer and Lieutenant Philoon came out from town to attend the Artillery hop on Wednesday.

Mrs. Richardson had a table of bridge on Monday for Mesdames Gibner, Hoffman and Reardon. A jolly party motored to Haleiwa on Thursday evening for a swim and supper. Included were Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Keeler, Mrs. Hoggson, Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Lieutenants Riley, Erwin, Cohen and Eager. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Pratt gave a dinner before the Artillery hop. Col. and Mrs. Durfee were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Carnahan on Monday on an all day trip around the island.

Mrs. James Chaney complimented Mrs. Pratt with a luncheon at the Moana Hotel on Friday. Mrs. Denson was hostess at a Kensington on Wednesday. Mrs. Walter Pick entertained thirty of the friends of her daughter, Sara, last evening with a movie party in honor of her birthday. Jack Daly asked a number of his little friends to his birthday party on Tuesday. A colonial dance was given by Mrs. Charles Leonard on Saturday for the young set, at the 1st Infantry Club, to celebrate Miss Clara's birthday anniversary.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, April 15, 1917.

Easter services conducted by Chaplain Watts were largely attended. Company F had charge of the chapel decorations, with delightful results. Through the courtesy of the rector, Rev. Mr. Teakle, Chaplain Watts has been holding weekly Lenten services and regularly on Sunday evenings an Army song service at the Episcopal Church. Special music has been rendered, and the attendance has often taxed the capacity of the building. On Easter a liberal offering was made for Bishop Graves's work, the American Hospital (St. Luke's) at Shanghai.

Capt. and Mrs. Yount entertained at an afternoon reception and dance in honor of Captain Yount's promotion and to meet Capt. and Mrs. Dailey, of Corregidor. Mr. Brett, of the American Bank, and Mrs. Brett gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Christie, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet and Mr. Luckett and his mother, from town, Capt. and Mrs. Dockery and children and Capt. and Mrs. Nelly and children have been spending a week in Peking, including a trip to the Ming Tombs and the Great Wall. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet entertained at dinner in honor of Colonel Hale, Major and Mrs. Steele and Capt. and Mrs. Christie. Capt. and Mrs. Avery, of Corregidor, who have been visiting Chaplain and Mrs. Watts, have left for a trip to Japan.

Capt. and Mrs. Christie entertained Mr. and Mrs. Brett, of Tientsin, and Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet at dinner. A large number of the officers and ladies of the 15th Infantry went to Peking to attend a dinner-dance given by the American Minister, Dr. Renisch, and Mrs. Renisch. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Nelly, Captain Kinard and Mr. and Mrs. Brett. Mrs. Kroner, wife of Lieutenant Kroner, came up from Tongshan for a few days, to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Way, who gave a tea-dance in her honor.

Mrs. Christie entertained thirty-six Army and civilian guests at a reception from 4:30 until six, and was assisted by Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Nelly, Mrs. Van Vliet and Mrs. Brett. Chaplain and Mrs. Watts have returned from a few days' leave spent in Peking. Before leaving for the target range the officers and ladies of the 2d Battalion of the 15th Infantry gave a reception and dance at the Astor House. The large dining room was cleared and artistically decorated with flags and bunting. Music was furnished by the 15th Infantry orchestra. Those receiving were Major Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Nelly, Captain Early, Lieut. and Mrs. Nulsen, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet, Captain Bagby, Lieutenant Hicks and Lieut. and Mrs. Dunlap.

Capt. and Mrs. Christie entertained at dinner in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Boefnall, of Tientsin, and Lieut. and Mrs. Short and their house guest, Mrs. Dailey, of Corregidor, who leaves for the Islands on the next transport. Red Cross meetings are being held three times a week and several boxes have been prepared to be sent to the States.

Capt. and Mrs. Dockery gave a deception and dance as a farewell to the 2d Battalion and for the officers ordered to the States. The rooms were decorated with flowers and potted plants and music was furnished by the 15th Infantry orchestra. Assisting the hostess were Mesdames Fry, Borden, Nelly, Watts and Le Hardy.

Charles Stone, son of Captain Stone; the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Castle, and Albert Darling, son of Regimental Sergt. Major and Mrs. Darling, are on the road to recovery from scarlet fever.

Captain Castle has gone to Chinwangtao to arrange for the summer camp which the regiment will occupy for June, July and August. First Sergeant Harter, of Co. F, has passed the examination for a commission and has been ordered to Manila for duty, leaving on the last transport. About 100 non-commissioned officers are in training for commissions in the Volunteer Forces.

Lieut. and Mrs. Orea entertained at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Avery, Chaplain and Mrs. Watts and Capt. and Mrs. Fry. Colonel Lindsay and Captain Kinard, M.C., have been ordered to the States on the next transport. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, of Corregidor, guests of Major and Mrs. Ely, left for home on the Warren. Capt. and Mrs. Yount have been spending a week in Peking. Mrs. Poore, wife of Colonel Poore, and Miss Benny Poore arrived on the Warren to be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Nulsen.

Before leaving for the target range last week the non-commissioned officers of the 2d Battalion gave a dinner at the Astor House and attended the cabaret show there.

Miss Emma Wilder, of Rochester, N.Y., is the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Watts. Capt. Thomas Herron and 2d Lieuts. Earl Landreth and Richard T. McDonnell have recently joined the 15th Infantry.

Battalion Sergeant Major Henry has been retired after thirty years of service. Sergeant Henry and family expect to remain in China indefinitely.

Mrs. Ford, wife of Captain Ford, adjutant, 15th Infantry, is recovering from a serious illness. Capt. Duncan K. Major, Jr., has returned from leave. Major and Mrs. Ely are spending ten days in Peking and vicinity. Mrs. Ely has recently recovered from an operation.

The tennis season has opened with much enthusiasm. Most of the officers have joined the Tientsin Club. A delightful evening of songs and dancing, arranged by Chaplain Watts, was given at the recreation room of No. 2 Compound. Mrs. Harry Woods and her talented daughters were the entertainers. They have appeared all over Europe and America with great success and they lived up to their reputation here. The affair took the form of an American cabaret and was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the audience. The large room was crowded with officers and the enlisted men.

A number of officers and families attended the recent legal dinner at Peking. The palace of the President of China, Yuan Shih Kai, was thrown open to the guests, a most unusual courtesy, and a reception was held.

Professor McElroy, of Princeton University, who has been making an extensive lecture trip through China, gave a wonderfully interesting and instructive talk to the officers and families and the enlisted men and a number of American civilians on "War and Its Causes," by the invitation of Colonel Hale. In honor of Dr. McElroy a regimental review was held, after which Colonel Hale was host at a luncheon at No. 2 Compound, where real "soldier chow" was thoroughly enjoyed in Company I's dining room.

Captain Emery came up from Tongshan and was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Orea for a few days. Mrs. Nulsen, wife of Lieutenant Nulsen, gave an informal reception in honor of her house guests, Mrs. and Miss Poore. Mrs. Hayes, wife of Lieutenant Hayes, entertained at tea in honor of Mrs. Lind-

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say, who, with her sons, left for a trip through Japan to join Colonel Lindsay on the transport at Nagasaki to sail for the States.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, June 2, 1917.

Major James B. Gowen sailed last week for New Orleans, en route to station in the States. Lieutenant Raguet, of the Navy, and Mrs. Raguet, from the Darien Radio Station, spent Thursday night with Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien. Mrs. J. C. Brady dined informally with Mrs. O'Brien on Tuesday, and the following night Mesdames Brady and O'Brien were dinner guests of Mrs. Forbes. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Murray had dinner for Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. O'Brien. Gen. Edward S. Plummer entertained the officers of the Army and Navy and their wives and many of prominence in the Republic of Panama at a large reception Wednesday night in honor of Admiral William C. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and his staff. Dancing was enjoyed on the wide veranda and the tennis court, which was beautifully illuminated. Receiving with General Plummer were Admiral Caperton, Mrs. Chester Harding and Mrs. Henry G. Learnard. Last night the officers and ladies of the 33d Infantry entertained in honor of the visiting Navy officers with a buffet supper at their club at Gatun, when a large number of the Service set from all over the Zone attended.

Mrs. Paul Murray was over-night guest of Mrs. Fred Smith, of Quarry Heights, on Wednesday, and Mrs. O'Brien spent that night and Thursday with Mrs. Oliver Edwards; and Mrs. W. D. Wills spent the night and following day with Mrs. Milburn. Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee and children, Miss Edith Ellis and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien made a launch trip to Taboga on Monday. Mrs. B. R. Wade spent Monday night with Mrs. Allen Rutherford, at Gatun. At a luncheon-bride given by Mrs. Charles A. Dravo, on Thursday, Mrs. J. K. Miller was an Empire guest, also winning the prize for highest score. Major Miller joined her for over-night, with Capt. and Mrs. Dravo, and the following day Mrs. Dravo accompanied them to Empire, remaining over for the weekend with her father and sister, Col. and Miss Johnson.

Mrs. Twymen spent Thursday with Captain Twymen at Miraflores. After several days as guest of Mrs. B. R. Wade, Mrs. Rutherford returned Friday to Gatun. Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee and Miss Edith Ellis were guests of Mrs. Charles Keller on Friday for luncheon and bridge. Lieut. d'Alary Fechet had a few young people in on Thursday for a chafing-dish supper, when all present helped to cook and serve it. Mrs. Ira Fravel, of Camp Gaillard, was a dinner guest of Mrs. S. H. Hopson and the over-night guest of Mrs. Wilford Twymen on Friday. That evening Mrs. Hopson entertained with bridge and five hundred. The bridge prize was won by Mrs. Bugbee, and Mrs. Twymen won at five hundred.

Major Gatewood, from Corozal, was with Capt. and Mrs. Moss for luncheon on Friday. Miss Pauline Moss and Mr. Richard Moss were guests of Miss Nancy Turner for luncheon and dinner on Saturday. Mrs. J. C. Brady spent the weekend with Captain Brady at Cristobal. Mrs. Hopson, wife of Capt. S. H. Hopson, being an English woman, born and raised in England, has many near relatives who have fought through the present European conflicts, many having received special mention for their deeds of bravery, and some having been severely wounded, and she has received letters of intense interest and pathos, written right from the trenches. Among her kinsmen still fighting for her mother country are Lieutenant Colonel Tompkins, administrative commandant, 5th Army Railhead; Major William Jane, Royal Engineers; Lieut. Bernard Ruddock, Imperial Royal Engineers; Capt. William Ruddock, of the Indian army; Lieut. William Ruddock, Royal Engineers, and Sgt. Charles Hawks, of the French Aviation Corps.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

Continued from page 1355.

Note:—

Rank, Arm of Service and date of rank, are given in italic line preceding names.

Following each name the number given indicates order of appointment; the date is date of birth. Addresses as given here omit street address:

WESTERN DEPARTMENT (Continued).

To be Captains, Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
McCollum, Frank C., 177, Aug. 25, 1890, Palo Alto, Cal.

To be 1st Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Kobbe, Eric, 127, Jan. 15, 1887, Pasadena, Cal.
Burns, Benjamin F., 129, Jan. 22, 1882, Seattle, Wash.

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Andrews, Howard A., 132, Feb. 21, 1886, Presidio, Cal.
Brainerd, Fred L., 133, Feb. 7, 1891, San Francisco, Cal.
Mudd, Ora C., 134, Sept. 18, 1894, Bozeman, Mont.
Chamlee, Robert H., 143, Aug. 22, 1889, San Francisco, Cal.
Garrett, B. F. W., 146, Nov. 12, 1882, San Francisco, Cal.
Sapiro, Milton D., 149, Dec. 29, 1892, Oakland, Cal.
Myers, Paul A., 142, Oct. 21, 1887, San Francisco, Cal.
McDonald, James, 150, May 8, 1890, Hailey, Idaho.
Patterson, Philip W., 168, Feb. 13, 1892, Portland, Ore.
West, James, 178, Jan. 26, 1887, Portland, Ore.
Steiner, John G., 181, July 16, 1894, Portland, Ore.
Cook, Floyd J., 183, March 16, 1883, Portland, Ore.
Shields, Robert P., Jr., 187, Dec. 27, 1890, San Diego, Cal.
McCroskey, John Marshall, 193, Sept. 19, 1882, Colfax, Wash.
Rofle, West A., 202, Oct. 19, 1886, Livingston, Mont.
Stephens, Gordon F., 206, Nov. 12, 1895, Berkeley, Cal.

To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Valentine, Edward A., 317, May 26, 1893, Berkeley, Cal.
Wolfson, Henry, 318, Sept. 19, 1889, Reno, Nev.
D'Amour, Fred E., 319, April 13, 1895, Fort Collins, Colo.
Jolley, Lewis C., 326, Feb. 15, 1892, Bozeman, Mont.
Kreisberg, Robert S., 329, Oct. 12, 1889, Dallas, Ore.
Stanford, Warren P., 331, March 2, 1890, Palo Alto, Cal.
McChrystal, A. L., 339, Nov. 25, 1893, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Hutchinson, William N., 346, Dec. 7, 1894, Palo Alto, Cal.
Wadsworth, William H., 349, Aug. 24, 1887, Los Angeles, Cal.
Reese, Neilson W., 352, May 8, 1894, Portland, Ore.
Lyming, William, 359, Nov. 27, 1886, San Francisco, Cal.
Kane, Clarence R., 364, Nov. 7, 1890, Alameda, Cal.
Somers, George G., 370, June 14, 1888, San Francisco, Cal.
Stover, Frank G., 375, Sept. 22, 1895, San Francisco, Cal.
Jenkins, Earle T., 372, Jan. 4, 1895, North Portland, Ore.
Smith, Willis, 380, Jan. 16, 1893, Ogden, Utah.
Ramsell, George J., 381, Dec. 11, 1895, Corvallis, Ore.
Turnbull, James L., 383, Sept. 13, 1895, Presidio, Cal.
Pratt, Eugene E., 384, May 21, 1892, Ogden, City, Utah.
Tidball, Lynn H., 385, March 29, 1895, Corvallis, Ore.
Nichols, Fred H., 389, March 31, 1895, Corvallis, Ore.
Murphy, Donald R., 394, April 25, 1895, Presidio, Cal.
Friedman, David, 399, April 17, 1892, Portland, Ore.
Horton, Edwin C., 414, Oct. 14, 1895, Spokane, Wash.
Snow, Manfred L., 418, Feb. 13, 1894, Moccasin, Mont.
Banta, Glenn Irvin, 419, May 27, 1891, Corvallis, Ore.
Reed, Henry Green, 421, Oct. 12, 1890, Portland, Ore.
Kester, Edgar Crossman, 429, Sept. 28, 1893, Stanford, Cal.
Meyers, Cornelius W., 441, Feb. 1, 1895, Corvallis, Ore.
Millan, Davis N., 443, Jan. 29, 1890, San Diego, Cal.
Averill, William S., 444, Oct. 23, 1893, Corvallis, Ore.
Jones, Ray S., 460, March 20, 1891, Bozeman, Mont.
Bailey, Henry S., 470, Aug. 29, 1890, Sacramento, Cal.
Shattuck, David S., 472, April 11, 1896, Berkeley, Cal.
Purdy, Harold S., 478, Nov. 9, 1890, Couer d'Alene, Idaho.
Logan, Benjamin B., 479, Oct. 28, 1893, Oakland, Cal.
Compton, Madison H., 484, March 4, 1894, Oakland, Cal.
Rondeille, Louis George, 487, Aug. 8, 1892, Oakland, Cal.
Woolley, Watson, 492, April 9, 1892, Corvallis, Ore.

To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 3, 1917:
Warn, Harry E., 713, Dec. 21, 1886, Berkeley, Cal.
Rollins, Hamilton B., Jr., 714, Oct. 29, 1892, Los Angeles, Cal.
McMahon, Abraham L., 717, Sept. 17, 1895, Bozeman, Mont.
Hauser, Allan, 718, May 1, 1888, Berkeley, Cal.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
Wheeler, Benjamin Webb, 742, Nov. 17, 1893, Presidio, Cal.

To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Coman, James L., 36, Dec. 27, 1893, Stanford University, Cal.

To be 1st Lieut., FA., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
McCoy, Gordon H., 21, July 15, 1882, Salt Lake City, Utah.

To be 2d Lieuts., FA., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Selfridge, Samuel W., 22, June 2, 1889, San Francisco, Cal.
Perry, Samuel S., 23, Oct. 20, 1895, Stanford University, Cal.
Carrigan, Andrew, Jr., 26, March 6, 1894, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Captain, C.A., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Murphy, James D., 4, May 28, 1888, San Francisco, Cal.

To be 1st Lieut., C.A., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Bloss, Fred, 5, Oct. 22, 1885, Bozeman, Mont.

To be 2d Lieut., C.A., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Johnson, William E., 4, April 11, 1891, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Major, Engrs., O.R.C., from May 4, 1917:
Robinson, George Prentiss, 88, Oct. 25, 1866, Los Angeles, Cal.

To be Captain, Engrs., O.R.C., from April 23, 1917:
Reeves, Carl H., 179, Oct. 24, 1880, Seattle, Wash.

To be 1st Lieut., Engrs., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Eager, Vernon Milton, 183, Oct. 8, 1885, Bellingham, Wash.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig., O.R.C., from May 10, 1917:
McKinley, Duncan E., 87, May 6, 1887, Oakland, Cal.

To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from April 11, 1917:
Riddell, William Crosby, 169, —, Helena, Mont.

To be Majors, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917:
Southmayd, Le Roy, 209, July 19, 1869, Great Falls, Mont.
Bryant, William A., 210, Sept. 13, 1863, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 2, 1917:
Brown, Ira Christopher, 11, Oct. 19, 1862, Seattle, Wash.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917:
Truax, Jess P., 623, April 26, 1872, Grants Pass, Ore.

Belt, Walter Cayley, 651, Feb. 20, 1872, Newport, Ore.
Clark, William R. P., 676, April 11, 1869, San Francisco, Cal.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from March 17, 1917:
Wheeler, Herbert Edward, 101, May 10, 1883, Spokane, Wash.

To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from April 10, 1917:
Pauson, Charles Arthur, 1473, —, San Francisco, Cal.
Tyng, Francis C., 1509, Sept. 27, 1883, Salt Lake City, Utah.

To be 1st Lieuts., Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Collins, Isaac Sidwell, 1585, Sept. 24, 1872, Spokane, Wash.
Lippman, Caro W., 1604, Oct. 13, 1886, San Francisco, Cal.
Resner, Andrew Karl, 1622, July 22, 1865, Ronan, Mont.
Moore, Thomas Verner, 1841, Aug. 6, 1883, Butte, Mont.
Meads, Albert Mauson, 1655, Nov. 10, 1882, Oakland, Cal.
Van Doren, Frank, 1672, June 11, 1879, Seaside, Ore.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 24, 1917:
Lewis, William Joseph, 1814, Oct. 10, 1882, Ventura, Cal.
Cole, Philip Gillett, 1852, Sept. 25, 1884, Helena, Mont.

The following list was issued May 23:

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Andrews, Hugh P., 196, Dec. 27, 1890, Spokane, Wash.
To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Marsh, Earl F., 231, April 3, 1890, San Francisco, Cal.

To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Leonard, Cecil E., 360, Feb. 29, 1896, Bozeman, Mont.
Cramer, Theodore P., 436, Nov. 11, 1894, Corvallis, Ore.
Mayne, Harvey M., 456, June 17, 1895, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Lerch, Archer L., 474, Jan. 12, 1894, Oakland, Calif.

To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Dyer, Thomas L., 37, April 17, 1889, Stanford University, Cal.

To be 2d Lieuts., Cav., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Cannon, Vaughan H., 61, April 7, 1894, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Caine, William H., 68, Jan. 1, 1890, Salt Lake City, Utah.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Manning, Howard A., 674, Dec. 2, 1878, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Major, Med., O.R.C., from April 9, 1917:
Moffitt, Herbert C., 7, —, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917:
Downs, Jirah M., 646, July 4, 1879, Los Angeles, Cal.
Longeway, Albert F., 659, April 6, 1865, Great Falls, Mont.
Loos, Harry C., 681, Oct. 23, 1882, San Diego, Cal.
Dalton, Ernest C., 724, 1872, Portland, Ore.

The following list was issued May 24:

To be Major, J.A., O.R.C., from May 14, 1917:
Davis, Edwin G., 18, —, Boise, Idaho.

To be Captain, Inf., O.R.C., from April 14, 1917:
Fee, Edgar T., 97, May 17, 1885, Los Angeles, Cal.

To be 1st Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Depew, Frank H., 215, Jan. 20, 1886, Monroe, Ore.
Emerson, Orville R., 237, June 12, 1894, Berkeley, Cal.
Franger, F., Earle, 239, June 29, 1890, San Jose, Cal.

To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Bintz, Charles C., 333, Nov. 30, 1889, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Christensen, Anker L., 336, April 24, 1890, Bozeman, Mont.
Cahalan, William S., 348, Sept. 10, 1888, Goldfield, Nev.
Falck, Waldemar A., 445, March 29, 1891, Berkeley, Calif.

To be 2d Lieuts., Cav., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Browne, Ashley Colt, 74, Aug. 26, 1895, Palo Alto, Cal.
Christierson, Sigurd von, 75, May 1, 1895, Stanford Univ., Cal.

To be 1st Lieut., C.A., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Ausmus, Delbert, 7, March 22, 1887, Fort Baker, Cal.

To be 2d Lieut., Engrs., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Carruthers, E. E., 163, May 14, 1894, South Lewiston, Mont.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Baily, Clarence H., 665, June 10, 1878, San Francisco, Cal.
Faure, Henry Emil, 669, Feb. 13, 1862, San Francisco, Cal.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Barrett, Charles, 57, Nov. 29, 1880, Sitka, Alaska.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Dooling, Thomas H., 76, May 1, 1886, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 26, 1917:
Fairchild, Fred Ross, 645, April 26, 1875, Woodland, Calif.

To be Captains, Med., O.R.C., from May 15, 1917:
Eikenberry, Charles F., 824, Jan. 30, 1877, Spokane, Wash.
Graves, James C., Jr., 825, Dec. 26, 1875, Spokane, Wash.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Irwin, James H., 1529, July 11, 1876, Great Falls, Mont.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 24, 1917:
Jabbons, Benjamin, 1917, Nov. 10, 1886, San Francisco, Cal.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 25, 1917:
Fairchild, Fred D., 2026, June 24, 1875, Los Angeles, Calif.

The following list was issued May 26:

To be Captains, Inf., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Sykes, George E., 198, June 4, 1880, Orchard Hill Paicines, San Benito Co., Cal.

To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Thompson, George C., 411, Nov. 20, 1890, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Hammond, Leonard C., 123, Nov. 24, 1884, San Francisco, Calif.

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Thompson, Charles H., Jr., 225, Sept. 16, 1889, Berkeley, Calif.

To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
Sessions, Gilkin S., 347, Feb. 3, 1896, Bozeman, Mont.

Sias, Donald, 368, June 19, 1895, Stanford University, Santa Clara Co., Cal.

Taylor, Homer C., 374, Oct. 23, 1893, Bozeman, Mont.

Ames, Elmer R., 415, Oct. 8, 1895, Stanford University, Calif.

Price, Harold W., 457, Jan. 5, 1889, San Diego, Calif.

Williams, Paul L., 468, April 16, 1894, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

The following list was issued May 27:

To be Captains, Inf., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Watson, John A., 179, Nov. 12, 1873, Bremerton, Wash.

To be 2d Lieuts., Inf., O.R.C., from April 28, 1917:
McAlister, Irvine L., 73, March 27, 1895, Logan, Utah.

To be 1st Lieut., Engrs., O.R.C., from May 5, 1917:
Watson, John A., 179, Nov. 12, 1873, Bremerton, Wash.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from May 1, 1917:
Rouleau, Lawrence, 708, Sept. 18, 1881, Sacramento, Calif.

Potvin, Edmund De L., 709, Sept. 16, 1872, Lewiston, Idaho.

To be Captain, Med., O.R.C., from April 21, 1917:
Kyle, John J., 34, May 27, 1869, Los Angeles, Calif.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from April 24, 1917:
Harrington, John G., 1911, Oct. 3, 1886, San Francisco, Calif.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, has announced the lists that follow of persons whose acceptances of appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been received, additional to the lists published on pages 1355-58, and above.

The growing length of these lists makes it imperative, in order that they may be published in our columns, to give them in somewhat more condensed form than has been the case heretofore. In order to get each name into one line, we omit the year, as all appointments are of 1917; we give only the arm to which appointed, as all appointments are to the Officers' Reserve Corps of that arm, and we omit the date of birth as not essential, although of interest if there were space for it.

The name given in this form—

Smith, John, 2d Lieut., Inf., 397, New York, N.Y., May 3, indicates that John Smith, who lives in New York city, has accepted appointment as a 2d Lieutenant in the Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, order of appointment No. 397, to date from May 3, 1917.

Note.—Rank, arm of service, number indicating order of appointment, place of residence and date of acceptance of appointment (year 1917), follow name of the appointee. Addresses as given here omit street address.

NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The following list was issued June 5:

Flint, Weston B., 1st Lt., Inf., 346, Boston, Mass., May 11.
Dodge, Wm. W., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., 831, Boston, Mass., May 11.
Linton, Frederick, 2d Lt., Inf., 872, Boston, Mass., May 11.

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Barron, William A., Jr., 2d Lt., F.A., 102, Boston, May 10.
Hart, R. P., 2d Lt., Engrs., 166, New Haven, Conn., May 16.
Hubbell, Lindley D., Major, Ord., 55, Springfield, Mass., May 21.
Thorn, E. F. J., 1st Lt., Ord., 56, New Haven, Conn., May 21.
Stearns, Charles E., Capt., Q.M., 818, Waltham, Mass., May 22.
Bigelow, E. B., Capt., Med., 847, Worcester, Mass., May 19.
Hatch, Ralph A., 1st Lt., Med., 2173, Brookline, Mass., May 9.
Bailey, C. H., 1st Lt., Med., 2204, Somerville, Mass., May 9.
Keller, John E., Jr., 1st Lt., Med., 2393, New York, May 9.
Wheat, H. R., 1st Lt., Med., 2490, Springfield, Mass., May 15.
Kauffmann, Samuel B., 1st Lt., Med., 2492, Fall River, Mass., May 15.

Clute, Howard M., 1st Lt., Med., 2612, Boston, May 18.
Green, Hyman, 1st Lt., Med., 2613, Boston, May 18.
Everett, Harold J., 1st Lt., Med., 2658, Portland, Me., May 19.
Hughes, Edgar H., 1st Lt., Med., 2770, Northampton, Mass., May 19.
Lincoln, Merrick, 1st Lt., Med., 2990, Worcester, Mass., May 19.
Tobey, Harold G., 1st Lt., Med., 3022, Boston, May 19.
Graham, J. M., 1st Lt., Med., 3135, Fort Revere, Mass., May 19.
Schofield, Otho L., 1st Lt., Med., 3311, Wellesley, Mass., May 21.
Wiseman, J. I., 1st Lt., Med., 3321, Middleboro, Conn., May 21.
Stoddard, James K., 1st Lt., Med., 3322, Boston, May 21.
Lincoln, G. C., 1st Lt., Med., 3323, Worcester, Mass., May 21.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The following list was issued June 5:

Rowland, Hugh B., Major, A.G., 19, Washington, D.C., May 14.
Colburn, Alvin, Major, Inf., 67, Washington, D.C., May 16.
Langley, Jesse R., Capt., Inf., 321, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 16.
Gehie, Arthur F., Capt., Inf., 326, Albany, N.Y., May 16.
Hanavan, Wm. L., 1st Lt., Inf., 20, Long Island City, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1916.
Thompson, Robeson L., 1st Lt., Inf., 292, Baltimore, Md., May 10.
Harding, Victor H., 1st Lt., Inf., 314, Pembroke, N.Y., May 10.
Allan, John H., 1st Lt., Inf., 321, New York, N.Y., May 10.
Tyding, Wm. L., 1st Lt., Inf., 356, Washington, D.C., May 14.
Byrne, Thomas A., 1st Lt., Inf., 362, New York, N.Y., May 14.
Handy, Robert B., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf., 370, Washington, D.C., May 14.
Cary, John B., 1st Lt., Inf., 382, Richmond, Va., May 16.
Delaplaine, Roy W., 1st Lt., Inf., 389, Philadelphia, May 16.
Murrell, Weymouth L., 1st Lt., Inf., 400, Lynchburg, Va., May 18.

Eddy, John E., 2d Lt., Inf., 759, Princeton, N.J., May 10.
Haas, Robert K., 2d Lt., Inf., 763, New York, N.Y., May 10.
Baldwin, Elliott N., 2d Lt., Inf., 764, Auburn, N.Y., May 10.
Arnold, Howard W., 2d Lt., Inf., 781, New York, N.Y., May 10.
Zouck, Peter G., 2d Lt., Inf., 782, Baltimore, Md., May 10.
Harcourt, Herman U., 2d Lt., Inf., 796, Wappingers Falls, N.Y., May 10.
McDonald, Robert E., 2d Lt., Inf., 808, Fort Jay, N.Y., May 10.
Hoban, Thomas L., 2d Lt., Inf., 862, Scranton, Pa., May 11.
Iden, Oscar G., 2d Lt., Inf., 865, Washington, D.C., May 11.
Dunbar, Leo A., 2d Lt., Inf., 867, Wilkinsburg, Pa., May 11.
Gates, Payson G., 2d Lt., Inf., 876, New York, N.Y., May 11.
Atkins, Arthur G., 2d Lt., Inf., 888, New York, N.Y., May 11.
Boyd, Grover C., 2d Lt., Inf., 901, Washington, D.C., May 14.
Urquhart, Radcliffe M., 2d Lt., Inf., 903, Philadelphia, May 14.
Beale, Albert J., 2d Lt., Inf., 904, Washington, D.C., May 14.
Scott, Kirkwood D., 2d Lt., Inf., 906, Lynchburg, Va., May 14.
King, Henry L. P., 2d Lt., Inf., 907, Schenectady, N.Y., May 14.
Deahl, Charles J., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., 908, Alexandria, Va., May 14.
Smith, Willard L., 2d Lt., Inf., 937, Buffalo, N.Y., May 14.
Stout, Robert P., 2d Lt., Inf., 983, Bethlehem, Pa., May 14.
Finley, David H., 2d Lt., Inf., 941, Ithaca, N.Y., May 14.
Blakeman, Chester B., 2d Lt., Inf., 960, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., May 16.

Janes, John W., 2d Lt., Inf., 964, Lynchburg, Va., May 16.
Ryerson, Herbert E., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., 968, Baltimore, Md., May 16.
Rallie, Victor P., 2d Lt., Inf., 976, New York City, May 16.
Dancy, Bryan G., 2d Lt., Inf., 988, Baltimore, Md., May 18.
Schrider, Benjamin T., 2d Lt., Inf., 998, Washington, D.C., May 18.

Curran, Henry N., Major, Cav., 16, Manhattan, N.Y., May 14.
Ewell, Robert H., Capt., Cav., 68, New York, N.Y., May 14.
Converse, John W., Capt., Cav., 80, Philadelphia, Pa., May 16.
Dodge, Cleveland E., 1st Lt., Cav., 108, New York, May 11.
Bigelow, Frederic L., 1st Lt., Cav., 118, Newark, N.J., May 16.
Drinker, James B., 1st Lt., Cav., 119, Philadelphia, May 16.
Dawson, Edward S., Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., 120, Schenectady, N.Y., May 3.

York, Edward H., Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., 148, Philadelphia, May 10.
Yarnall, Alexander C., 2d Lt., Cav., 209, Philadelphia, May 11.
Beabout, James D., 2d Lt., Cav., 234, Washington, D.C., May 14.
Holmes, George R., 2d Lt., Cav., 235, Washington, D.C., May 14.
Burlingame, Wm. R., 2d Lt., Cav., 236, New York City, May 14.
Cugle, Kenneth W., 2d Lt., Cav., 242, Washington, D.C., May 16.
Weissinger, Wm. J., 2d Lt., Cav., 247, Washington, D.C., May 18.
Anderson, Edward E., 2d Lt., F.A., 112, Ithaca, N.Y., May 11.
Zacharias, Robert M., 1st Lt., C.A., 17, Washington, D.C., May 18.

Ryan, James A., 2d Lt., C.A., 25, Washington, D.C., May 11.
McKenney, Charles A., Major, Engrs., 97, Washington, May 16.
Bensel, John A., Major, Engrs., 98, New York, N.Y., May 16.
Farrington, Thomas H., Capt., Engrs., 217, Oswego, N.Y., May 5.
Ward, John M., Capt., Engrs., 249, Washington, D.C., May 15.
Harrell, Cornelius H., Capt., Engrs., 252, Manassas, Va., May 16.

La Prade, Benjamin W., 1st Lt., Engrs., 124, Richmond, Va., May 2.
Hartwell, Oliver W., 1st Lt., Engrs., 214, Albany, N.Y., May 16.
Knight, George W., 1st Lt., Engrs., 225, Newark, N.J., May 16.
Darville, Merton A., 2d Lt., Engrs., 47, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 30.
Hicks, Walter F., 2d Lt., Engrs., 137, Washington, April 18.
Thompson, John V., 2d Lt., Engrs., 150, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 2.
Delatush, George A., 2d Lt., Engrs., 167, Red Bank, N.J., May 16.

Harris, John R., Capt., Q.M., 747, Scranton, Pa., May 14.
Willis, Lewis B., Capt., Q.M., 810, Philadelphia, Pa., May 21.
Cushman, Allerton S., Major, Ord., 21, Washington, D.C., May 18.

Cox, Abraham B., Capt., Ord., 38, New York City, May 18.
Arnold, Harold D., Capt., Sig., 40, New York, N.Y., May 5.
Wahl, Christian, Capt., Sig., 42, Washington, D.C., May 14.
Heston, Charles E., Capt., Sig., 51, Rochester, N.Y., May 18.
Miller, Harry L., 1st Lt., Sig., 72, New York, N.Y., May 5.
Klock, Raymond A., 1st Lt., Sig., 92, Norfolk, Va., May 14.
Howk, Clarence L., 1st Lt., Sig., 94, East Orange, N.J., May 14.
Cole, Fred T., 1st Lt., Sig., 100, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 14.
Lowden, John G., 1st Lt., Sig., 102, New York, N.Y., May 14.
Roosevelt, Philip J., 1st Lt., Av. Sig., 37, New York, May 16.
Buckley, Daniel, 1st Lt., Av. Sig., 38, New York, May 16.

Finkelstein, Philip H., 1st Lt., Med., 2340, Brooklyn, May 9.
Romberger, Floyd T., 1st Lt., Med., 2437, Elizabethville, Pa., May 15.

Hays, Charles E., 1st Lt., Med., 2461, Johnstown, Pa., May 15.
Murphy, James B., 1st Lt., Med., 2510, New York, May 15.
Morgan, Wm. A., 1st Lt., Med., 2520, New York City, May 15.
Lothringer, David, 1st Lt., Med., 2535, New York, May 15.

McClanahan, Wm. E., 1st Lt., Med., 2545, Baltimore, May 15.

Emshiemer, Herbert W., 1st Lt., Med., 2554, New York, May 15.

Hauff, John J., 1st Lt., Med., 2562, Brooklyn, May 15.

Brown, Francis X., 1st Lt., Med., 2563, Brooklyn, May 15.

Gildersleeve, Donald M., 1st Lt., Med., 2585, Brooklyn, May 15.

Martin, Alexander T., 1st Lt., Med., 2632, New York, May 18.

Byrne, John B., Jr., 1st Lt., Med., 2731, Brooklyn, May 19.

Evans, John E., 1st Lt., Med., 3010, Baltimore, May 19.

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Lile, Minor C., 1st Lt., Med., 3043, Washington, May 19.
Harris, Harry C., 1st Lt., Med., 3057, Brooklyn, May 19.
Kilduff, Robert A., 1st Lt., Med., 3104, Chester, Pa., May 19.
Brown, Henry P., Jr., 1st Lt., Med., 3190, Philadelphia, May 19.
Bowne, Charles J., 1st Lt., Med., 3192, Philadelphia, May 19.
Lee, Joseph, 1st Lt., Med., 3203, New York, May 19.
Potter, Edwin S., 1st Lt., Med., 3244, Ardmore, Pa., May 19.
Hull, Waldo W., 1st Lt., Med., 3248, Williamsport, Pa., May 19.
Baggott, Bartus T., 1st Lt., Med., 3282, Baltimore, May 19.
Haas, Carlton D., 1st Lt., Med., 3325, Washington, May 24.
Humphrey, Frank M., 2d Lt., Vet., 2, Bluebell, Va., May 12.
Neale, Harry V., 2d Lt., Vet., 4, Washington, May 15.
Graham, James W., 2d Lt., Vet., 5, Washington, May 15.
Nichols, Robert L., Jr., 2d Lt., Vet., 11, Laurel, Md., May 15.
Morris, James F., 2d Lt., Vet., 13, Bethesda, Md., May 15.

The following list was issued June 7:

Carothers, John B., Capt., Inf., 251, Sea Pleasant, Md., May 10.
Twiss, Wm. B., Capt., Inf., 302, New Brunswick, N.J., May 14.
Glynn, Herbert R., Capt., Inf., 337, East Orange, N.J., May 21.
Crane, C. S., 1st Lt., Inf., 383, Baltimore, Md., May 16.
Roper, Paul S., 1st Lt., Inf., 394, Fort Monroe, Va., May 16.
Weir, Julian V., 1st Lt., Inf., 411, Newark, N.J., May 24.
Swezey, Chas. M., 2d Lt., Inf., 769, Bay Side, N.Y., May 10.
White, Eugene, 2d Lt., Inf., 773, Peekskill, N.Y., May 10.
Stone, John M., 2d Lt., Inf., 786, New York, May 10.
Cooper, Ralph M., 2d Lt., Inf., 814, New York, May 10.
Rau, Henry L. G. A., 2d Lt., Inf., 848, New York City, May 11.
Whitney, Maurice, 2d Lt., Inf., 892, Berlin, N.Y., May 11.
Rathbone, Walter C., 2d Lt., Inf., 902, Washington, May 14.
Winant, Clinton D., 2d Lt., Inf., 948, Washington, May 14.
Williams, Roger, 2d Lt., Inf., 961, New York, May 16.
Roosvelt, Archibald B., 2d Lt., Inf., 966, Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y., May 16.
Corcoran, Henry E., 2d Lt., Inf., 986, Washington, May 18.
Winborne, Roger M., 2d Lt., Inf., 990, Roanoke, Va., May 18.
Watson, Leo P., 2d Lt., Inf., 991, Washington, D.C., May 18.
Randall, Edmund, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., 973, Philadelphia, May 16.
Twombly, Edward B., 1st Lt., Cav., 92, New York, May 10.
Streetner, Daniel D., 2d Lt., Cav., 100, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 11.
Rothwell, Austin S., 2d Lt., Cav., 85, New York, May 2.
Scanlan, Herbert V., 2d Lt., Cav., 146, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 10.
Ryan, Vincent P., 2d Lt., Cav., 154, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 10.
Ryder, Vernon C., 2d Lt., Cav., 198, Brooklyn, N.Y., May 10.
Townsend, Karl H., 2d Lt., Cav., 215, Washington, May 11.
Page, Louis R., Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., 239, Philadelphia, May 16.
Whitford, Nehemiah O., 2d Lt., Cav., 246, Washington, May 18.
Stimson, Henry L., Major, J.A., 20, New York, May 22.
Trask, George F. D., Capt., Engrs., 96, New York, May 16.
Perry, Lynn, 1st Lt., Engrs., 168, Trenton, N.J., April 18.
Turgeon, John E., 2d Lt., Engrs., 172, Buffalo, N.Y., May 16.
Quinn, Lawrence R., Capt., Ord., 28, Geneva, N.Y., May 16.
Wilcomb, Owen V., Capt., Sig., 50, Washington, May 18.
Strider, Harry E., Capt., Sig., 55, New York, May 21.
Richter, George L., 1st Lt., Sig., 113, Baltimore, Md., May 18.
Wright, Marshall C., 1st Lt., Sig., 116, New York City, May 18.
Russell, James I., Major, Med., 226, New York, May 18.
Cox, Frederick J., Capt., Med., 799, Albany, N.Y., May 15.
Steiner, Joseph M., Capt., Med., 842, New York, May 18.
Stiles, Mitchell P., 1st Lt., Med., 500, Philadelphia, March 17.
White, Howard K., 1st Lt., Med., 2015, Philadelphia, April 25.
Oliensis, A. E., 1st Lt., Med., 2094, Philadelphia, April 25.
Simpson, A. J., 1st Lt., Med., 2375, Summerville, Pa., May 9.
Tousey, Thomas G., 1st Lt., Med., 2380, Rochester, N.Y., May 9.
Russell, Julius L., 1st Lt., Med., 2506, Newark, N.J., May 15.
Stern, Henry S., 1st Lt., Med., 2575, Richmond, Va., May 15.
Phelps, Gouverneur M., 1st Lt., Med., 2629, New York, May 18.
White, William C., 1st Lt., Med., 2633, New York, May 18.
Sparks, Lester H., 1st Lt., Med., 2663, Lakewood, N.J., May 19.
Sheridan, Philip H., 1st Lt., Med., 2695, Oil City, Pa., May 19.
Smith, H. G., 1st Lt., Med., 2813, Cedar Grove, N.J., May 19.
Sawyer, Harold P., 1st Lt., Med., 2991, Troy, N.Y., May 19.
Stern, Samuel, 1st Lt., Med., 3028, Atlantic City, N.J., May 19.
Rawlings, John G., 1st Lt., Med., 3068, Fredericksburg, Va., May 19.
Roper, L. J., 1st Lt., Med., 3106, Port Norfolk, Va., May 19.

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Hensley, Henry C., Capt., Q.M., 787, Governors Island, N.Y., May 21.

Bayliss, Donald, Capt., Q.M., 792, New York City, May 21.

Deebley, Valentine S., Capt., Q.M., 815, Baltimore, May 21.

Hunt, John S., Capt., Q.M., 816, Washington, May 21.

Maddock, A. C., Capt., Q.M., 861, Washington, May 29.

Bergen, Harold B., 1st Lt., Sig., 97, Brooklyn, May 14.

Boal, Pierre De L., Capt., Av. Sig., 12, Bonsalburg, Pa., May 21.

Larney, William A., Capt., Av. Sig., 13, New York, May 23.

Martin, Edward, Major, Med., 44, Philadelphia, April 21.

Gray, Alfred L., Major, Med., 239, Richmond, Va., May 19.

Thomas, Thomas T., Capt., Med., 750, Philadelphia, May 9.

Vander Veer, James N., Capt., Med., 801, Albany, N.Y., May 15.

Donohoe, Lucius F., Capt., Med., 814, Bayonne, N.J., May 15.

Coulter, Calvin B., Capt., Med., 839, New York, May 18.

Barclay, Harold, Capt., Med., 841, New York, May 18.

Stillman, Alfred, 2d Lt., Capt., Med., 843, New York, May 18.

Allen, Ira A., Capt., Med., 852, Ludlowville, N.Y., May 19.

Lawson, James H., Capt., Med., 858, New York, May 19.

Bauman, Joseph W., Capt., Med., 875, Lansdale, Pa., May 19.

Hirsch, Richard, Capt., Med., 880, Jersey City, N.J., May 19.

Williams, Readding L., Capt., Med., 892, Norfolk, Va., May 19.

Goodman, Charles, Capt., Med., 895, New York, May 19.

Cahill, F. J., Capt., Med., 899, Hoosick Falls, N.Y., May 19.

Manning, Gustave R., Capt., Med., 909, New York, May 21.

Von Deesten, H. T., 1st Lt., Med., 2351, Hoboken, N.J., May 9.

Lenker, Jessie L., 1st Lt., Med., 2481, Harrisburg, Pa., May 15.

Taylor, Leslie G., 1st Lt., Med., 2544, Perryville, Md., May 15.

Cave, Henry W., 1st Lt., Med., 2631, New York, May 18.

St. John, H. L., 1st Lt., Med., 2635, Rochester, N.Y., May 19.

Ducat, R., 1st Lt., Med., 2642, New Rochelle, N.Y., May 19.

Berry, John, 1st Lt., Med., 2672, Mont Alto, Pa., May 19.

Gold, Joseph B., 1st Lt., Med., 2692, Pittsburgh, May 19.

McComb, John P., 1st Lt., Med., 2693, Bellevue, Pa., May 19.

Edmundson, T. P., 1st Lt., Med., 2698, Pittsburgh, May 19.

Snowwhite, T. H., 1st Lt., Med., 2700, Braddock, Pa., May 19.

Schmid, Henri, 1st Lt., Med., 2701, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 19.

English, John T., 1st Lt., Med., 2722, Newark, N.J., May 19.

Ellis, Arthur J., 1st Lt., Med., 2725, Newark, N.J., May 19.

Hegeman, R. F., 1st Lt., Med., 2726, Somerville, N.J., May 19.

Brown, J. M., 1st Lt., Med., 2779, Buena Vista, Va., May 19.

Keller, Frederick C., 1st Lt., Med., 2873, Astoria, L.I., N.Y., May 19.

Stroup, Ashbury C., 1st Lt., Med., 2977, Philadelphia, May 19.

McKenna, Walter D., 1st Lt., Med., 2992, Troy, N.Y., May 19.

Looper, Edward A., 1st Lt., Med., 3009, Baltimore, May 19.

Wittman, Paul C., 1st Lt., Med., 3035, Philadelphia, May 19.

Talbott, John A., 1st Lt., Med., 3048, Washington, May 19.

Lustgarten, Abraham, 1st Lt., Med., 3056, New York, May 19.

Ginsburg, Abraham, 1st Lt., Med., 3059, New York, May 19.

Leaver, M. H., 1st Lt., Med., 3070, Philadelphia, May 19.

Stiles, Charles M., 1st Lt., Med., 3118, Quakertown, N.J., May 19.

Clark, J. H., Jr., 1st Lt., Med., 3123, Philadelphia, May 19.

Thomas, W. W., 1st Lt., Med., 3147, Woodstown, N.J., May 19.

Baird, Thompson McD., 1st Lt., Med., 3148, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 19.

Campbell, D. R., 1st Lt., Med., 3158, Newark, N.J., May 19.

Hilliard, William T., 1st Lt., Med., 3159, Salem, N.J., May 19.

Goldberg, Ralph H., 1st Lt., Med., 3205, New York, May 19.

Duff, James A., 1st Lt., Med., 3211, Westport, Md., May 19.

Simonson, L. M., 1st Lt., Med., 3213, Pelham, N.Y., May 19.

Souleier, Ambrose A., 1st Lt., Med., 3220, Brooklyn, May 19.

Sibley, E. R., 1st Lt., Med., 3221, Elkins Park, Pa., May 19.

Sharp, James C., 1st Lt., Med., 3235, Brooklyn, May 19.

Little, Alonso W., 1st Lt., Med., 3241, Secaucus, N.J., May 19.

Compton, B. S., 1st Lt., Med., 3258, Front Royal, Va., May 19.

Keating, W. F., 1st Lt., Med., 3260, Ridgewood, N.J., May 19.

Shannon, Samuel D., 1st Lt., Med., 3267, Baltimore, May 19.

Lowry, Robert H., Jr., 1st Lt., Med., 3268, Chicago, May 19.

Chaplin, Hugh, 1st Lt., Med., 3277, New York City, May 19.

Gardam, J. W., 1st Lt., Med., 3278, New York City, May 19.

Lincoln, Clarence W., 1st Lt., Med., 3290, Wayne, Pa., May 21.

Weiner, S. E., 1st Lt., Med., 3301, Atlantic City, N.J., May 21.

Huddleston, J. M., 1st Lt., Med., 3304, Washington, May 21.

Campbell, Ernest A., 1st Lt., Med., 3317, New York, May 21.

Hanner, James L., 1st Lt., Med., 3319, Richmond, Va., May 21.

McClellan, John B., 2d Lt., Vet., 22, Washington, May 21.

SOUTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The following list was issued June 5:

Richardson, John M., Major, Inf., 65, Aiken, S.C., May 16.

Wilson, Wilford P., 1st Lt., Inf., 399, Atlanta, Ga., May 18.

Ravenel, Theodore Du B., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., 684, Sumter, S.C., May 3.

Frazier, Young H., 2d Lt., Inf., 985, Atlanta, Ga., May 18.

Tibbets, Lewis W., 1st Lt., Cav., 112, Calion, Ark., May 14.

Schoen, Allen McG., Major, Engrs., 85, Atlanta, Ga., May 4.

Harvey, Earl E., 2d Lt., Engrs., 164, Miami, Fla., May 5.

Fletcher, Marshall H., Major, Med., 220, Asheville, N.C., May 15.

Hanson, Henry, Capt., Med., 795, Jacksonville, Fla., May 15.

Hudnall, James R., 1st Lt., Med., 2359, Birmingham, Ala., May 9.

Dougherty, John A., 1st Lt., Med., 2454, Baton Rouge, La., May 15.

Hill, Julius N., 1st Lt., Med., 2599, Murphy, N.C., May 15.

The following list was issued June 7:

Wyche, Charles C., 1st Lt., Inf., 396, Spartanburg, S.C., May 18.

Crozier, John H., 2d Lt., Inf., 974, Cedar Springs, Ga., May 16.

Stokes, James E., Capt., Med., 755, Salisbury, N.C., May 9.

Porter, Otey J., Capt., Med., 817, Columbia, Tenn., May 15.

Clark, S. M. D., 1st Lt., Med., 797, New Orleans, La., March 24.

Roberts, G. M., 1st Lt., Med., 2453, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 15.

Robbins, Wm. J., 1st Lt., Med., 2513, Adamsville, Ala., May 15.

Richardson, Shaler A., 1st Lt., Med., 2531, Jacksonville, Fla., May 15.

McClellan, John B., 2d Lt., Vet., 22, Washington, May 21.

Wyche, Charles C., 1st Lt., Inf., 396, Spartanburg, S.C., May 18.

Crozier, John H., 2d Lt., Inf., 974, Cedar Springs, Ga., May 16.

Stokes, James E., Capt., Med., 755, Salisbury, N.C., May 9.

Porter, Otey J., Capt., Med., 817, Columbia, Tenn., May 15.

Clark, S. M. D., 1st Lt., Med., 797, New Orleans, La., March 24.

Roberts, G. M., 1st Lt., Med., 2453, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 15.

Robbins, Wm. J., 1st Lt., Med., 2513, Adamsville, Ala., May 15.

Richardson, Shaler A., 1st Lt., Med., 2531, Jacksonville, Fla., May 15.

McClellan, John B., 2d Lt., Vet., 22, Washington, May 21.

The following list was issued June 9:

Sessums, Irwin D., Capt., Inf., 303, Agricultural College, Miss., May 14.

Hammond, L. H., 1st Lt., Inf., 376, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., May 16.

Link, Robert S., 2d Lt., Inf., 577, Atlanta, Ga., May 2.

Bagwell, Carl D., 2d Lt., Inf., 72, Atlanta, Ga., May 10.

Callahan, Eugene C., 2d Lt., Inf., 984, Memphis, Tenn., May 18.

Hawley, John B., Major, Engrs., 94, Shreveport, La., May 16.

Estes, F. E., Capt., Engrs., 229, St. Petersburg, Fla., May 16.

Treister, Charles D., 1st Lt., Engrs., 241, Lakeland, Fla., May 16.

Stevenson, E. U., 1st Lt., Engrs., 239, Little Rock, Ark., May 16.

Gelleheher, Clarkson, Capt., Q.M., 758, Seawane, Tenn., May 16.

Laughinghouse, Charles O., Major, Med., 222, Greenville, S.C., May 15.

Bondurant, E. Du B., Major, Med., 237, Mobile, Ala., May 19.

Swift, Milne B., Capt., Med., 844, Orlando, Fla., May 19.

Halton, John, Capt., Med., 860, Sarasota, Fla., May 19.

Herbert, William P., Capt., Med., 872, Asheville, N.C., May 19.

Slack, James A., Capt., Med., 893, Friars Point, Miss., May 19.

Lawrence, C. E., 1st Lt., Med., 654, Atlanta, Ga., March 17.

Aycock, Wm. L., 1st Lt., Med., 1789, Carrollton, Ga., April 21.

Croft, T. G., 1st Lt., Med., 2482, Jacksonville, Fla., May 15.

Tillman, G. C., 1st Lt., Med., 2487, Gainesville, Fla., May 15.

Cliff, B. F., 1st Lt., Med., 2587, East Flair Rock, N.C., May 15.

Ingraham, A. T., 1st Lt., Med., 2636, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 19.

Herrman, F. H., 1st Lt., Med., 2651, Eastman, Ga., May 19.

Etheridge, J. A., 1st Lt., Med., 2798, Macon, Ga., May 19.

Bean, J. R., 1st Lt., Med., 2806, Birmingham, Ala., May 19.

Blackshear, Everard, 1st Lt., Med., 2999, Citra, Fla., May 19.

Epting, Erin E., 1st Lt., Med., 3005, Williamson, S.C., May 19.

Bowman, James L., 1st Lt., Med., 3018, Union Springs, Ala., May 19.

Smith, Leon G., 1st Lt., Med., 3034, Montevideo, Minn., May 19.

Wilder, Russell M., 1st Lt., Med., 3049, Evanston, Ill., May 19.

Clay, Frank H., 1st Lt., Med., 3064, St. Charles, Minn., May 19.

Weber, Charles L., 1st Lt., Med., 3083, Cairo, Ill., May 19.

Wharton, J. F., 1st Lt., Med., 3138, Homewood, Ill., May 19.

Rice, Franklyn A., 1st Lt., Med., 3245, Cleveland, May 19.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

The following list was issued June 5:

Roberts, Norman L., Major, Inf., 63, Manhattan, Kas., May 14.

Montgomery, Francis J., Capt., Inf., 209, Lexington, Ky., May 2.

Bronson, Don P., Capt., Inf., 210, Martinsburg, W. Va., May 2.

Bryson, Harold L., Capt., Inf., 233, Marengo, Iowa, May 3.

Aldrich, Adelbert C., Capt., Inf., 300, St. Paul, Minn., May 14.

Berthor, Peter V., 1st Lt., Inf., 278, Centerville, S.D., May 3.

Porterfield, James K., 1st Lt., Inf., 283, Sheldon, Iowa, May 3.

Dyer, Charles F., 1st Lt., Inf., 360, Hooper, Colo., May 14.

Cummings, L. E., 1st Lt., Inf., 369, Ft. Logan, Colo., May 14.

Lucien, F., 1st Lt., Inf., 373, Hooper, Colo., May 14.

Mead, John F., 2d Lt., Inf., 372, Omaha, Nov. 8, 1916.

Marsh, Ralph E., 1st Lt., Inf., 375, Kansas City, Mo., May 2.

Brooks, William H., 2d Lt., Inf., 379,

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Power, Henry, 1st Lt., Med., 2210, Palo Alto, Cal., May 9.
Castle Leo Francis, 1st Lt., Med., 2215, Pocatello, Idaho, May 9.

The following list was issued June 1:

Breckinridge, Henry, Major, Inf., 49, San Francisco, May 3.
Hussey, Wallace M., Capt., Inf., 189, Oakland, Cal., May 1.
Klepper, Milton Reed, Capt., Inf., 194, Portland, Ore., May 1.
Downing, Wallace T., Capt., Inf., 213, Portland, Ore., May 2.
Lorio, Lee J., Capt., Inf., 215, Seattle, Wash., May 3.
Greer, John Fulton, Capt., Inf., 219, San Diego, Cal., May 3.
Haslett, Elmer R., 1st Lt., Inf., 208, Los Angeles, Cal., May 1.
Worthy, Elmer T., 1st Lt., Inf., 217, Santa Ana, Cal., May 1.
Wicks, Percy Langley, 1st Lt., Inf., 227, Los Angeles, May 1.
McCalen Andrew J., 1st Lt., Inf., 245, San Francisco, May 2.
Childs, Harold W., 1st Lt., Inf., 248, Los Angeles, Cal., May 2.
Pohl, Cornelius E., 1st Lt., Inf., 268, Reno, Nev., May 3.
Duncan, David, Jr., 1st Lt., Inf., 294, San Diego, Cal., May 10.
Huntington, Carlos W., 1st Lt., Inf., 309, Portland, Ore., May 10.
Hoover, Hubert D., 1st Lt., Inf., 310, Hermosa Beach, Cal., May 10.
Boynton, Horace R., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf., 315, Los Angeles, May 10.
McKay, James D., 2d Lt., Inf., 343, Corvallis, Ore., April 28.
Tuttle, Leroy J., 2d Lt., Inf., 382, Spokane, Ore., April 28.
Osburn, Orren E., 2d Lt., Inf., 406, The Dalles, Ore., April 28.
De Solleni, Gino V. M., 2d Lt., Inf., 455, Laramie, Wyo., April 28.

Garnjost, Wm. T. S., 2d Lt., Inf., 475, Bozeman, Mont., Apr. 28.
Scroggy, A. Logan, 2d Lt., Inf., 504, San Francisco, May 2.
Wiley, Earl O., 2d Lt., Inf., 510, Corvallis, Ore., May 2.
Harter, Clifford C., 2d Lt., Inf., 517, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Scanbley, Harold E., 2d Lt., Inf., 520, Spokane, Wash., May 2.
Sterry, Philip C., 2d Lt., Inf., 540, Los Angeles, Cal., May 2.
Alger, Russell S., 2d Lt., Inf., 544, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, May 2.
Pearson, Alexander, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., 553, Portland, Ore., May 2.
Wright, Elwood W., 2d Lt., Inf., 569, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Black, Harold C., 2d Lt., Inf., 570, San Francisco, May 2.
Pitts, Wm. F., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., 574, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Clark, Robert C., 2d Lt., Inf., 611, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Wappenstein, Wm. A., 2d Lt., Inf., 613, Pullman, Wash., May 2.
Bronson, Edward D., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., 614, Oakland, Cal., May 2.
Peterson, Grover F., 2d Lt., Inf., 618, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Mickel, Lawrence, 2d Lt., Inf., 634, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Bosley, Bradford W., 2d Lt., Inf., 640, Berkeley, Cal., May 3.
Evans, Harry L., 2d Lt., Inf., 642, San Rafael, Cal., May 3.
Candee, James Somers, 2d Lt., Inf., 652, Berkeley, Cal., May 3.
Leard, Frank J., 2d Lt., Inf., 663, Stanford University, Cal., May 3.
Lillard, John, 2d Lt., Inf., 669, Bozeman, Mont., May 3.
Hall, Winslow G., 2d Lt., Inf., 681, San Mateo, Cal., May 3.
McClintock, Thomas E., 1st Lt., Cav., 35, Miles City, Mont., April 28.
Lincoln, Elliott C., 1st Lt., Cav., 41, Pullman, Wash., May 1.
Duddelein, Wm. J., 1st Lt., Cav., 49, Stanford University, Cal., May 1.

Berry, Wm. L., 1st Lt., Cav., 79, Spokane, Wash., May 3.
Giesecke, Albert C., 2d Lt., Cav., 100, Salt Lake City, May 2.
Hummel, Fred W., 2d Lt., Cav., 122, N. Portland, Ore., May 3.
Meigs, John J., Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., 125, Stockton, Cal., May 3.
Thornton, Alex F., 1st Lt., F.A., 18, Los Angeles, Cal., April 18.
Leggett, C. K., 2d Lt., F.A., 37, Berkeley, Cal., May 1.
Sholes, Warren R., 2d Lt., F.A., 48, Murray, Utah, May 2.
Eimer, Austin R., 2d Lt., F.A., 66, Berkeley, Cal., May 3.
Stevens, Lloyd C., 2d Lt., F.A., 68, Stanford University, Cal., May 3.

Hamilton, Wm. A., Major, C.A., 1, San Francisco, May 1.
Berst, Russell D., 2d Lt., C.A., 22, Portland, Ore., May 1.
Sprado, Hugh R., 1st Lt., S.C., 75, San Francisco, May 5.
Sperry, Austin W., Capt., Q.M., 696, Berkeley, Cal., May 3.
Ball, Henry B., Capt., Q.M., 707, Oakland, Cal., May 5.
Brobeck, Charles S., Capt., Q.M., 754, San Francisco, May 16.
Hutchinson, Charles T., Major, Ord., 11, San Francisco, May 3.
Wieland, Charles F., Capt., Ord., 23, Berkeley, Cal., May 5.
Preston, George A., 1st Lt., Ord., 28, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., May 10.
Bergener, Gustav J., Capt., Med., 650, San Francisco, April 26.
Dozier, Ernest, Capt., Med., 720, Redding, Cal., April 26.
Arntzen, Julius L., Capt., Med., 770, Paris, Idaho, May 9.
Poole, Francis H., Capt., Med., 776, Pocatello, Idaho, May 9.
McRae, Donald M., 1st Lt., Med., 1451, San Francisco, April 5.
Darrow, George E., 1st Lt., Med., 1559, Eugene, Ore., April 21.

The following list was issued June 5:

Tullier, Walter K., Major, Inf., 23, Los Angeles, April 28.
Potter, William D., Major, Inf., 57, Mill Valley, Cal., May 14.
Leupp, Harold L., Capt., Inf., 212, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Jewell, Edward H., Capt., Inf., 217, Stanford University, Cal., May 3.

Hazel, Arthur H., Capt., Inf., 218, San Diego, May 3.
Andrus, Charles H., 1st Lt., Inf., 224, Portland, Ore., May 1.
Robertson, E. W., 1st Lt., Inf., 228, Spokane, Wash., May 1.
Brockway, Marshall F., 1st Lt., Inf., 240, Phoenix, Ariz., May 2.
Halverson, Herman G., 1st Lt., Inf., 242, Los Angeles, May 2.
Jennings, William, 1st Lt., Inf., 252, Salt Lake City, May 2.
Brewer, James A., 1st Lt., Inf., 262, Los Angeles, May 3.
Jenney, William DeB., 1st Lt., Inf., 264, Stanford University, Cal., May 3.
Valverde, Charlie A., 1st Lt., Inf., 317, San Francisco, May 10.
Visscher, Hugo K., 1st Lt., Inf., 341, Los Angeles, May 11.
Hayes, Frank A., 2d Lt., Inf., 442, Corvallis, Ore., April 28.
Anderson, Walter N., 2d Lt., Inf., 550, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Brown, Fabian D., 2d Lt., Inf., 558, San Francisco, May 2.
Koster, Harry W., 2d Lt., Inf., 575, Oakland, Cal., May 2.
Adams, James Q., 2d Lt., Inf., 576, Corvallis, Ore., May 2.
Bravinder, Ray R., 2d Lt., Inf., 580, Corvallis, Ore., May 2.
Franklin, John M., 2d Lt., Inf., 584, Corvallis, Ore., May 2.
Laird, Ralph P., 2d Lt., Inf., 585, Croswell, Ore., May 2.

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Du Rette, Cecil A., 2d Lt., Inf., 590, Corvallis, Ore., May 2.
Leavell, Leonard S., 2d Lt., Inf., 600, Corvallis, Ore., May 2.
Groves, Robert L., 2d Lt., Inf., 608, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Foley, Joseph W., 2d Lt., Inf., 615, San Francisco, May 2.
Van Cott, W. Q., 2d Lt., Inf., 624, Salt Lake City, May 2.
Learnor, Jack E., 2d Lt., Inf., 628, Oakland, Cal., May 2.
Fitzpatrick, Wm., E., 2d Lt., Inf., 631, San Francisco, May 2.
Armstrong, Ralph S., 2d Lt., Inf., 632, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Johnson, Louis M., 2d Lt., Inf., 637, Corvallis, Ore., May 3.
Darling, Harold P., 2d Lt., Inf., 641, Oakland, Cal., May 3.
Beaver, Fred H., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., 644, San Francisco, May 3.
Boyd, Thomas H., 2d Lt., Inf., 646, Portland, Ore., May 3.
Hankey, A. H., 2d Lt., Inf., 655, Berkeley, Cal., May 3.
Jenson, Peter J., 2d Lt., Inf., 658, San Francisco, May 3.
McConnell, Parker J., 2d Lt., Inf., 664, Oakland, Cal., May 3.
Kelly, R. L., 2d Lt., Inf., 678, Spokane, Wash., May 3.
Holloway, Robert B., 2d Lt., Inf., 689, San Francisco, May 3.
Muckey, Melvin, 2d Lt., Inf., 720, Pullman, Wash., May 3.
Erb, Arthur L., 2d Lt., Inf., 731, Palo Alto, Cal., May 10.
Dawson, James W., 2d Lt., Inf., 741, Los Angeles, May 10.
Rouse, Roy T., 2d Lt., Inf., 745, Los Angeles, May 10.
Butler, Seth L., 2d Lt., Inf., 746, San Francisco, May 10.
Skeats, Arthur E., 2d Lt., Inf., 747, San Diego, Cal., May 10.
Maguire, Alfred L., 2d Lt., Inf., 751, Berkeley, Cal., May 10.
Livingstone, John S., 2d Lt., Inf., 795, San Francisco, May 10.
Maloney, Harry W., Capt., Cav., 55, Stanford Univ., May 2.
Horner, William F., 2d Lt., Cav., 81, Stanford, Cal., May 1.
Keller, Fred W., 2d Lt., Cav., 126, Salt Lake City, May 3.
Hurd, Edward B., 2d Lt., Cav., 130, Spokane, Wash., May 3.
Morrison, Arvel W., 2d Lt., Cav., 143, Provo, Utah, May 3.
Herring, Grover, 2d Lt., F.A., 50, Oakland, Cal., May 2.
Latson, Harley, 2d Lt., F.A., 61, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Kennedy, Thomas W., 2d Lt., F.A., 84, San Francisco, May 3.
McDonald, William, 2d Lt., C.A., 9, Fort Miley, Cal., May 1.
Critchlow, Francis B., 2d Lt., C.A., 13, Salt Lake City, May 3.
Warren, Arthur L., 2d Lt., C.A., 27, Berkeley, Cal., May 11.
Merwin, Eugene W., Capt., Engrs., 200, San Pedro, Cal., May 5.
Mayberry, Edward L., Capt., Engrs., 202, Los Angeles, May 5.
Chittenden, A. F., 1st Lt., Engrs., 182, Seattle, Wash., May 5.
Brady, R. F., 1st Lt., Engrs., 210, San Pedro, Cal., May 5.
Dean, Roy F., 2d Lt., Engrs., 147, Pomeroy, Wash., April 23.
Richay, Lester C., 2d Lt., Inf., 525, Corvallis, Ore., May 2.
Ritchie, Douglas W., 2d Lt., Inf., 526, Corvallis, Ore., May 2.
Russell, William A., 2d Lt., Inf., 527, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Zimmerman, Wilson S., 2d Lt., Inf., 535, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 2.

The following list was issued June 7:

Wattelet, Leonard A., Capt., Inf., 199, Seattle, Wash., May 1.
Sewell, Edward G., 1st Lt., Inf., 249, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Wagenet, Russell G., 1st Lt., Inf., 251, San Francisco, May 2.
Cadhwalader, Morris A., 1st Lt., Inf., 261, Los Angeles, May 2.
Shaw, James P., 1st Lt., Inf., 286, Oakland, Cal., May 3.
Quinby, Jas. A., 1st Lt., Inf., 301, Stanford Univ., May 10.
Porter, Ercl D., 2d Lt., Inf., 377, Corvallis, Ore., April 28.
Richey, Lester C., 2d Lt., Inf., 525, Corvallis, Ore., May 2.
Ritchie, Douglas W., 2d Lt., Inf., 526, Corvallis, Ore., May 2.
Russell, William A., 2d Lt., Inf., 527, Berkeley, Cal., May 2.
Zimmerman, Wilson S., 2d Lt., Inf., 535, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 2.

Crane, William W., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., 560, Oakland, Cal., May 2.
Towson, Charles E., 2d Lt., Inf., 648, Spokane, Wash., May 3.
Schuster, John C., 2d Lt., Inf., 654, East Auburn, Cal., May 3.
West, James E., 2d Lt., Inf., 661, Lewiston, Idaho, May 3.
Cohn, Eugene S., 2d Lt., Inf., 665, Spokane, Wash., May 3.
Chellis, Lawrence T., 2d Lt., Inf., 680, Corvallis, Ore., May 3.
Russell, Lawrence G., 2d Lt., Inf., 682, Corvallis, Ore., May 10.
Cummings, A. H., 2d Lt., Inf., 744, Berkeley, Cal., May 10.
Weber, Robert R., 2d Lt., Inf., 798, San Francisco, May 10.
Tourillot, Raymond R., 2d Lt., Inf., 800, Stanford University, Cal., May 10.

Smith, E. C., 2d Lt., Inf., 858, Wenatchee, Wash., May 11.
Sweat, Jack, 2d Lt., Inf., 880, Bozeman, Mont., May 11.
Sherry, Cameron B., 2d Lt., Inf., 881, Bozeman, Mont., May 11.
Platt, William B., Capt., Cav., 58, Spokane, Wash., May 3.
Stephens, Thomas J., 2d Lt., Cav., 161, Berkeley, Cal., May 10.
West, Z. B., Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., 214, Stanford Univ., May 11.
Crim, Lemuel P., Capt., F.A., 14, Spokane, Wash., May 1.
Cox, Elmer M., 1st Lt., F.A., 33, San Francisco, May 2.
Selby, Arthur N., 2d Lt., F.A., 63, Oakland, Cal., May 3.
Snow, Chester C., 2d Lt., F.A., 106, Salt Lake City, May 10.
Rosenblatt, S. H., 2d Lt., C.A., 18, San Francisco, May 11.
Peters, A. A., Capt., Engrs., 210, San Luis Obispo, Cal., May 5.

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

The following list was issued June 1:

Kramer, Charles E., 1st Lt., Med., 1267, Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 29.

The following list was issued June 7:

Rossiter, Philip E., 1st Lt., Med., 1305, Schofield Bks., Hawaii, March 29.

PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.

The following list was issued June 1:

Musgrave, Wm. E., Capt., Med., 465, Manila, P.I., April 9.

WORK OF ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., the newly elected president of the American Medical Association, in his address at the sixty-eighth annual session of the association held in New York city, June 4-9, spoke of the "War's Influence on Medicine." Of the work of Army medical officers he said: "The American medical profession will ever be under obligation to our Army Medical officers for their services to the world in the discoveries of numerous diseases, their causes and prevention. Our Army Medical officers stand pre-eminent in science. To Beaumont we are indebted for the first report on digestion, digestive fluids, and gastric movement from direct observation. To Surg. Gen. William Hammond we are indebted for the development of the Army Medical Museum, the second in the world. Surg. J. S. Billings fostered the second largest and the best medical library in the world. Surgeon General Sternberg discovered the pneumococcus and founded the Army Medical School and the Government laboratories of bacteriology and hygiene. Under Sternberg's administration Major Walter Reed, with James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear, and Aristide Agramonte, proved the mosquito to be the agent transmitting yellow fever. To these men belongs the credit for the control of yellow fever throughout the world. Through the knowledge obtained by this board and the sanitary and hygienic investigations of the Army Medical Service, General Gorgas, a former president of this association and now Surgeon General of the Army, was able to free Havana of contagious disease. Yellow fever disappeared from Havana for the first time in 150 years."

"Under the supervision of General Gorgas the Panama Canal Zone also was freed from both yellow fever and malaria. The latter was proved to be a mosquito borne disease by Major Ross, of the British army. This sanitary work made possible the building of the canal, and the health conditions in Panama are now better than in our own country. To Robert Maitland O'Reilly, one time Surgeon General of the Army, we are indebted for the Reserve Medical Corps developed for the expansion of the Medical Service during the time of war, and under which service several thousands of us are now preparing to do our bit. Under Surg. Gen. George H. Torney was instituted the first compulsory vaccination for the prevention of typhoid. This was made possible by the discoveries of Chantemesse and Widal in France and Sir Almroth Wright of England, though to Major Frederick F. Russell, of America, is largely due the credit of its development. On the Mexican border Major Russell has vaccinated more than 20,000 United States soldiers at one time and put a stop to typhoid. We must realize that the medical Army service is as much a specialty in

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the care of soldiers as any specialty can become. Investigations by Major Walter Reed, Major Victor Vaughan, a former president of this association, and Edward Shakespeare did much to demonstrate the methods by which diseases are transmitted by flies and human carriers.

In our Volunteer Army in Cuba, 450 soldiers were killed, and 9,853 died of disease. The benefit to our country after the present war in having some thousands of medical officers trained in sanitation, hygiene, and the prevention of disease will be incalculable. In the American occupation of Porto Rico in 1898, smallpox became epidemic, 3,000 cases occurring in two months. Under the direction of Major John Van R. Hoff, the island was absolutely rid of the disease by the vaccination of all the inhabitants, more than 800,000 people. In Porto Rico, Captain Ashford and his board have treated over 300,000 people for hookworm disease, reducing its mortality ninety per cent. Mention should be made also of the work done by Army Medical men in the study of pellagra. Beriberi has been eliminated from the Philippines by the investigations of the preparation of rice made by Capt. Edward Vedder. Surgeon General Torney advocated the Army Dental Corps and the Army Corps of Nurses. The present war is one of remarkable proportions, and the Medical Service has assumed an importance such as it never had before."

TRENCHES AND BILLETS IN FRANCE.

Capt. H. Wilberforce-Bell, F.R.G.S., British army, attached to the 1st Gurkha Rifles, describes interestingly "Trenches and Billets in France" in the Journal of the United Service Institution of India. As some of our troops may yet have an experience in the trenches in France, the following extracts from the article may be found instructive.

Captain Wilberforce-Bell points out that the present trenches are of a very different kind from those used before the present war, being of a much more solid construction. They are deep and sufficiently wide to admit of men passing one another in them. They have anything up to twenty feet of earth on the front facing the enemy, and rows upon rows of sandbags are used in building them up, and in concealing the defenders. They have no berm (a narrow path between the parapet and the ditch, to prevent the earth from falling in.) The fire step is like a bench, and is made either of sandbags or of wooden planks and on the floor of the trench are laid "duck boards," which may or may not, according to the weather, enable one to keep the feet from slipping in mud, and so to prevent progress from being very nearly an impossibility. In many of the traverses recesses are cut in which are kept stored in boxes the bombs and ammunition for the front line. Still larger and more frequent are the recesses cut out in the parados to make "dug-outs." Many are most elaborately constructed, and the best and most roomy of them are used as officers' quarters and messes, and by the signalers. In many cases wooden beams, and doors or corrugated iron, are used to support the roof, and windows are cut and covered with gauze or muslin to keep out the flies and other unpleasant insects which abound. Some "dug-outs" on the western front lie many feet below the ground line, and their inmates are secure from all kinds of rifle and shell fire, excepting high explosive, and, of course, from mines.

At intervals along the front line are to be found strong machine-gun emplacements. Every effort is made to render them as strong as possible, and to lessen the risk of detection the machine guns in them are usually fired only at night, and in an oblique direction, unless it becomes necessary for them to be used to repel an attack by day. Every care has to be taken that the flash of a gun on discharge does not give an emplacement away, for if its whereabouts are detected the hostile artillery are sure to pay it most unwelcome attention. Machine guns play a much greater part than was ever anticipated by us.

Machine guns are not only kept in the front line. Emplacements for them are cut in communication trenches and keeps, and an advance against them along the portion of straight trench they command spells annihilation. The loopholes used are of various kinds. The steel one with a small shutter is perhaps the most popular and the most universal. Others are made from long "boxes," which are let into the parapet, and many and various are the devices improvised for opening and shutting the flap at the enemy end of it, so that daylight may not be seen through it and the place so become dangerous.

To conceal their loopholes the Germans use sandbags of a variety of colors—black and red mingling with the better known dirty drab—rendering steel plates or other kinds of loophole most difficult to detect. In fact, if an apparent loophole be visible, it may almost certainly be considered a "dummy." The Germans are quick at "spotting" a loophole, and usually make very accurate

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shooting at it. When this happens it is time to make another elsewhere. A favorite device of theirs is to fire continually at one portion of a suspected spot with a machine gun, until the sandbags become riddled, and bullets succeed in making their way into the trench. When attacked, infantry fire over the parapet, and loopholes are chiefly used for sniping or for occasional shooting.

The wire in front of the parapets has to be watched continually, lest an enemy patrol should cut it. To prevent this, where possible patrols are sent out at frequent intervals during the night, who search thoroughly among the long grass for any signs of an enemy, in which task they are both assisted and hampered on dark nights by the continuous firing of flares and "Very" pistol lights. Listening posts, too, are most useful in this connection. They are protected by a wire entanglement from being rushed. Saps and mines are other features of trench life which are well known, but all have not heard of a "glory hole."

When a portion of trench is captured the attacking party becomes more or less isolated, and has to bomb along the trench to left and right so as to increase its gain. The usual plan is to bomb and rush each traverse separately, while the work of the defending force is to prevent this, and if possible to drive the invader out. If unable to effect the eviction they "block" the trench, and again further along make another "block." The portion of trench in between these two "blocks" can be crossed by neither side, and it is known as the "glory hole." Where such places exist there is always plenty of excitement, for any attempt to break down the "block" and advance is the signal for a shower of bombs thrown by the opposing side. Latrines are well constructed behind the firing line, with which they are connected by a narrow trench. They are invariably kept in good order and their location is frequently changed.

The front line trenches are not shell proof—no trenches can be. But the enemy cannot afford always to be obliterating them by artillery fire, and so they remain. But trench mortars are nearly always responsible for artillery activity. The German minenwerfer in 1915 fired two kinds of cylindrical shells—large and small. As soon as a minenwerfer opens fire efforts are made to "spot" the place in the enemy's line where it is located. On this being discovered, telephonic communication is opened with the gunners and the suspected place is treated without delay to a storm of shells.

The whole system of trenches on the western front is very elaborate. Communication trenches are frequent, and to be among them is like being in a gigantic maze of zig-zags. Deep trenches run right back until the danger zone from rifle and machine gun fire is past, and it is tolerably safe to take to the road. Behind the firing line and close to it is a deep trench running parallel with it. This is known as the "Funk" or bombardment trench. It is usually about nine feet deep, and often so narrow as to be negotiable only by taking it sideways. When a heavy bombardment opens, it is impossible to hold the front line to a greater extent than that of leaving sentries, who will give warning when the enemy infantry are coming. The bulk of the defenders retire to the "Funk" trench, in which shrapnel is less likely to be dangerous, until the artillery preparation is over, when they emerge by the cuttings made at intervals for the purpose, and line the parapet, or what may be of it, to repel the attack. Sometimes, however, the trench may be rushed before the firing line can be formed.

Some distance behind the firing line, but within easy access, the support trenches are situated. A unit usually has its own small sector of front to look after, and so is enabled to find its own supports and reserves. The actual firing line is thus not held continually by the same men during the battalion's turn in the trenches, and those

companies in reserve and support are able to rest. The support trenches are made similar to the front line, so as to be capable of defense and to become the firing line if the original fire trenches be lost. Battalion headquarters are usually some distance behind them in the reserve trenches and posts. These, too, are made for defense, and the keeps are usually very strong positions indeed. Wire entanglements surround them thickly, and strong machine gun emplacements are constructed at all points of vantage within them.

Medical arrangements in France are most efficiently carried out, and for this we have to thank, to a large extent, the excellence of the roads and railways, and the plentiful supply of motor ambulances. From the first aid stations near the firing line to the dressing stations some distance behind, and from the clearing stations even further back to the hospitals at the base, the highest state of organization and efficiency prevails; while the devotion to duty of doctors and nurses is everywhere spoken of with praise. The same remarks apply to the work of rationing the troops, and to the postal arrangements.

When trenches are left for a "rest" in billets, the reliefs are carried out as quickly as possible, and the object of those going out is to push along fast so that communication trenches may not be packed with men for an undesirable length of time. There is no talking or shouting, and a start is made from the firing line as soon as the relieving unit has taken its place. An officer usually comes, before the reliefs are made, to take over trench stores—such as wire, "duck boards," flares, bombs, "Very" pistol lights, gas, etc.—and to learn his way about.

Billets are of two kinds, good and bad, and a place is remembered favorably or otherwise by them. Taken all round the farmers and others on whom we are billeted are very good natured and friendly, and excellent terms exist between them and the men, for whom, as for the officers, they do all they can. While in billets there always seems to be much to do, uniform has to be cleaned; men have to be taken to the places arranged so as to give them all a hot bath; feet have to be inspected—trench life makes them soft; bombing practice and drill have to be seriously taken up; worn or torn boots and clothing have to be made good; pay has to be issued; there are a hundred and one things to be done. But that most in disfavor is the very necessary digging of trenches behind the line at night. This means a march out, several hours' digging, and then a march back to billets, and the sooner the work is done, the sooner will the "fatigue" be over.

SILHOUETTES OF OUR ARMY LEADERS.

Frederick Palmer had an article in Collier's Weekly recently on "Our Real War Experts," in which he found occasion to pay some compliments to the "men who will do the work." First in order comes Secretary Baker, of whom he says this and much besides in the way of compliment: "If ever a pacifist took the wind out of the sails of expert military criticism, it was Baker. When he took the military road he went the limit. The fact that he knows nothing about armies need not necessarily be against him as a civilian secretary of war. A little learning may be a dangerous thing, closing the mind to real knowledge. Baker has an open mind. There was a 'Here I am—I don't know—I want to learn' attitude about him which had the attraction of candor and the promise of application. When all the experts agreed on the method of raising a million men in a moment of national emergency he did not say: 'But in the Civil War we had volunteers and in the Spanish War—' or indicate any views which showed that he was bound by precedent or by limited knowledge. He had enough respect for a unanimous expert opinion to give it his approval. This is a valuable kind of ignorance."

"A sage counselor," Mr. Palmer tells us the Secretary had on his right hand in Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the Chief of Staff. "An avocation, a hobby, gave Scott more public celebrity than his work as an organizing soldier. We think of him as the officer who knows the Indian sign language, a student of Indian customs, with a rare gift in bringing Indians or other aborigines around to peaceful inclination without a fight. He is a link between the old Army and the new, the frontier and the Staff College. White of hair and mustache, rich in experience of his long service, kindly, imperturbable, his heart was set on seeing the system of universal service worked out in the Army bill and under him applied as the economic and democratic system of defense. With retiring age near, he will not remain in office to see the great new Army started by him become a reality.

Tasker H. Bliss, General Scott's assistant, is least known of all the major generals because he has never done any stunts. He has always been the Staff Officer, always wanted on the inside for his organizing capacity, which Secretary Root promptly discovered."

"Quite an abnormally young man to be brigadier general of our Army," Brigadier General George O. Squier, Chief of the Signal Corps, is found "sitting at a desk clear of papers, looking as if he has little to do when his experts are pressing the development of aeroplane manufacture

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as fast as it is humanly possible. Squier will never tell you about it himself, but he is an inventor of high standing in the engineering world—a man "touched with the genius" as the Army says—and offers from civil life have never tempted him away from his profession."

"Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, who was our military attaché in Germany, and who saw more of the Russo-Japanese campaign than any other foreigner, is at the head of the War College busy formulating the plans which are soon to be carried out.

"Man of the law as well as soldier is Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, who was tabbed for the judge advocate general's place in the days in the Philippines when American law was being applied in a one-time Spanish colony, and used to work with a soldier stenographer at either elbow. And McCain, The Adjutant General, must have felt himself the head of a mail-order house of late with all able-bodied citizens of the United States who had or had not any military training sending in their proffers of services. General Sharpe's business is to prevent any kicks when a million men are hungry after their drills, and with reserve officers and recruits for privates he meets the needs of sudden expansion."

Next come other general officers of the Army of whom Mr. Palmer says: "General Wood has had a broad experience of nearly twenty years of high command. No one now questions that the former Military Governor of Cuba and late Chief of Staff of the Army is a big man whose energy army routine could not hold in confinement. Wherever he is, he is an asset—the soldier militant, Wood, a soldier who went forth to preach preparedness throughout the land." J. Franklin Bell is a man "full of energy effervescent with ideas." Funston and Bell were the dashing spirits of those days in the heat of a tropical sun and rebellion. Clarence R. Edwards was General Lawton's right-hand man, his adjutant general. Edwards loved Lawton as son loves father. "Don't you know that they shoot at your helmet, sir?" he said to the general. "Of course. That's why they won't hit it," the general replied."

"Hunter Liggett, who commands at San Francisco, is a sound typical product of the mills. He received his promotion later in life than Wood or Pershing—a soldier's soldier who has won praise both in the field and as student and Chief of the War College. Barry is staff personified—another man, with a gift for organization as pronounced as Bell's love of the open, who was kept at the task for which he was suited. If he had gone into railroading instead of to West Point, nothing could have kept him from being a vice president and general manager. I cannot imagine either Barry or John J. Pershing ever losing his head. Democratic, approachable, simple of method and habit, the tall, erect figure of Pershing, with his strong features, is of the type which is bound to hold the admiration of his men.

"With the exception of Wood, these leaders are all West Pointers. Each one was made a general as the reward of the distinction he won in little wars leading small forces or in staff work. Perhaps they jumped better men than themselves who had not had their chances; but the gain for the country in this crisis is in having department commanders who have had experience in command in the prime of life rather than older officers who enjoy a brief authority in rapid succession of linear promotion before they are retired."

"Of our Army officers, as a whole, Mr. Palmer says: "The best officers are usually men who would have been a success in civil life; upstanding men of force and industry. And all were convinced without asking for war that it would come because it had a way of coming through all history, and when it came they would be the experts in demand. To them it was not a pastime. Every factor became a fascinating study."

OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION

No one can serve as military officer of the United States unless he has a thorough knowledge of the text books named below, study of which is prescribed by the General Orders of the War Department. The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

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Messrs. Wilkinson and Giusta, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of recent military patents. Issued week of May 1: Explosive shell or similar body, Frederick Marten Hale; apparatus for feeding cartridges to machine guns, Louis L. Driggs; detonating fuse, John N. Powers; percussion fuse, Kenneth John Girdwood. Issued week of May 15: Firearm, Robert A. Moore; automatic firearm, Lucius N. Diehm; fortification shield, George Goal Ison; grenade, Joseph A. Steinmetz; close-range attachment for gun-sights, James W. Beeler; submarine mine and propeller-entanglement, Arthur N. McGray; submarine mine, Giovanni Emanuele Elia; submarine mine, Giovanni Emanuele Elia. Issued week of May 8: Submersible vessel, Albert John Frederick Lee; plane and the like for airplane, Alexander Albert Holle; anti-aircraft bomb or shell, Nikolaj F. Rodzikevitch; night-sight for firearms, Britannio Solaro del Borgo; gun-carriage for ordnance, Emile Rimailho; periscope, William Emil Kessler; automatic pistol, Witold Chylewski; safety device for shells, Niels Waltersen Aasen; torpedo-guard for warships, Nikolaj F. Rodzikevitch. Issued week of May 22: Cartridge belt, Frank G. Himelbach; cartridge-magazine, Louis Wesley Hilgendorf; catapult, Harry P. Van Wye; safety-lock for firearms, Prospero Donadio; fuse for projectiles, Edwin R. Gilbert; gun-sight, Thomas C. Dyer; gun-sight, Burr Lobdell; device for adjusting the recoil length in fluid recoil-brakes for guns, Walter Heilemann and Otto Behnke and Norbert Koch; sighting of small-arms, William Youlten; sighting of guns, William Youlten; projectile, Clarence Wilbur White. Issued week of May 29: Firearm, Eugene G. Reising; time-fuse for explosive projectiles, Walter M. Wilhelm and Kenneth Rushton; automatic gun, Henry H. C. Dunwoody; shot-spreading device for gun muzzles, James E. Wright; apparatus for sighting and leveling guns, Moses M. Lahue; high-speed motor craft, Peter Cooper Hewitt.

The U.S. Shipping Board announces the safe arrival at a port in France of the steamship Maia, 2,255 tons gross, 1,635 net, which vessel was allotted to the French government on a "time trip" charter after undergoing repairs at a port in this country. The Maia is one of the German vessels interned here, and which was damaged by its German crew prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The Maia carried a cargo to France, and is the first of the former interned ships to complete a voyage.

A collection of nearly 500 war dispatches sent by General Grant during the Wilderness campaign was sold in Philadelphia on June 8 for a total of upwards of \$12,000. The plainness, lack of pretension and disregard for official etiquette of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U.S.A., commander of the Union Armies in the Civil War, was revealed again in these dispatches. Writing to President Lincoln on March 20, 1865, the famous Union leader invited Lincoln to visit him in the following simple fashion: "Can you not visit City Point [Grant's headquarters] for a day or two? I would like very much to see you, and I think the rest would do you good." With the same degree of kindness Grant wrote to Captain Bowers, Chief of Staff at City Point, telling him that he had mis-

laid a bill which the Captain had sent to him. The amount was \$28.75, Grant thought, so he enclosed \$30, not being able to make change, and advised the officer to go to an oyster saloon and eat a plate of oysters for the difference. The collection of dispatches was kept together by Major George Keller Leet, who was in charge of the headquarters in Washington during the time General Grant was at City Point, Va., which was his permanent headquarters during the Wilderness campaign. They were given to Major Leet's son, Grant Leet, who ordered them sold.

It is by initials that the innumerable departments, offices and sub-offices apparently inseparable from war organization are referred to, says the Manchester Guardian, and gives as an example this: The A.D.I.M. D.S.F.P.D.B.A.F., meaning the Assistant Director, Implements and Machinery Department Section, Food Production Department, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. But it is not so much in what they tell or do not tell as in what, on emergency, they can be made to tell that the sporting value of "initials only" lies, adds the Guardian. A good example of this occurred in the South African war. A certain adjutant who had congratulated himself on acquiring for his quarters a perfect mansion of a house, had not long been installed there before he received from the general traffic manager the message, "The G.T.M. wants the house." If this was laconic, the reply was more so. It ran: "The G.T.M. can G.T.H." But when the adjutant duly appeared at G.H.Q. to answer for this profane rebuff he blandly pleaded not guilty, interpreting, with the sweetest of emphasis, "The general traffic manager can get the house."

President Braz has signed the decree providing for the utilization by Brazil of the German ships in Brazilian ports and the taking over of the ships was put into effect on June 2, the crews being interned on Fleurs Island. Brazilian crews have gone aboard the German vessels. The Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed the bill authorizing the revocation of Brazil's neutrality in the German-American War on May 29. The bill was amended so as to authorize the Government to utilize German ships now in Brazilian ports. The executive is authorized to adopt measures for the protection of Brazilian shipping abroad and to come to an agreement with friendly nations respecting measures which will ensure the liberty of Brazil's import and export trade. The bill now goes to the Senate for action.

Two Tommies were strolling idly along the street when they chanced to gaze into an attractive shop window.

• Being soldiers, they both had an eye for a pretty girl, and there within the shop was a real winner.

"Sandy," whispered Mike, "shure, she's just the fairest colleen my eyes hiv ivver rested on. It's myself that'll go in and buy something, an' perhaps she will have a smile for me."

His companion came from "ayont the Tweed," as his answer proved.

"I'll gang wi' ye," he said. "But, hoot, mon, ye

neednae spend a bawbee. A' ye hev tae dae is-tae ask her fur change o' a shillin'."—*Tit-Bits*.

The young subaltern, who was a son of a general and never omitted to rub in that fact, was taking a message from the general to the gunners.

"If you please," he said to the major, "father says will you move your guns?"

The major was in an irate mood. "Oh!" he rejoined, "and what the blazes does your mother say?"

—*London Opinion*.

Passing a hand over his forehead, the worried drill-sergeant paused for breath as he surveyed the knock-kneed recruit. Then he pointed a scornful finger. "No," he declared, "you're hopeless. You'll never make a soldier. Look at you now. The top 'alf of your legs is standin' to attention, an' the bottom 'alf is standin' at ease!"—*Tit-Bits*.

"Now, Captain Wilson," said the brigadier, as reported by the humorist of "Cassell's Saturday Journal," "suppose you found company cut off from the rest of the battalion, hopelessly outnumbered, and surrounded on every side. What would you do?" "By Jove, sir, you are a pessimist!" replied Captain Wilson.

"How's your boy Josh getting on at the training camp?" "Wonderful!" replied Farmer Cortosse. "I feel a sense of great security. An army that can make Josh willin' to get up early, work hard all day, an' go to bed early kin do anything."—*Washington Star*.

He (of the militia)—"Taps" are played every night on the bugle. It means "lights out." They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers.

Miss Innocence—What do you do if you haven't a dead soldier?—*Boston Transcript*.

Uncle—"That boy Sam of mine doesn't seem to be able to keep his mind on anything. I don't know what to do with him." Uncle Eben—"Why don't ye send him to one of them concentration camps we read about?"

—*Puck*.

In recent examinations in Infantry Drill Regulations, writes an Army captain, the question was asked, "What is the position of left forearm when at Present Arms?" One man answered, "It connects the left elbow with left wrist."

The Savage Arms Corporation is preparing to make extensive additions to its works at Sharon, Pa., and also will erect a new office building. The improvements will cost about \$500,000.

"Where have you been, John Wombat?"

"Ssh, my dear. It's a military secret."—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

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